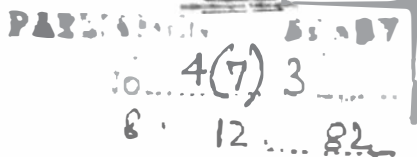


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

No. 17, Tuesday, August 3, 1982/Sravana 12, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August, 3, 1982/Sravana
12, 1904 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Five minutes
past Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या विचार है, इच्छा नहीं है काम करने की ? छुट्टी कर दूँ ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप पहले हमें सुन लें, फिर छुट्टी कर देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बाद में सुनूँगा।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Today there is a demonstration by the women under the banner of the Dahej Virodhi Chetna Manch. So, if you declare a holiday, I can request all Members of Parliament to participate in that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गीता जी, आप तो डिसिप्लिन्ड वे में काम करती हैं। आपको पता है इसमें सारा सदन एकमत है कि यह बहुत बुरी प्रथा है और इसका निवारण करना सभी का काम है। यह एक बड़ा सामाजिक दोष है।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If you give us *chuti*, all the members could go there.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can declare a holiday.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर आप छुट्टी करके उस जुलूस को देखने जायें तो सारे राष्ट्र में और समूची दुनिया में इसका असर पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ जुलूस ही नहीं, कुछ काम भी चाहिए। एक ऐसा तूफान उठना चाहिए देश में, एक ऐसी चीज होनी चाहिए देश में और एक ऐसी भावना जाग्रत होनी चाहिए जो एक चेतना पैदा करे। यह क्या है ? क्या सब कुछ मर गया है संसार में ? ऐसे लोगों के मुतालिक हमें सोचना चाहिए। चारों कोनों में देश में काम होना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक चीज को ओछा मत उतारा करें। Do not try to belittle this thing.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

*347. SHRI .R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex has again been referred to the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). There is no

provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex in Haldia. However, in consultation with the concerned authorities including the Planning Commission, a provision for taking initial steps, including the selection of technology and basic project engineering is expected to be made on the basis that the project will be a suitable form of joint venture of the Central Government and the West Bengal State Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS : the Minister in his reply said :

“There is no provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex in Haldia. However, a provision for taking initial steps is expected to be made on the basis that the project will be a suitable form of joint venture of the Central Government and the West Bengal State Government.”

As a matter of fact, a letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia on the 11th November 1977. Subsequently, a detailed project report was submitted to the Government of India in May 1980 on the assurance that the required naphtha would be available from the refineries. It visualized an investment of the order of Rs. 428 crores for the total implementation of the complex, with an attractive rate of return. The Government of West Bengal expected that employment of over a lakh and a half could be generated through this project. The detailed project report was examined by the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The letter of intent was modified on 19th December 1980.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is laying the foundation stone.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What is the question, Sir ?

SHRI R. P. DAS : It was modified by them. But, Sir, no industrial licence was accorded to it. Therefore, the Complex could not be implemented.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Whose fault is it ?

Shri R. P. Das : It is surely the fault of the Central Government. The Central Government has to modify the letter of intent and it has to issue the industrial licence. Therefore, it is the fault of the Central Government. (*Interruptions*).

By saying “a suitable form of joint venture of the Central Government and the West Bengal State Government” in his reply, whether the Hon. Minister indicates a cut in the size of the original project or the modified letter of intent which was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation on 19th December, 1980 ? If not, what does he mean by a suitable form of joint venture of the Central Government and the West Bengal State Government, and what are the salient features of the proposed joint venture of the Government of India ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that it was in November 1977 that the letter of intent was issued with a provision that the ethylene capacity will be 54,000 tonnes per annum. The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation wanted the amendment in the letter of intent and accordingly it was amended on 19th December 1980 to provide for one lakh tonnes of ethylene.

It so happened that in March 1981 the Chief Minister of West Bengal addressed the Central Government that it should be a case of a joint venture where 40 per cent equity share capital should be contributed by the Central Government, 40 per cent by the State Government and 20 per cent from the financial institutions. Now, when the entire project cost was gone into it came as though that it would be roughly a matter of Rs. 660 to Rs. 690 crores to be spent. Now the share of 40 per cent even to start with would be roughly about Rs. 80 crores so far as the Central Government is concerned.

So far as the State Government is concerned, the position is that the Working Group in the Planning Commission with reference to the State Plan has completed its work. But a provision of only Rs. 3 crores for 1982-83 for this project has been originally provided. No doubt this Complex has got to be on the rails. Therefore, in April there was a discussion in the Planning Commission which my Ministry initiated and we thought that some provision be made so that preliminary steps like selection and negotiations for know-how and some amount for the basic and detailed engineering could be provided. Accordingly, for the three plants at Salempur, Gujarat and Haldia, a sum of Rs. 25 crores was accepted for these preliminary steps.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : By the Planning Commission?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Yes, we took it up and it was only in June that they agreed. But this would be, as I said, only for the preliminary steps like selection and negotiations for know-how, and some basic and detailed engineering alone. The project is now estimated to cost roughly about Rs. 720 crores.

The State Government has also to make a provision for the amount. The Centre has also to make the provision. So far as the Centre is concerned, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, there is no provision whatsoever. My Hon. friend was saying why no industrial licence was issued. Now there is only the Letter of Intent. Once the infrastructure, the know-how the provision for funds etc., are put up before the Government, Government considers the issue of licence. These had been at the preliminary stage. I have already made submission, with reference to the joint venture. It was the suggestion from the Chief Minister himself that there should be a participation of 40% equity share capital by the Centre, 40% equity share capital from the State and 20% from the financial institutions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Have you agreed?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Though in principle it has not been agreed, but the fact remains that after discussion with Planning Commission a provision for Rs. 25 crores for the initial preliminary steps with reference to the three Plants viz., at Salempur, Gujarat and Haldia is being made.

SHRI R.P. DAS : The question has been raised in different circles that Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex would not be able to compete with the proposed gas based plants proposed to be located in the Western Regions of the country. This is based on the assumption that the prices of gas would be cheaper than that of naphtha. If the relative price differential is maintained in regard to the basic price of gas. Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex will be able to compete with the prices.

I would like to know whether Government of India would maintain the same relative differential in

regard to the basic price of gas for fertilisers and other petro-chemical products ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You are coming from Petro-Chemical complex to price of gas. After the finished products what should be the price ? Let us first go ahead with the Petro-Chemical complex itself.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Both are related. If the basic price of gas is maintained like that of Naptha, Haldia Chemical Complex would be able to compete.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : To be fair to you, I am not able to understand to whom we are selling. I have not been able to understand your point.

MR. SPEAKER : Call him to your chamber.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am prepared to discuss with you in detail. I have not been able to catch the point that you are trying to make.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow the latitude to have discussion here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Hon. Minister make it clear to the House that decks have been made clear for issuing licence for that complex ? What has been the share of West Bengal out of Rs. 25 crores which has been allotted by the Planning Commission during the Sixth Five Year Plan for Petro-Chemical Complex ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : First question is with reference to clearing the decks for the purpose of granting licence. As I said, in fact, it is a step forward that so far as the Central Government is concerned, notwithstanding the fact that there is no provision in the Sixth Five Year

Plan, we are making—I mean after discussing with the Planning Commission—a provision of Rs. 25 crores for the purpose of taking preliminary steps. But we have got to go a long way for the purpose of coming to a final conclusion as to the capital participation and the West Bengal Government itself will also have to make a provision for money. Therefore, this is only a preliminary step we have started and I feel, in the right direction. Therefore, if we proceed properly with reference to making a provision for the capital for the project, then there should be no difficulty. But today, if you ask well, have we come to that stage, have we come to the conclusion for the purpose of granting licence, I will say, 'No'. We are still in the preliminary stage.

Second question that my Hon. friend asked is what is the amount that has been provided as West Bengal's share in this Rs. 25 crores; this Rs. 25 crores is only to take preliminary steps because the Secretaries' meeting has got to finalise it since this is only a block provision and the Planning Commission has said, provisionally yes, subject to experts going into the details. It is only after that, we will be in a position to come to the conclusion as to what is the allocation for Salimpur Plant, what is the allocation for the Gujarat Plant and what is the allocation for the Haldia plant.

Checking of Air Pollution at Indraprastha Power Station.

+
*348. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :**

**SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the American engineering firm which was engaged by DESU to instal electrostatic precipitators at Units 2, 3 and

4 of the Indraprastha Power Station at a huge cost has failed to check air pollution in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ; and

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) to (c). Modifications on Units 2, 3 and 4 of Indraprastha Power Station to reduce the air pollution are still in progress. Initially, the gas conditioning equipment with sulphuric acid spray was not found to be effective. Recently, ammonia spray has been tried on Unit-3 and has given encouraging results. The Company is now engaged in similar work on the other two units.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, the answer is very confusing. If you go through the answer, you will find, it is still in progress. He could have easily answered to my question (a), (b) & (c). The main thing is otherwise. It is often said in this august House that when the Gangotri is polluted, the Ganga Water cannot be pure. And the same is the position—when the Department itself is polluted, you cannot expect anti-air pollution measures in Delhi. (Interruption.) Yes, I have come to the question.

A U.S.A. firm named Universal Oil Products of America was entrusted with this task by rejecting the offer of BHEL. The BHEL was ready to take up this contract of anti-air pollution scheme with less cost and with less foreign equipment and with indigenous equipments. But it is a shady deal in between the American firm and some high officials in the Department of Energy.

It was announced earlier that the project would be completed before

Asiad. It is only two months' time for Asiad. I think, you will agree with me, that it will not be completed within two months, even within the next two years.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do not they seek your advice, as an expert.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister :

(a) What action has been taken against the American firm which is not able to fulfil the contract according to the blue-print and in time ?

(b) According to a study a few years back, as much as 85 tonnes of Fly ash are emitted into the city daily. So, what other measures have been taken to control the air pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Sir, there are five generating units in the I.P. Power Station. Unit No. 1 has effective electrostatic precipitators. Unit No. 5 has been shut down to provide efficient electrostatic precipitators. This has been entrusted to BHEL and the work would be over by September, 1982.

As regards Units 2, 3 and 4 about which the Hon. Member mentioned. I am not aware of any shady deal. If he has any information, he may kindly pass on to me. These Units have not been provided with effective electrostatic precipitators and chimneys give out a lot of smoke. In order to reduce air pollution, the DESU placed an order in 1979 with M/s U.O.P. of America who were the original suppliers of precipitators for modification of these electrostatic precipitators to improve the efficiency. The date of start of Unit No. 4 is February, 1981 and the date of

performance test of precipitators at Unit No. 4 which indicated deficiency in the system is April, 1982. After the test was conducted by the BHEL, it was found that sulphuric acid injection as originally planned would not give the desired result and that ammonia injection had to be resorted to. The contract for modification of precipitators and installation of gas conditioning of Units 2, 3 and 4 is of the order of Rs. 3.6 crores. It is the responsibility of the firm to give guaranteed performance for the precipitators. Ammonia injection test has now been successfully conducted at Unit No. 3 and this modification will be repeated at Unit No. 2 and Unit No. 4. I have no doubt to achieve this before Asiad.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I will be glad if it is completed before Asiad. But I do not agree with the statistics or figures given by the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I want your satisfaction, not agreement with him. Are you satisfied?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It was admitted by the Hon. Minister that after the advice of the BHEL, they have started with a new process of ammonia spray. What is the result of that? There was a commitment made that 99.7 per cent efficiency would be reached. But after the ammonia injection was given, the efficiency could not go up beyond 90 or 93 per cent. It has not reached the target.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I assure the House and I repeat the same that we will be able to do it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is ready to set up a judicial inquiry into it and go into the reasons as to how and why

the American firm got this contract and why the offer of the BHEL was rejected.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : It is because the DESU gave them wrong data. The data was based on good quality coal. Unfortunately, the DESU is not getting good quality coal.....

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The DESU is under his Ministry; Coal is also under his Ministry. They are giving wrong information.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : It was passed on to the BHEL. The BHEL has given their data and they are going on with that. I have no doubt whatsoever that we will achieve the target of over 99 per cent.

श्री दया राम शाक्य : उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर में और मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाए गए हैं जिन्होंने बहुत पहले से ही काम करना शुरू कर दिया था और उन में प्रैसिपिटेटर्स ने भी सबसे सफुली काम किया है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे प्रैसिपिटेटर्स किस फर्म के द्वारा लाए गए थे और उसी फर्म को यहां भी इनको लगाने के लिए क्यों नहीं कहा गया?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मन्त्री महोदय ने पहले ही कह दिया है कि जो कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया था वह 1979 में दिया गया था जब आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारी सरकार नहीं थी और वह सरकार थी जिस को आप स्पॉट करते रहे हैं या जिस के आप पार्टनर रहे हैं। उसका ब्लेम हमारे ऊपर डालना—
(अवधान)

श्री दया राम शाक्य : मैं केवल यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि उसी फर्म के प्रैसिपिटेटर्स यहाँ क्यों नहीं लगवाये गये।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : कांटेक्ट 1979 में दिया गया। अब मन्त्री महोदय ने बता दिया कि जो प्रैसिपिटेटर्स लगा रहे हैं उम्मीद है कि सही लगायेंगे, इसलिये न इसमें कोई बदलने की जरूरत है और न नए सप्लायर की जरूरत है। काम सही हो रहा है। इसलिये सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This problem of air pollution is becoming serious day by day.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister :

Whether the Ministry of Energy, as a matter of policy, has decided that the main source of pollution is the coal-based power stations ;

Whether the Ministry of Energy, as a matter of policy, decided that this problem exists not only in the Capital where Asiad Games are going to be held but that this problem exists in many cities and in many areas in our country ;

Whether the Ministry of Energy, as a matter of policy, taken a decision that all power houses will have this kind of device or will put machines or other things, to control this air pollution; if so what is the arrangement ?

Whether a long-term policy has been evolved for this purpose; and

Whether the Government has also done something in coordination with the Ministry of Environment because Delhi can be polluted not only by the Indraprastha Power House Station but from Gurgaon side, from Ghaziabad side and from Faridabad side also. These measures must be taken all around Delhi also. Only certain measures inside Delhi will not work. What is the policy of the Government in regard to this ?

MR. SPEAKER : You want allround protection !

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : We have made a condition that with regard to new thermal power stations that they will not be approved unless the State Electricity Boards have taken steps to control air pollution caused by the smoke coming from chimneys. This condition is applicable to all the new units that are coming up.

With regard to the old ones, we have advised the State Electricity Boards to modify the precipitators to improve their efficiency and in consultation with them we will see that we control the air pollution as far as practicable.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : My question is whether the Government has taken a policy decision.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : This is a policy decision.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sending only Circulars and asking them will not do. This is a costly affair. They would not be able to put new Power Plants unless the Government of India makes available additional money for this. Therefore, this is a policy matter. For that, resources have to be mobilised and all the State Governments will have to be involved.

I would like to know whether this kind of policy decision is taken.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : This is a policy decision.

With regard to air pollution caused by the smoke coming out from chimneys at thermal power stations, in order to keep air pollution within reasonable limits, very high chimneys have been constructed at super-thermal power stations. These stations are being provided with very

efficient electrostatic precipitators. This is with regard to super-thermal power stations, that we have taken this policy decision. These measures will bring down air pollution. The State Electricity Boards have also been advised.

As I have said, this is also a policy matter to take similar action with respect to new power stations as well as the old ones.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Talking of air pollution, we are reminded of dirty Bombay which is full of air pollution. I want to know what precautions are Government taking to allow the citizens of Bombay to inhale at least 50 per cent of oxygen.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have already said that it is a policy matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In Delhi I live in Purana Kila Road which is next to Indraprastha. I know. Whatever he says is absolutely false. We have to breathe coal-air. He can come and visit me and see in what condition I live.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what is the reason for your good health !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I stay out of Delhi as much as possible.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let Dr. Subramaniam Swamy invite the Minister....

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : My Hon. friend was not listening to me when I replied. He was talking to the other Members....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I listen with ears and I talk with mouth.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I know, he is making a false statement. I have said that Units 2, 3 and 4 have not yet achieved the efficiency which they have to. Before the Asiad, we will achieve that and you will not have any smoke.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The question I want to ask him is this. Does he know that Parliament has passed an Act, Prevention of Air Pollution Act, and will he consider prosecution of those concerned with this Unit in the event of their violating the pollution standards ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The question does not arise. We will achieve that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If there is a violation, will you prosecute them ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : We will prosecute the members of the Government who initially gave the contract. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Advertisement News Ratio in Newspapers

*350. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now been able to take any decision regarding the advertisement-news ratio in daily newspapers particularly in English dailies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

(c) if not, the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in this behalf and how they propose to overcome them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposition has various legal and constitutional implications. It, however, deserves a detailed study in light of the recommendations made by the Second Press Commission.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि विभिन्न कानूनी और संवैधानिक बातों के अन्तर्निहित होने की वजह से कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कानूनी और संवैधानिक बातें कौन-कौन सी हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सैकेण्ड प्रैस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और वह हमारे विचाराधीन है। उसमें उन्होंने इस मसले पर कई सुझाव दिए हैं, उन सब के ऊपर जब विचार हो जायेगा तब कोई कार्यवाही कर सकेंगे।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : उन सिफारिशों पर कब तक विचार हो जाएगा और कब तक कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : जल्दी ही करने जा रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खबरों को छोटा कर रहे हैं और सवाल को भी छोटा कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या उन को पता है कि बिहार राज्य में विज्ञापन को प्रैस अभिव्यक्ति को प्रभावित करने के उद्देश्य से कारगर शस्त्र के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है ?... (व्यवधान)... इसी लिए विज्ञापन के लिए देय शुल्क जानबूझ कर काफी दिनों तक अटकए हुए रखा जाता है, जैसा कि इंडियन नेशन के केस में हुआ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : प्रखबारों में जो विज्ञापन होते हैं, वे केवल सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिए जाते हैं, निजी तौर पर भी विज्ञापन होते हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सरकार के बारे में पूछा है कि क्या सरकार इसको शस्त्र के रूप में इस्तेमाल कर रही है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : सवाल यह है कि सरकार विज्ञापन का कोई ऐसा उपयोग बिहार राज्य में कर रही है, ऐसी हमारी जानकारी नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में क्या हो रहा है, इसकी जानकारी है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनजाने में सूचना दे रहे हैं या जानबूझ कर दे रहे हैं ? अगर जानबूझ कर दे रहे हैं तो विशेषाधिकार का मामला उठेगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिन्धी भाषा भी शिड्यूल 8 में मान्यता प्राप्त भाषा है। सभी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के प्रान्त बने हुए हैं और उनके पत्र भी निकलते हैं, किन्तु सिन्धी भाषा के पत्रों को

सुविधाजनक रूप में विज्ञापन नहीं मिलते हैं। सिन्धी भाषा का कोई प्रान्त नहीं है। उसके लोग बिखरे हुए हैं। कुल इसके 150 पेपर निकलते हैं लेकिन सिन्धी को विज्ञापन मिलने में कठिनाई होती है। क्या सरकार नियमों में कुछ ढील करेगी जिससे स्वयं सरलता से इन्हें भी विज्ञापन मिलने लगे और वह भी पनपने लगे? क्या मंत्री महोदय प्रान्तीय सरकारों को भी आदेश देंगे जिससे सिन्धी भाषा के पत्रों को भी विज्ञापन मिल सकें? अभी विज्ञापन सरलता से नहीं मिल रहे हैं, इस लिये इनके साथ भी न्याय होना चाहिए।

श्री वसन्त साठे : एक बार मैंने कहा था सिन्धी भाषा का प्रान्त बिल्कुल ही न हो, सारा हिन्दुस्तान सही मायनों में हिन्दुस्तान ही है। इसी लिये वे लोग सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। जहां-जहां उनके अखबार निकलते हैं, जो भी कानून के अन्दर हम सुविधा दे सकते हैं, वह दे रहे हैं और देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या नीति बनाने में कोई सरलता करेंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : जिस कैटेगरी में वह आते हैं, चाहे छोटे अखबार या संभले अखबार, जहां तक भारत सरकार का सवाल है किसी भी प्रान्त के मामले में एडवर्टाइजमेंट के मामले में पूरी सहूलियत दी जायेगी।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप प्रान्तीय सरकार को कहें।

श्री वसन्त साठे : प्रान्तीय सरकार पर हमारा इस मामले में कोई अंकुश नहीं चल सकता।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आज आप सोच सकते हैं।

श्री वसन्त साठे : मिलें तो करेंगे।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the editor of *Statesman*, Mr. Irani has filed a court case against this order regarding advertisement-news ratio policy of the Government and if he has, then what is the plea taken by Mr. Irani and what is the defence of this Government ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I think he has misunderstood it. There is nothing like any advertisement-news ratio policy announced by the Government as yet. Therefore, there is no question of Mr. Irani or anybody filing a case....

AN HON. MEMBER : Or Ja-pani.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In this case, the Hon. Member must probably be referring to some earlier cases about rates of advertisement, but that has nothing to do with this. That case, I am told, has already been decided in the High Court and now probably it has gone to the Supreme Court — that I do not know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You don't know ? You must be aware.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : If the High Court has decided, the Hon. Minister is supposed to know the facts...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : What is the verdict of the High Court and whether he has gone to the Supreme Court and

what was our plea in the High Court — something he must enlighten this House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is not related to this question. Therefore, I have not collected all the facts about that matter. If you give me notice about that matter, I will try to collect that. It is not related to this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is connected with advertisement. He is trying to escape on technical grounds.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This is a highly technical denial. It is connected with advertisement. That is why I have put the question. The Minister should take the entire House into confidence.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not supposed to know everything under the sun connected with advertisement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is not everything under the sun. It has got something to do with advertisement. This is a very important matter.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We want notice, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am willing to take the information from the Hon. Member. What is the information you have ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You try to squeeze the newspapers. That is the information.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This arises out of this. It is connected and is very relevant.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot protect the Minister

like this. Otherwise, they will never answer.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : They will evade.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—
Shri M. V. Chandrashekhar
Murthy....

Then Shri Chintamani Jena....

Shri Rakesh.

**Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company
Limited and Swadeshi Mining and
Manufacturing Company Limited**

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***352. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :**
**SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA :**

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4872 on 23 March, 1982 regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited and Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited Kanpur and to state :

(a) the findings of the inspection of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited under Section 209-A of the Companies Act ;

(b) what action has already been initiated and what penal action is contemplated against the erring management ;

(c) what has been the nature of the complaints against Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur ; and

(d) what is the progress of the inspection ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the position is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed also in Library. See No. LT-4399/82].

Statement

(a) The inspection of M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited has revealed mainly the following prima-facie financial irregularities and non-compliance of certain provisions of the Companies Act :—

- (i) Non-compliance of sections 295 and 370 in respect of funds advanced to the holding company viz. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited to the extent of Rs. 76.32 lacs as at 31-3-80 without the approval of the Central Government.
- (ii) Advancing of funds to the extent of Rs. 25 lacs (including accrued interest of Rs. 12.68 lacs) to certain parties without any security, and non-recovery of principal and interest.
- (iii) Payment of guarantee commission to the relative of a director during the years 1975-76 to 1978-79 without the Government's approval under Section 297.
- (iv) Sale of certain investment of the company in the year 1972 at a loss.
- (v) Inadequate steps for safeguarding the interests of the company in respect of sale of certain land belonging to the company by private negotiations.
- (vi) Non-recovery of a sum of Rs. 17.94 lacs due from the holding company on account of supplies of coal during different years upto 31-3-78.

(vii) Non-maintenance of cost accounting records as prescribed under the Rules.

(viii) Deficiency in the maintenance of certain statutory registers like register of members, register of Directors share-holdings etc.

(b) The comments of the company on the above matters have been called for and the same are awaited. On receipt of the company's comments, necessary action as warranted under the Law will be taken.

(c) The complaints received against M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, related mainly to certain irregularities in sale of land, machinery and equipments, purchase of unnecessary capital equipments, drawal of huge funds from subsidiary company, non-payment of public deposits, statutory and other liabilities, appointment of relatives of directors on high remuneration and perquisites, incurring heavy losses and non-declaration of dividend irregularities in Bank accounts, falsification of accounts, syphoning of funds, misuse of assets and properties of the company, non-filing of annual accounts, violations of the provisions of the Companies Act etc.

(d) The inspection of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. is still in progress. As the management of the company's manufacturing units has been taken over by the Government under section 18-AA of the I(D&R) Act, their records are partly with the National Textiles Corporation Limited, partly under the custody of the Commissioner appointed by the Delhi High Court, which leaves only some records with the (shell) company. Since the records are at different places, the inspection is taking longer time than usual.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स कंपनी लि० और स्वदेशी माइनिंग मैनुफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि० की देश भर में 6 मिलें हैं, जिसमें कानपुर में 6,000 और नैनी, आजमगढ़, रायबरेली, उदयपुर और पांडीचेरी में कुल मिलाकर 12 हजार एम्पलाइज इनमें काम कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न दो बार आ चुके हैं। एक नं० 3770 दिनांक 17-3-81 को आया था और दूसरा 4872 दिनांक 23-3-82 को आया था। आज जो स्टैंड क्वेश्चन एक्सेप्ट हुआ है, इसमें मंत्री जी ने जो इर्रेगुलेरिटीज कम्पनी के बारे में बताई हैं, इसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि जो जवाब 17-3-81 को दिया था, उसको इन्होंने देखने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसके बाद 23-3-82 को जो जवाब दिया गया है इर्रेगुलेरिटीज के बारे में, वही सारे एलीगेशन्स इसमें भी दिये गये हैं। कम्पनी के खिलाफ उन्हीं इर्रेगुलेरिटीज के एलीगेशन्स दिए गए हैं। जब वह स्टैंड क्वेश्चन एक्सेप्ट हुआ था, उस समय जो स्थिति थी, उसमें कोई प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई है। सरकार ने इसको 1977 में टेक-ओवर किया था और टेक-ओवर का पीरियड अप्रैल, 1983 है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन सारी इर्रेगुलेरिटीज और अनियमितताओं की जानकारी सरकार के पास है और सब फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगरज उसके पास हैं, तो वह इस कम्पनी का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं कर रही है।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : माननीय सदस्य दो कम्पनीज के मामले को कनफ्यूज कर रहे हैं। एक है स्वदेशी काटन मिल, जिसके छः यूनिट्स को सरकार ने टेक-ओवर कर लिया था। उस आर्डर को कम्पनी ने चैलेंज किया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि

कम्पनी को दोबारा फ्रेश हियरिंग देनी चाहिए। कम्पनी को फ्रेश हियरिंग दी गई है। इस बारे में अब सरकार क्या फैसला करेगी, वह हमारे विचाराधीन है। फ्रेश हियरिंग देने के बाद वो ही रास्ते हो सकते हैं : या तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जाए कि पहला आर्डर ठीक था, या इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जाए कि पहले आर्डर में कोई खामी है। यह सोचा जाएगा कि उस कम्पनी को नेशनलाइज किया जाए या उसको उसके यूनिट्स वापस किए जाएं। जो छः यूनिट्स टेक-ओवर किए गए थे, फिलहाल वे नेशनल टैक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन के कब्जे में हैं।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं कनफ्यूज नहीं हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय खुद कनफ्यूज हैं। इन दोनों कम्पनियों के खिलाफ अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, जिनको सरकार ने स्टैंड क्वेश्चन्स के जवाब में कुबूल किया है। मैं सरकार को ब्लेम नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन प्रश्नों के उत्तर पढ़ने और मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुनने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि मि० जयपुरिया के साथ, जिन्होंने इस कम्पनी से करोड़ों रुपये का ब्लैंक मनी लिया है और इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी की है, किसी स्तर पर समझौते या लेन-देन की बात हो रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जिनके खिलाफ इतनी अनियमितताओं के आरोप हैं राजाराम जयपुरिया, उन्हें ये कम्पनियां वापस नहीं की जाएंगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं ने अभी आपको बताया कि अभी तक यह फैसला नहीं हुआ है। इसका फैसला जब हो जाएगा तभी तो यह तब किया जाएगा कि क्या फर्दर ऐक्शन लेना है। मैं ने आप को यही बताया है..

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं ने यह पूछा कि क्या आप की नीलेज में है कि किसी स्तर पर ऐसे लेन-देन या समझौते की बात चल रही है, फंक्ट्री, आप के अधिकारियों और आप के बीच में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या बात है ?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास फंक्ट्स हैं। मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूं कि आप की नीलेज में है या नहीं ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में 8 अनियमितताओं का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया है। उस ने करोड़ों रुपये बैंकों का मिसयूज किया है जब कि गवर्नमेंट का उस पर सेक्शन नहीं था। तो 12 हजार मजदूरों की रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से, जब कि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन अभी तक सेटिस्फंक्ट्रली चला रहा है, इन फंक्ट्रीज को टेक-ओवर करके क्यों नहीं इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जब वह फैसला करेंगे तो मजदूरों के हित में इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आन्तर तो कोई दें। हमारा जवाब नहीं आया है। कंसीलिएशन करते समय कोई ऐसा कंसीलिएशन करेंगे कि जिस से मजदूरों की रक्षा हो और इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a suggestion to be taken care of.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मेरे जवाब में यह साफ तौर पर बताया गया है कि जहां तक

इस कम्पनी का ताल्लुक है अभी इंस्पेक्शन में निम्नलिखित इर्रेगुलेरिटीज पाई गई हैं।
... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Hon. Minister inform the House during the process of taking over since 1977 whether both these companies submitted their audited accounts. If so, upto what year both these companies have completed their audited accounts and filed returns as required under the Companies Act ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : मैं ने बताया आप को, आप पढ़िए मेरे जवाब में लिखा हुआ है कि इंस्पेक्शन से यह मालूम हुआ है कि—नान मेंटिनेंस ग्राफ कास्ट एकाउंटिंग रेकार्ड्स। इन्होंने यह रेकार्ड नहीं रखा इस पर इन से जवाब तलब किया गया है।

श्री वसंत कुमार पंडित : किस साल तक उन का एकाउंट ऑडिट हुआ है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : ये दोनों कम्पनियां ग्रैंडर इंस्पेक्शन हैं।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Upto what year audited accounts of both these companies have been completed and which accounts are under completion ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : अभी इंस्पेक्शन चल रहा है। जब तक कि इंस्पेक्शन के कम्पलीट रेकार्ड्स नहीं आ जाते हैं तब तक इस का जवाब हम नहीं दे सकते हैं।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Since what year they are under inspection ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि इंस्पेक्शन रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Inspection means as a whole. Inspection does not mean accounts only.

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : स्वदेशी माइनिंग एण्ड मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी का एकाउन्ट अप-टु-डेट है 1980-81 तक, और स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स का 1976-77 तक का है, उसके बाद उसको टेक-ओवर कर लिया और अब वह नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के पास है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह स्वदेशी काटन मिल राधे राम जी के पास थी। उसके बाद सरकार ने इसको लिया तो सरकार के टेक-ओवर करने से पहले और आज टेक-ओवर करने के बाद इस बीच में इस मिल की क्या हालत रही, इसके नफा-नुकसान में क्या अन्तर पड़ा और क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में वे नहीं दे पायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी की क्वेश्चन लिस्ट में श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचक का नाम छपा हुआ है और गुलाम मोहम्मद खां और गुलाम रसूल कोचक, दोनों ही इस सदन के सदस्य हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी की लिस्ट में मिस-प्रिन्ट हो गया होगा और उसका कोरिजेन्डम छपा होगा।

Workers' Representation on Boards of Directors of News Agencies and Newspapers

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*353. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that workers of newsmedia have little say in the management and they are not properly represented on the Boards of Directors ;

(b) whether it is proposed to provide for workers' representation on the Boards of Directors of news agencies and newspapers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The newspapers and news agencies are in the private sector and the Government do not, therefore, have any statistics on the subject.

(b) and (c) There is no such specific scheme at present. However, the Sachar Committee appointed by the Government to review the Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts had, *inter alia*, recommended workers' participation in the management of companies employing 1000 or more workmen as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (excluding casual and Badli workers). If these recommendations are ultimately accepted by the Government, workers' participation in such newspaper undertakings and news agencies which are registered as companies and are employing 1000 or more workmen would be ensured.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : स्पीकर सहाब, कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 43 (ए) की तहत यह प्राविजन है कि कारखानों के मैनेजमेंट में श्रमिकों को लिया जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा न करके श्रमिकों के बजाय कर्मचारी लिए जाते हैं जबकि ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं है कि कोई कर्मचारी आए। इसलिए पहली बात तो यह है कि कारखानों में श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए ताकि उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले एक बात का जबाब आ जाने दीजिए।

सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : यह जो निजी कंपनियां हैं इनके मामले में सचचर कमेटी की एक रिपोर्ट आई थी, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जिन कंपनियों में हजार से ज्यादा कर्मचारी हैं वहां बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स पर उनका नुमाइन्दा लेना चाहिए। यह मामला अभी डिपार्टमेंट आफ कम्पनी एफेयर्स के विचाराधीन है। यदि यह बात मंजूर होती है और कानून के रूप में आती है तो हमें खुशी होगी कि जितनी बड़ी कंपनियां हैं उनमें कामदारों के, वर्कर्स के नुमाइन्दे बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में लिए जाएंगे और उससे वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन शुरू हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बवैश्चन आवर समाप्त।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Under Managers, Overmen and Surveyors in Coal Mines

*346. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big shortage of under managers, overmen and surveyors in coal mines;

(b) since when the shortage has been continuing;

(c) whether the Coal India Ltd. has taken any steps to fill up these posts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of Under-Managers, Overmen and Surveyors in Coal India Limited. There was a shortage of these personnels even at the time of the nationalisation. Because of new projects and increasing production and non-availability of these personnels to the required extent, this shortage has been continuing.

(c) and (d). Coal India Limited has initiated the following steps to deal with this situation :—

- (i) CIL has undertaken a detailed manpower planning for next 10 years in consultation with DGMS. Both CIL & DGMS would jointly approach mining institutes for taking necessary steps to meet the requirement of personnel.
- (ii) Discussions are being held with institutions imparting mining engineering education with a view to ensuring that the existing capacity for mining engineering degree course is fully utilised.

(iii) Crash training programme for departmental candidates has been initiated to enable them to pass various statutory examinations.

(iv) At present, there is no institution which is specially imparting training for mines survey work. CIL has initiated action to start one such institute.

Proposal for Production of Benzene by Cochin Refinery

*349. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the examination of the feasibility report submitted by Cochin Refinery Limited for the production of benzene is over ;

(b) if so, what is the detailed result of the examination ; and

(c) if not, when the examination will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Cochin Refineries Limited has been asked to prepare a revised feasibility report based on reliable cost estimates.

Amendment to Electricity Supply Act

*351. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the Electricity Supply Act ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the amendment :

(c) when the amendment is likely to be introduced ; and

(d) whether this became necessary due to non-cooperation of State Governments in regard to the implementation of Rajadhyaksha Committee Report ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). The process of consultation with the States on the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee, some of which would require amendments to the Electricity (Supply) Act, is still continuing. Meanwhile, the States have been requested to offer their views on certain amendments relating to accounting procedures and financial performance of State Electricity Boards.

Supply of Power to Steel Plants

*354. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that due to power restrictions steel plants are facing a lot of difficulties ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Ministry of Energy are aware of some restriction on the supply of power to the main steel plants, which receive power from DVC and the State Electricity Boards of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In Orissa, on account of low water levels in the reservoirs, which

constitute the major source of power in the State, restrictions on supply to major power intensive industries including Rourkela Steel Plant, have been in operation since last November. Following some improvement in the storage in Hirakud reservoir, power supply to Rourkela has been increased from the last week of July. Peak hour restrictions on an agreed pattern have been operative on the Bhilai Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh due to overall inadequacy of generating capacity. Power supply from D.V.C. to steel plants showed an increase of 40.9% in 1981-82 over 1980-81 and in the period January-June 1982, average monthly supply to the steel plants has been 141.5 million units as against 126.1 million units during the corresponding period last year.

With the stabilisation of the recently commissioned 4th Unit (210 MW) of Durgapur Power Station of DVC, power supply to steel industry is expected to improve. In Madhya Pradesh, two new units of 210 MW each are to be commissioned during the year. In Orissa, the position will depend mainly on the monsoons. However, as in the past, effort will be made to provide assistance from neighbouring systems to the extent possible.

Coal Mines Protection Force

*355. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mine Officers' Association of India has recently demanded the establishment of a separate Coal Mines Protection Force on the pattern of the Railway Protection Force to deal with the increasing lawlessness in the mines areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Coal Mines Officers' Association of India had requested, in December, 1981, that Colliery Protection Force drawn from C&P or Military Police should be inducted in BCCL instead of CISF with Police powers for apprehending the culprits/trouble makers. Since law and order is a State subject, it is not possible to have a Central force vested with Police powers in regard to search, arrest, investigation, etc.

बिजली के गलत बिल

*356. श्री रामविलास पासवान: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 25 जून, 1982 के "सान्ध्य टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित "बिजली के बिल गलत क्यों आते हैं" (बिजली के गलत बिल क्यों भेजे जाते हैं) शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी): (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) कार्यभार के मानदण्डों के सम्बन्ध में डेसू के कर्मचारियों की यूनियन के साथ बातचीत की जा रही है तथा शीघ्र ही तय कर लिए जाएंगे ।

- (2) डेसू द्वारा प्राप्त की गई शिकायतों को दूर करने की कार्यवाही की जाती है तथा जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।
- (3) बिल बनाने तथा रकम जमा करने की प्रणालियों को और सुव्यवस्थित बनाया जा रहा है।

World Bank Conditions for Assistance to Power Projects

*357. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has opposed the latest condition imposed by the World Bank pertaining to at least 20 per cent contribution to be made by the State Electricity Boards for the Bank-assisted power projects ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a detailed report of the various aspects of the power sectors was submitted to the Bank by the Indian Government ;

(c) if so, what are the conditions that are imposed by the World Bank and what is the main objection India has placed them ; and

(d) whether Union Government have finally not agreed to the conditions imposed by world Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). Loans from the World Bank for the power sector are negotiated on a project-to-project basis and there are no general stipulations laid down by the Bank for all projects assisted by them. In the case of Rural Electrification-III credit negotiated recently with the Bank, it has been agreed by

Government of India that in order to be eligible for participation in the credit, the State Electricity Boards concerned will generate internal cash resources to the extent of at least 20% of the annual average capital expenditure of the Board Commencing from 1983-84. In the case of four State Electricity Boards, however, this is to be achieved over a longer time frame.

Stealing of Cylinders by Employees of Gas Agencies

*358. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of gas agency employees are involved in stealing cylinders and selling them in the black market ;

(b) if so, full details of those gas agencies which are involved in such complaints ; and

(c) what action has been contemplated against such agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The cooking gas (LPG) distributors of oil companies are accountable for every LPG cylinder entrusted to them for distribution and any loss detected (including due to thefts) during the regular stocks checks and audits carried out at their premises by the staff of oil companies is debited to their account at rates of recovery specified from time to time. In respect to theft of cylinders reported by the distributors based on results of Police investigations, action including the termination of distributorship is taken against the LPG dealer by the oil companies, or against their staff by the distributors, as the case may be. Details of specific cases involving the employees of distributors in theft

cases are not readily available. However the oil companies have terminated/suspended the services of at least 8 LPG distributors for misappropriation/shortage of LPG

cylinders inter-alia other charges of malpractices against them during the last year. The names of these agencies are given in below :—

Sl. No.	Name of distributor	1981-82 Action taken	Reasons thereof
1.	M/s. Ludhiana Gas Service, Ludhiana	Terminated	Misappropriation of cylinders.
2.	M/s. Jullunder Gas Service, Jullundur	„	Operating unauthorised godown and partnership dispute.
3.	M/s. Bhopal Gas Service, Bhopal	„	Unexplained loss of 692 cylinders and inadequate financial capability to render proper consumer service.
4.	M/s. Sarvatra Gas Service, Ludhiana	„	Large scale misuse of cylinders.
5.	M/s. Vikas Gas Service, New Delhi	„	Malpractices including misuse of cylinders
6.	M/s. B.M.C. (P) Ltd. Jullundur	„	do
7.	M/s. Zahara Gas Service, Adoni	„	do
8.	M/s. Sumant Enterprises Jamunanagar.	„	do

Drilling in Godavari Basin

*359. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC had hired a drillship for undertaking drilling work at different sites in Godavari region.

(b) whether during the last two years the results of the drilling done in the Godavari basin have now been assessed and if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) whether Government have decided on the new sites that will be taken for drilling operation during 1982-83 and if so, the details of the sites chosen for this purpose; and

(d) whether out of the results so far achieved Government feel encouraged that the basin is rich in oil and can offer to the country a substantial yield ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ONGC had drilled five exploratory wells in the Godavari offshore area during the period from December 1979 to December 1980. Oil and gas flowed on production testing in the first well namely G-1-1 drilled in the Godavari offshore area but drilling in the other offshore wells did not prove successful due to several technical problems encountered in drilling arising from soil conditions, ocean currents etc. in the area.

(c) A number of locations for further drilling in the area have been identified. Of these locations, one site named G-S-3-1 has been drilled during the current year. Drilling at the second location named G-13-1 is in progress. Two more wells are proposed to be drilled in the current year whose exact site will be determined taking into consideration the results of the wells drilled till then.

(d) The results achieved so far are encouraging. A good deal of further seismic work and drilling has still to be carried out before an assessment can be made of the actual potential of the area.

Production and Demand of Vitamin B1

*360. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the expected demand of Vitamin B1 for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) what is the indigenous production of Vitamin B1 from basic stage ;

(c) how Government propose to fill the gap between indigenous production and estimated demand ; and

(d) if Vitamin B1 is to be imported, the reasons for not allowing

licensed small scale units to manufacture Vitamin B1 from Thio Thiamine which may be imported at least to the extent of filling up the gap and thereby saving in foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR):

(a) and (b). According to figures available with the Government, the total availability of Vitamin B1 in the country in 1981-82 was nearly 85 tonnes. On this basis, it is estimated, taking into account the requirements of growth on account of higher production—the demand this year would be in the neighbourhood of 120 tonnes. The indigenous production of Vitamin B1 by M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. from basic stages is expected to be 83 tonnes.

(c) The anticipated shortfall between the demand and the indigenous production is expected to be met through canalised imports.

(d) The manufacture of Vitamin B1 is reserved for Public Sector and therefore, the import of Thiothiamine which is a penultimate intermediate for the production of this drug is, banned.

Loss incurred by Eastern Coalfields due to Power Shortage

*361. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Eastern Coalfields Limited has been heavily losing on its daily production of coal due to power shortage ;

(b) if so, whether the coalfields are considering to have their own power generation ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. has suffered some loss in production of coal due to power shortage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Two gas turbines, each of 5 MW are in the final stages of commissioning at Ratibati and Ghanshyam for the Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. These sets are to be commissioned by the end of August '82.

ECL is also installing eight 500 KVA diesel generating sets of which three have been commissioned and the remaining five are expected to be commissioned shortly. The company also plans to commission an old 14 MW generating set which has been procured from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

Estimated Shortfall in Power Output at the end of Sixth Plan

*362. SHRI GHULAM RA-SOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has pointed out and had estimated shortfall of about 5000 MW capacity in the power output;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward by them in this regard ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has been asked to provide the Ministry sufficient funds to overcome this deficit ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the Ministry has been provided funds to achieve the power target set for the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) - Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Delay in the supplies of plant and equipment;

(ii) Weak project management in many of the electricity boards/project implementing agencies;

(iii) Shortage of cement and steel and limitation in the number of agencies for taking up specialised items of work; and

(iv) Due to increasing operating cost and shortfall in the additional resources mobilisation, the actual flow of funds to the State Electricity Boards have fallen short of the provisions made during the Plan formulation.

(c) and (d). An assessment of additional funds required for the power sector has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for consideration during the mid-term review of the Sixth Plan, after which the position would become clear.

Domkhar Micro Hydel Schemes for Ladakh

*363. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some papers of the 2 MW Domkhar Micro Hydel Scheme in Ladakh have been lying with Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority since 1979 for clearance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the final clearance of the project is yet to be given by the C.W.C.;

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the

main problems which are coming in the way of the clearance of the project and how long it will take to clear it;

(d) whether Government propose to take up the issue on a priority basis keeping in view the backwardness and non-existence of electric power in the area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Central Water Commission are yet to give their recommendations.

(c) Central Water Commission are awaiting certain geological details and clarification on certain design aspects from the project authorities.

(d) and (e). When all technical data become available the techno-economic scrutiny by the Central Electricity Authority will be completed without delay.

Repair of Idle Wells

***364. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure to be incurred on repair works of idle wells in the country and additional oil to be produced annually after these idle wells are made operational ;

(b) the steps being taken in this regard and whether any foreign technical assistance will be sought for the purpose ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). No separate budget provision is made for the repair of sick wells as this work is carried out as a part of normal regular oil-field operations. In some complicated sick wells where sophisticated technology, etc. is needed, foreign technical assistance is obtained. A contract has been signed by the ONGC with V/O Techno-export of USSR for reviving about 120 such complicated wells in the Western Region. Under this contract Soviet experts and equipment will be supplied at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4 crores. An assessment of the additional production from the repaired wells can be formed only after the wells have been repaired and their production rates tested.

(c) Following steps have been taken to repair the sick wells and to put them on production :—

- (1) Purchase of new work over rigs ;
- (2) Operating all these rigs round the clock instead of the present 8 or 16 hours working ;
- (3) Procurement of latest handling tools and safety equipment to speedup the operation.
- (4) Contract workover services.
- (5) Stimulation of wells.
- (6) Hiring of workover-cum-jack up rigs for offshore areas. Foreign technical assistance has been sought from V/O Techno-export of USSR for repair of problematic sick wells and from M/s NOWSCO of Canada for well stimulation jobs in onshore areas of Western Region. In addition workover service contract for Eastern Region is also envisaged.

Oil Wells under Production

*365. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oil wells under production as on the 30 June, 1982 and the quantity of oil produced during the last three years; and

(b) the number of new wells that are expected to be drilled in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) One thousand and ninety six oil wells were on production on June 30, 1982. The quantity of oil produced during the last three years (from 1979-80 to 1981-82) was 38.37 million tonnes.

(b) The total number of wells (both exploratory and development) planned to be drilled during 1982-83 is 213.

Opening and Upgradation of Branch Post Offices in Bihar

3799. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9833 on 27th April, 1982 re. Opening and upgradation of branch post offices in Bihar and state :

(a) whether information with regard to the upgradation of Basfi, Baraha and Siwri Branch Post Offices and for opening of new branch post offices at Manoharpur (Umagon Block), Marukea (Khajouli Block) Ganguli (Benipatti Block), have since been collected and decisions taken thereof ;

(b) if so, the details thereabout ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to construct its own building for Divisional HQs., at Madhubani and sub-post office at Benipatti ; if so, details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details are as follows :

(i) Basfi extra departmental sub post office does not justify upgradation to the status of departmental sub post office as the existing workload of that office is only 3 hours and 29 minutes as against a minimum of 5 hours per day as prescribed by the Department.

(ii) Baraha and Simiri extra departmental branch post offices are not eligible to be upgraded to the level of even extra departmental sub post offices as their existing workload is 2 hours 58 minutes and 2 hours 22 minutes respectively as against a minimum of 4 hours per day required as per departmental norms. The question of upgrading them either as extra departmental sub offices or as departmental sub offices does not arise for the present.

(2) According to the norms prescribed by the Department in rural areas a village should have a minimum of 2000 population to be eligible for a branch post office. This condition can be relaxed only in case of Gram Panchayat villages. Further, no new post office is opened in a rural area within a distance

of 3 Kms. from an existing post office. In the light of these norms, opening of post offices in Manoharpur and Marukia is not justified for the following reasons :

Manoharpur in Umgaon block is not a Gram Panchayat village and the population is 1673. The nearest post office B. Parsa is only at a distance of 2 Kms. from this village. Similarly Marukia in Khajouli block is also not eligible for a post office since the nearest post office Gobraura is only at a distance of 2 Kms. from the village.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Madhubani Postal Division has been created recently. There is need to construct departmental accommodation for this Division. However, the project regarding construction of departmental accommodation for this Division has not been included in the programme for 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). There is need for construction of departmental accommodation at Benipatti sub post office also and it is proposed to construct departmental building for this sub post office during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Upgradation of Jangal Beri and Qasba Kotla EDSOS

3803. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jangal Beri (Hamirpur) and Qasba Kotla (Dehra) EDSOS have since been upgraded to the states of D.S.O's, on the payment of NRC by the State Government;

(b) if so, the date w.e.f. which they have been upgraded; and

(c) if not, the likely date for upgradation and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). (i) Jangal Beri (Hamirpur) : No Sir.

(ii) Qasba Kotla (Dehra): Yes Sir, w.e.f. 1-7-1982

(c) Jangal Beri (Hamirpur): The Himachal Pradesh State Government have not yet conveyed their acceptance to the payment of Rs. 6733.20 on account of non-returnable contribution for its upgradation as a departmental sub post office. Action to upgrade Jangal Beri Extra Departmental Sub Post Office into a departmental sub post office will be taken on credit of the amount of non-returnable contribution by the State Govt.

Provision of Community Sets for live telecast of Asiad, 82

3802. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Delhi Asiad, Government have proposed for live telecast throughout the country and a number of community sets will be provided for people of remote areas in the country; and

(b) if so, which are the States or Union Territories where these facilities will be provided, which details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The opening and closing ceremony of the Asian Games will be telecast live as also the major events of the day. In addition, daily capsules of highlights will also be telecast. A 45 minutes capsule of

day's highlight would be prepared in colour and would be put out on the same day.

The Games will be telecast from all the TV transmitters and received on conventional TV sets including Community Viewing sets supplied/ to be supplied in the coverage areas of these transmitters. Direct Receiving sets to receive the coverage of the Games through INSAT are also being installed in selected areas outside the coverage of the existing transmitters in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Super Thermal Power Stations at Birbhum and Kahalgaon

3803. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state that latest position of the proposed 1000 MW Super Thermal Power Station at Birbhum and Kahalgaon, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The proposal of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) for setting up of Stage-I (4x200 MW) of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. It is awaiting investment decision.

NTPC has conducted preliminary investigations for setting up a 2x210 MW thermal power station in Birbhum district (West Bengal). A number of inputs such as availability of coal cooling water etc. have to be tied up before the feasibility of the project can be established.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेन्सियां स्थानीय लोगों को आबंटित करना

3804. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियमों के अनुसार भारत के किसी भी राज्य में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति किसी भी स्थान पर पेट्रोल, डीजल, रसोई गैस आदि की एजेन्सी ले सकता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नीति के विरोध में केवल स्थानीय लोगों को ही एजेन्सियां देने की मांग की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों को प्रदान करने की 1980-81 से प्रभावी योजनाओं में, एक शर्त यह भी है कि प्रत्याशित उम्मीदवार सम्बन्धित राज्य का निवासी हो ।

(ख) स्थानीय उम्मीदवारों (उसी जिले के निवासी उम्मीदवारों) को डीलरशिपें/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें प्रदान करने के लिये कुछ व्यक्तिगत प्रार्थनाएं/अनुशंसाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ग) 1982-83 से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की डीलरशिपें/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें प्रदान किये जाने की नीति की समीक्षा की जा रही है तथा इस पहलू पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है । तथापि, जब तक नीति को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दे दिया जाता है कोई ब्यौरे नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं ।

Thermal Plant for Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

3805. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to set up a thermal plant for the Eastern Coalfields Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal submitted by Coal India Ltd. includes a captive thermal plant for Eastern Coalfields Limited of capacity 2x10 MW at a cost of Rs. 30.18 crores.

(c) The Government has examined various aspects and has decided to seek information from Coal India Ltd. on the updated economics.

(d) Does not arise.

Waiting list for New Telephone Connections at Shaktinagar Telephone Exchange

3806. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections in the general and special categories in respect of the Shaktinagar Exchange in Delhi at the end of the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, year-wise and now;

(b) number of new connections provided, year-wise, under general and special categories during these years;

(c) whether there are any plans for expansion or increase in telephone services from Shaktinagar Exchange so as to cover the applications on the waiting list for connections; and

(d) by what dates the applicants of the above categories on the waiting lists as at the end of 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and now are expected to be provided telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The position of the waiting list under Non-OYT general and Non-OYT special categories in respect of Shaktinagar telephone exchange is as follows:—

As on	No. of persons on waiting list	
	Non-OYT General	Non-OYT Special
31-12-78	1500	404
31-12-79	3705	108
31-12-80	7836	358
31-12-81	10055	529
1-7-82	11364	630

(b) The number of telephone connections opened in Shaktinagar exchange in Non-OYT General and Non-OYT Special categories during the period is as under:—

	Non-OYT General	Non-OYT Special
1-1-78 to 31-12-78	70	5
1-1-79 to 31-12-79	1032	793
1-1-80 to 31-12-80	2178	382
1-1-81 to 31-12-81	200	61
1-1-82 to 1-6-82	7	3

(c) The existing Shaktinagar Telephone Exchange (Code 71) is likely to be expanded by 10,000 lines in

1983. This would provide considerable relief to applicants on the waiting list.

(d) The waiting lists for Non-OYT General and Non-OYT Special categories have been cleared upto 30th June, 1978 and 12th October, 1979 respectively at present. The current waiting list is expected to be largely cleared by March, 1985, subject to the availability of stores etc.

Disposing of LSHS by Refineries Processing Bombay High Crude

3807. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that refineries processing Bombay High Crude are likely to face a problem of disposing of their stocks very soon of LSHS (Low Sulphur Heavy Stock) unless major users of furnace oil are persuaded to switch over to LSHS ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the furnace oil users in the engineering industry and the power sector are said to be reluctant to the substitute LSHS for furnace oil because LSHS needs heating for being used ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The oil companies have drawn up a detailed programme for the disposal of the Surplus Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) arising out of the processing of indigenous crude by some of the refineries by the conversion of the existing furnace oil customers like Power Houses, Fertilizer Plants, and industrial units to LSHS. Although some initial investment by the customers would be necessary for handling

LSHS, as it has to be heated while in storage, transportation or in use, it has high thermal efficiency and low sulphur content and is considered to be a better fuel than furnace oil. Besides price incentives are also given to the furnace oil customers for conversion to LSHS. Steps have been taken by the furnace oil customers, including industrial units and some of the Power Houses for receiving LSHS and many customers have already switched over to LSHS.

Telephone Facilities for Coal Mines

3808. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to develop telephone facilities for coal mines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) While there is no specific proposals such to provide telephone facilities specially for coal mines, the requirements of coal mines if any, are considered and provided when the agencies request for such facilities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nomination of SCs & STs as Non-Official/Part-time Directors of Public Sector Undertakings

3809. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries

under his Ministry, alongwith names, in which the non-official/part-time Directors on the Boards of Directors have been nominated;

(b) dates from which these Boards have been constituted; when their present term expires and names of non-official Directors belonging to SCs & STs nominated on the said Boards;

(c) whether Government policy provides for reservation for SCs & STs as non-official/part-time Directors on these Boards; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if the statutes and Acts under which these Undertakings have been constituted do not contain a provision for nomination of non-official/part-time Directors belonging to SCs & STs, whether Government propose to amend the relevant Acts to give representation to SCs & STs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There is one such Undertaking named Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta.

(b) The present Board has been constituted since 22nd September, 1981 and its term will expire with the next Annual General Meeting of the Company. The part-time Chairman Shri B. K. Das Chowdhury who is a non-official and a Director in the Board belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

(c) No, Sir. The policy of the Government is to appoint as Directors persons of proven ability with faith in the public sector from industry, commerce, administration, trade union etc.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Time taken in issuing Telephone Connection in Delhi

3810. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the time generally taken by the telephone Department in the capital in giving a telephone connection at the places of the subscriber after the Demand Note has been issued and the payment has been made in cash;

(b) whether there is a practice to issue a temporary connection first and a regular connection later on; and

(c) if so, what are the terms and conditions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Nearly 50% of telephone connections are provided within 15 days of issuing the orders for the provision of telephone connections. Some cases take more time when the area is technically non-feasible.

(b) No, Sir, temporary telephones are sanctioned for meeting temporary needs.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan to set up Coal Washeries during Sixth Plan by BCCL

3811. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has drawn up a detailed plan for setting up coal washeries during the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) if so, their estimated cost, how they will be phased and where they will be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MIS-HRA) : (a) and (b). In order to meet the increasing demand of clean coking coal from the steel plants, Bharat Coking Coal Limited had taken up construction of 4 new

washeries for commissioning in the Sixth Plan period. Among these 4 projects, the Sudamdih washery (sanctioned cost Rs. 15.39 crores) was commissioned in 1980. The details of other three washery projects to be commissioned in the Sixth Plan are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of washery	Location	Input capacity (mt/yr)	Estimated cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Schedule of commissioning
1.	Moonidih	Jharia Coalfield	2.00	16.39	1982-83
2.	Barora	„	0.48	2.76	1982-83
3.	Mohuda	„	0.63	4.14	1983-84

Bharat Coking Coal Limited have also plans for taking up following new projects which can be commissioned only after the Sixth Plan after obtaining Government approval.

Name of washery and location	Capacity mt/yr.	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Commissioning Schedule
1. Madhuband (Jharia Coalfield)	2.5	40.07	1985-86
2. Pootkee-Balihari (Jharia Coalfield)	3.00	F.R. not prepared	1986-87
3. Bhalgora-I (Jharia Coalfield)	2.5	do	1986-87
4. Bhalgora-II (Jharia Coalfield)	1.5	do	1986-87
5. Dharmaband-I (Jharia Coalfield)	2.50	do	1986-87
6. Dharmaband-II (Jharia Coalfield)	1.5	do	1986-87
7. Mukunda-I (Jharia Coalfield)	4.00	do	1987-88
8. Mukunda-II (Jharia Coalfield)	3.00	do	1987-88

The input capacity of either Bhalgora-II or Dharmaband-II or both will be decided at 2.5 m.t. depending upon the production in the command areas of these washery projects.

**Accommodation of Amenities
provided to the top officers of
B.C.C.L. and C.I.L.**

3812. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the accommodation and amenities provided to the top officials of B.C.C.L. and C.I.L. (to the rank of General Manager and above) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of the top officers are maintaining two establishments, one at Delhi and the other in the field at the cost of the company, to which they are not entitled ; and

(c) if so, facts in details giving particulars of such officers and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA)

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

भोपाल में गैर सरकारी डाक सेवा

3813. श्री विलास मुत्तमवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल में हाल में एक गैर सरकारी डाक सेवा का भंडाफोड़ हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सेवा में एजेंट किन-किन स्थानों पर काम कर रहे थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैर सरकारी डाक सेवा का पहले भी भंडाफोड़ हो चुका था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उस समय केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से इसकी जांच कराई थी ताकि इस काम में लगे हुए रेलवे तथा विमान सेवा कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों का पता लग पाता; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भोपाल में ।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं । भोपाल में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं घटी है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Facility for Air and Water to
Motorists at Petrol Pumps**

3814. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether questions have been raised in the past about the non-availability of air to motorists at the petrol pumps so also water ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that no tangible results have accrued so far and the motorists are being harassed by the petrol pump owners together with details of steps taken to ensure their availability henceforth ;

(c) whether the petrol pumps located in Connaught Place, New Delhi and on the roundabout in Ajmeri Gate, Delhi have no arrangements for giving air to motorists; and

(d) if so, action taken to ensure availability of air from these petrol pumps ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Watch is kept by the Oil Companies to ensure availability of air and water to motorists. Oil Companies have not received any specific complaint of harassment caused to motorists due to non-availability of air/water. However, if any specific complaint is brought to notice, the same will be looked into for necessary remedial action.

(c) and (d). For technical reasons NDMC has disconnected the air facility at one of the retail outlets in Connaught Place. Efforts are being made by the concerned oil company to get the air facility restored. All other retail outlets located in the areas in question are having the required facility of Air/Water.

Assistance by Foreign Countries for self sufficiency in Oil

3815. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which have assured to render cooperation in making India self-sufficient in oil ; and

(b) the names of those countries which are already rendering cooperation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). In the field of oil exploration and production which is a continuing process assistance is taken in areas like consultancy, contracting, services, equipment supply etc.

from a number of companies and organisations of various countries like Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Romania, France, USA, UK etc. on an as required basis after paying for it. Besides this assistance is also being taken from the USSR in accordance with the various protocols signed between the two countries.

Renovation of HIL Plants in Udyogamandal

3816. **SHRI B.K. NAIR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the HIL plants in Udyogamandal, Kerala are in urgent need for renovation and replacement;

(b) whether any plans have been drawn up for the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that in many places the buildings are showing signs of imminent danger; and

(d) whether any close examination is proposed to be made of this aspect and urgent measures taken to safeguard the workmen and machinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The management of HIL have informed the Government that their plants have been maintained regularly and preventive maintenance activities are being regularly carried out. In view of this, no urgent need has been felt by the management for renovation/replacement of HIL plants at Udyogamandal.

(c) The management have stated that there is no imminent danger to the buildings.

(d) HIL entrusted examination of the buildings to an expert independent body of M/s. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras, who have inspected the buildings on 12th March, 1982. They have given their recommendations for the maintenance schedule and for monitoring the condition of the structures. These recommendations are being implemented.

Power Breakdown in National Fertilizer Plant, Bhatinda

3817. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether frequent mechanical breakdowns and power cuts are preventing the National Fertilizers Plant Bhatinda from maintaining its production schedule;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to rectify the faults in the plant and also to prevent recurring power cuts; and

(c) how long will it take to re-open it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIRSINGH) : (a) The production in Bhatinda plant of National Fertilizers Limited was affected due to leakages in equipment and interruptions in power supply.

(b) Remedial steps have been taken to rectify the leakages. The provision of a Captive Power Plant at Bhatinda is also being considered.

(c) The Plant has since resumed its production.

Setting up of Circuit Benches of High Courts

3818. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals are pending with the Central Government for establishment of Circuit Benches of various High Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many of them have been approved;

(c) when the decisions on the remaining ones are likely to be taken;

(d) whether any demand has been made by Bar Associations, public organisations, institutions, VIPs and others from Kutch, Saurashtra and Gujarat for setting up a Circuit Bench of the High Court at Kutch and South Gujarat;

(e) if so, the details of such demands;

(f) whether the Central Government have made any survey report in the matter and/or have written to Gujarat State in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(h) when the said Circuit Benches are likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :

(a) The Government of Mizoram has proposed the establishment of a circuit Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Aizwal, which is engaging the attention of Government. Proposals have, however, been received from the Governments of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Karnataka and

Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu for setting up of permanent Benches of the concerned High Courts.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4400/82]

(d) to (h). Shri Patel Ramji Bhai B. Mavani, M.P. (Lok Sabha) had proposed in May, 1981 for establishment of a High Court Bench for Saurashtra Region. Demands have been made to the Government of Gujarat by MLAs, erstwhile Savantra Paksha, Junagadh and Rajkot Bar Associations, etc., for establishment of Benches at Rajkot, Surat and Baroda. The State Government has not made any proposal to the Central Government in this regard. The Central Government considers such a matter on receipt of proposals from the State Government.

Sex and Violence in Films

3819. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision or any proposals are under their consideration to curb sex violence in Indian films as well as for the exhibition of such foreign films keeping in view the increasing trend of sex and violence due to the same and the dangers facing the Indian culture and education due to the same ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how and when it could be made practicable ;

(c) the names and particulars of such films banned during the last 5 years and the reasons given in each case ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to encourage and the amount given to film industry, individuals and societies for the promotion of Indian culture, ethics, character building in Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In accordance with these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board has to ensure *inter alia*—

- (i) that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified ;
- (ii) that pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown ; and
- (iii) that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.

Further, the Board has to ensure that the film is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact and is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates. Objectionable material from the films is deleted before certificates are issued by the Board. If the Board feels that even with excisions the objectionable impact of a film cannot be removed, such a film is refused a certificate. If the film, with or without excisions, is considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults, it is certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

The Central Government are keen that objectionable scenes depicting sex and violence are not permitted in films. The Board has recently been requested to be very strict in

implementing the guidelines issued by Government. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 passed in December 1981, which is to be enforced shortly, *inter alia* provides for making all offences involving violation of the provisions relating to certification of films in the Act as cognizable and enhancing the penal provision.

(c) Presumably, the Honourable Member wants to know the names of those films originally certified by the Board of film Censors and later uncertified or suspended by Government. This information for the last three calendar years which is readily available is as follows.

In 1979 films "Jadu Tona" (Hindi) and "The Exorcist" (English) (Revised) were decertified as the films contained *inter alia* avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror. However, on a writ petition filed by the applicant, the order of Central Government regarding film "Jadu Tona" (Hindi) was quashed by the Madras High Court.

In 1980 the exhibition of the film "Lok Parlok" (Hindi) was suspended for two months, as the film contained, *inter alia* scenes offending the provisions in the guidelines relating to Public order and decency. However, the film was subsequently allowed to be released after portions considered objectionable were deleted.

In 1981 the film "Midnight Express" (English) was decertified by the Central Government as the film contained *inter alia*, scenes contravening the provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign States, decency and morality and incitement to the commission of an offence.

The exhibition of the film "Meri Awaz Suno" (Hindi) was suspended on 19-12-1981 for two months as it was felt that the film offended the guidelines relating to violence, cruelty,

incitement to the commission of any offence and vulgarity. Simultaneously, a show-cause notice for decertification of the film was issued to the applicant. However, the distributors for the film filed writ petitions in various High Courts and obtained directions staying the suspension order. A petition for transfer of all the writ petitions to the Supreme Court was filed on 9-1-82 by the Central Government. However, the Supreme Court dismissed the transfer petition on 15-2-82 as the period of suspension was to be over on 18-2-82 and the writ petitions would become infructuous thereafter. The applicant has filed a writ petition in respect of the show-cause notice in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is thus sub-judice.

(d) Government have instituted National Awards for Indian films in order to encourage the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different regions and promote the integration and unity of the nation. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. is already giving loans, since inception of erstwhile Film Finance Corporation, to film-makers for production of good quality films. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. has also initiated a scheme for 100% finance where film-makers can concentrate on creative aspects of film-making without financial worries. The amount of loan disbursed by the N.F.D.C. Ltd. during 1980-81 was Rs. 23.84 lakhs.

Companies Registered for setting up Industries

3820. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered for setting up of industries in different States during the year 1981-82, State-wise ;

(b) whether any company ceased functioning during the year 1981-82 ; and

(c) if so, their number, State-wise and reasons for ceasing functioning by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) 10019 companies were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year 1981-82. The distribution of new registrations by industrial classification in various States is given in Annexure I. Laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library—See No. LT 4401/82].

(b) and (c). During the same period, 330 companies were reported to have ceased functioning. A State-wise break-up of these companies together with reasons for cessation of functioning is given in Annexure II. Laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4401/82].

Delay in Clearing Projects by MRTP Commission

3821. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission takes unduly long time to clear a project and as a result by the time a project is really cleared the cost goes up so high that the industrial houses have to give up the plan and thus country's plans for diversifications get a setback ;

(b) the names of the projects cleared by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

during 1981 and 1982 which the industries have abandoned because the Commission took a long time to clear them ;

(c) whether a project by the Modies for steel wire rope manufacture is an example in this regard ; and

(d) the steps being taken to cut out such long delays ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Applications under Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act seeking approval of the Central Government for expansion or establishment of new undertakings are referred to the MRTP Commission for an inquiry in case the Central Government is of the opinion that detailed inquiry by them is necessary. Under Section 30 of the Act, the Commission is required to submit its report within 90 days from the date on which the reference is received by them, except where the commission, for special reasons recorded by it in writing, is of opinion that the report cannot be made by it within the said period of 90 days.

(b) The Central Government are not aware of any such cases.

(c) If the reference is to an application made by M/s Modi Industries Limited for the manufacture of steel tyre cord, the position is that no intimation regarding the withdrawal of the application by M/s Modi Industries has been received by the Central Government.

(d) The MRTP Commission endeavours to submit its report to the Central Government, as far as possible, within the Statutorily prescribed time limit.

लघु इकाइयों द्वारा सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट
उर्वरक का उत्पादन

3822. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार ऐसी लघु इकाइयों का
ब्योरा क्या है, जो "सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट"
उर्वरक के उत्पादन के काम में लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या "सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट"
उर्वरक के उत्पादन के काम में लगी हुई इन
लघु इकाइयों को उत्पादन-शुल्क से छूट
मिली हुई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा
क्या है;

(घ) क्या राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार
लघु क्षेत्र की इकाइयों द्वारा उत्पादित "सिंगल
सुपर फास्फेट" उर्वरक के खरीद मूल्यों में
किसी प्रकार की राज्य सहायता दे रही है;
और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा
क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :
(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। दिनांक
7-6-80 से सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट पर से
उत्पाद शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां। दिनांक
23-5-1982 से एस० एस० पी० की
विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिए समान उपभोक्ता
मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। भाड़े सहित
कारखाने से बाहर उचित मूल्य और उप-
भोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर तथा वितरण
लाभ का भुगतान यूनिटों को आर्थिक सहायता
के रूप में किया जाएगा। 23-5-82 से पूर्व
यूनिटों को दिनांक 16-3-1976 से प्रति
मी० टन पी 2 ओ 5 पर 1250/- रु०
को समान दर से आर्थिक सहायता का
भुगतान किया जा रहा था।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य	यूनिट का नाम और पता	क्षमता (टन एस. एस. पी.)
1.	गुजरात	1. अनिश कैमिकल्स (प्रा०) लि०, लालबहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, अहमदाबाद	9,000
		2. विरज कैमिकल्स 175 जी० आई० डी० सी० एस्टेट, नन्देसरी, बड़ौदा	2,200
2.	महाराष्ट्र	1. नोबल कैमिकल्स लि०, प्लॉट नं० जे-28 एम० आई० डी० सी० तलेजा, जिला-राजगढ़	3,000
3.	पंजाब	1. पंजाब फर्टि० एण्ड पेस्टीसाइड्स इन्डस्ट्रीज, छिहारता	8,300
4.	राजस्थान	1. खिचा इन्डस्ट्रीज, मण्डारी मानसून, उदयपुर	3,600
		2. लिबर्टी पेस्टीसाइड्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लि० 35, सुमाष नगर, उदयपुर	16,500
		3. मधुबन कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टि० (प्रा०) लि० दबोक उदयपुर	26,400
		4. महाराना खनिज उद्योग (प्रा०) लि० मादरी, उदयपुर	5,000
		5. उदयपुर कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टि० 145/146 निवाल इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, उदयपुर	8,000
5.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1. बिरज फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि० एथ रोड, सिकोआबाद जिला मैनपुरी	9,000

Large Scale Transfer of Employees in Kerala

3823. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees transferred during the period of February-March in Telecommunications in Kerala ;

(b) out of the employees transferred how many were office bearers of the trade unions which were leading the agitation ;

(c) what are the reasons for violating the protection given to the office bearers from transfers ; and

(d) what are the reasons for large scale transfers in Kerala alone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) One Hundred Eighty (180).

(b) Fifty Four (54).

(c) The reasons are that some have completed their tenure, and a few others because of their individual suspected attempts of sabotage. It was also felt necessary to transfer a few to improve the working atmosphere.

(d) The transfers amounted to only 1.5% of the group C & D staff and hence these are not large scale transfers.

Press Release containing an Appeal for support to Congress (I) Presidential Candidate issued by PIB.

3824. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

PROF. MADHU DAN-DAVATE :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Information Bureau recently released a press release containing an appeal of the Union Minister of Agriculture in his capacity as Chairman of the Backward Classes Cell of the AICC for support to Congress (I) Presidential candidate ;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such an appeal ; and

(c) under what circumstances the appeal was issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This was a mistake. Such statements should not be issued from the Press Information Bureau. Suitable action has been taken to prevent recurrence of such cases in future.

News Captioned 'Gujarat-Oily Crooks'

3825. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article

captioned 'Gujarat-Oily Crooks' published in the Magazine India Today dated June 15, 1982 ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the light thereof to effectively prevent oil thefts from the oil-wells and installations in Gujarat and other places ; and

(c) what is the estimated amount of oil stolen from such installations in Gujarat, Assam and elsewhere per year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prevention of thefts of crude oil is kept under continuous review by the ONGC and the State Governments who are responsible for law and order including prevention of thefts.

In Gujarat patrolling by mobile police parties has been intensified and the ONGC has assisted by providing vehicles. The Central Industrial Security Force is also being inducted to guard vital installations.

(c) The loss on account of oil thefts during the year 1981 has been of the order of about Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

Non-availability of Thyroxin

3826. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 'Thyroxin' a drug critical

in the treatment of thyroid hormone deficiency is not available in the market;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has received a representation from the head of the General Medicine Department, All India Institute of Medical Sciences in this regard ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make its proper availability in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The shortage of Thyroid tablets were reported periodically from different parts of the country. The concerned manufacturer was advised to rush supplies to the areas from where shortage reports were received. The equivalent formulations namely, Proloid Tablets, Ebexid Tablets, Roxin Tablets are generally available.

करों की अपील के मामलों के लिए
विशेष न्यायालय

3827. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय कानून आयोग और वरुशी समिति ने करों से सम्बन्धित अपीलों के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों का गठन करने की सिफारिश की थी और यदि हां, तो कब और अब तक इन्हें लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : विधि आयोग ने अपनी 58वीं और 79वीं रिपोर्ट में कर से सम्बन्धित अपीलों की सुनवाई के लिए किसी विशेष न्यायालय के गठन की कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

इस मंत्रालय को बरूशी समिति नामक ऐसी किसी समिति की जानकारी नहीं है जिसने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सिफारिशें की हैं।

राष्ट्रीय जल योजना के बारे में डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म

3829. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय जल योजना के बारे में डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म कब बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) इस डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म को पद पर दिखाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ;

(ग) यह फिल्म कहां-कहां दिखाई गई थी ;

(घ) क्या इसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन किया गया था ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके परिणाम उत्साहजनक थे ; और

(च) यदि इसका मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री : (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) "नेशनल वाटर प्लान" नामक डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म, फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा अगस्त, 1980 में बनाई गई थी। यह लम्बे रूपान्तर वाली फिल्म थी जो सिनेमाघरों में रिलीज करने के लिए नहीं थी। "ए प्लान फार वाटर" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत इस का लघु रूपान्तर सामान्य रिलीज के लिए अप्रैल, 1982 में बनाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) "ए प्लान फार वाटर" नामक डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म का परिचालन देश-भर के सिनेमाघरों में किया जा रहा है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, बंगलौर आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण शहर पहले ही कवर कर लिए गए हैं। इसकी प्रिंटें चलते-फिरते प्रचार वाहनों के माध्यम से प्रदर्शन के लिए क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय तथा राज्य सरकारों को तथा टेलीकास्ट किए जाने के लिए दूरदर्शन को भी सप्लाय की जा रही हैं।

(घ) से (च) प्रत्येक फिल्म के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए फिल्म प्रभाग में कोई पद्धति नहीं है। न ही इस प्रकार का आकलन व्यवहार्य है, क्योंकि इसमें क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर व्यापक पुनर्निवेशन अन्तर्निहित होगा जो काफी खर्चीला होगा। तथापि, फिल्म की प्रेस में काफी समीक्षा हुई है। फिल्म प्रभाग को इस अत्यधिक सूचना प्रद डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म की प्रशंसा में जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लोगों से संदेश प्राप्त हुए हैं।

Demand for increase in Commission by Kerosene Depot Holders

3830. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that kerosene depot holders in Delhi had made a demand to the Government to increase their commission; and

(b) if so, when this demand was made and the details of the action taken by Government thereon so far and the time by which their commission will be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) and (b). No such demand appears to have been received. However, the Kerosine depot holders (retailers) are appointed by the concerned State Governments and the margins for sale of kerosine are fixed by them.

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

3831. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्त तक उर्वरकों का कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलबीर सिंह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

वर्ष	उत्पादन नाइट्रोजन	(लाख टन में) पी2 ओ5
1980-81	21.64	8.41
1981-82	31.44	9.49

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 में उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का अस्थाई अनुमान 39 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 12 लाख टन पी2 ओ5 लगाया गया है ।

Electricity Supply to Chingleput Parliamentary Constituency

3832. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages in Chingleput Parliamentary Constituency in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many out of the total villages are provided with the basic facility like electricity; and

(c) whether Central Government have any programme to launch a nation-wide programme to cater to the needs of the rural masses for electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The statistics maintained on rural electrification are based on district-wise data. All the 1778 villages in Chingleput district of Tamil Nadu have been electrified.

(c) Out of the total number of 5,76,126 villages in the country, 2,94,900 villages constitute 51.2% have been electrified upto the end of March, 1982. During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) one lakh villages are proposed to be electrified. In the context of the Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme, rural electrification programme is being accorded high priority. The perspective plan of the states provides for electrification of all the villages latest by 1994-95, subject to availability of resources.

Higher Billing of STD Telephone in Visakhapatnam

3833. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of higher billing of STD telephone Owners in Visakhapatnam City;

(b) the measures taken to rectify possible frauds in this connection; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no higher billing of STD Telephones at Visakhapatnam city. Bills are issued for the number of calls actually metered. A few subscribers however, complain that the number of calls billed for are more than what they had anticipated. In respect of Visakhapatnam City Exchange, 39,533 bills were issued during 81-82, out of which only 200 bills were complained about by the subscribers. This works out to about 0.5%.

(b) and (c). Excess billing could arise due to

- (i) Clerical errors
- (ii) Technical faults
- (iii) Unauthorised diversion of telephones by undesirable elements.

As regards clerical errors, instructions have already been issued to all the Units to be more vigilant and ensure the accuracy of the bills issued before despatch and take severe action against negligent and careless officials. To eliminate technical faults, several modifications in the circuits have been introduced. Periodical testing of the meters is also being done. As regards unauthorised diversion of lines, several measures have been introduced to prevent the same such as raising the Distribution Points (D. Ps), locking them and preventing unauthorised entry into meter rooms. Vigilance squads to detect unauthorised diversion by surprise checks have also been set up.

Telephone Advisory Committee Calcutta

3834. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the members of the Telephone Advisory

Committee of the Calcutta Telephones ; and

(b) what is the criterion of selecting members of the Telephone Advisory Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Names of the Members of the Telephone Advisory Committee of Calcutta Telephone are given in the Statement attached.

(b) A Telephone Advisory Committee (T.A.C.) has as its Members representatives from various interests such as State Administration, State Legislature, Parliament, Trade, Commerce and Industry, Medical Profession, Public Workers and Legal Profession. A panel of names representing the various interests is obtained from the Head of the Telephone District. Nominations for M. Ps. are obtained by the P&T Department from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Nomination to the T.A.C. is made by the Government after considering the lists of names received (1) from the General/District Manager Telephones (2) directly by the Ministry and (3) from the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Statement

Names of Members of Calcutta Telephones Advisory Committee

1. Shri V. Mishra, Secretary, P.W.D., Government of West Bengal, Calcutta.
2. Shri A.K.M. Hassan Uzzaman, M.L.A., 2, Ripon Square, Calcutta-16.
3. Shri Bhola Nath Sen, M.L.A. Govt. of West Bengal, 56, Raja Basant Roy Road, Calcutta.

4. Shri Abdul Sattar, M.L.A.,
Govt. of West Bengal,
Flat No. 8, 6 Bishop Lefroy Rd.
Calcutta.
 5. Shri (Dr.) Golam Yazdani, M.P.
96, North Avenue,
New Delhi 110001.
 6. Shri Anand Gopal Mukherjee,
M.P., 1-8, Maulana Azad Road,
New Delhi-110011
 7. Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee,
M.P., 205, Asia Hostel,
New Delhi-110001.
 8. Shri Sayed Mohmood Alam,
Secretary, to the Corporation,
5, S.N. Banerjee Road,
Calcutta.
 9. Shri A.K. Roy,
Deputy Commissioner (M),
Calcutta Corporation,
5, S.N. Banerjee Road,
Calcutta-13.
 10. Shri Amitava Chaudhari,
News Editor, Jugantar, Calcutta.
 11. Shri Sukharanjan Das Gupta,
Ananda Bazar Patrika, B-11,
Govt. Housing Estate,
Dr. Sundari Mohan Avenue,
Calcutta.
 12. Shri Shibdas Banerji,
C/o Times of India, Calcutta.
 13. Shri Shankardas Banerjee,
(Former Advocate General)
51/1, Syed Amir Ali Avenue.
Calcutta.
 14. Dr. Subash Maitra,
V.I.P. Housing Home, C. I. T.
Road, Calcutta.
 15. Shri A. K. Bose,
C/o Eastern Paper Mills,
Calcutta.
 16. Shri S.K. Chatterjee, Secretary
Indian Jute Mills Association,
6, N.S. Road, Calcutta-1.
 17. Shri Manoj Mohan Ghosh,
81-82, Bentick Street, Calcutta.
 18. Shri Rajesh Khetan,
2, Church Lane, Calcutta.
 19. Shri Pradip Burman, Dabur Dr.
S. K. Burman Pvt. Ltd.,
142, Rash Behari
Avenue, Calcutta.
 20. Shri M.L. Saraf, President,
Merchants' Chamber of Com-
merce, 3/1/2, Armenian Street,
Calcutta-700 001.
 21. Shri K. K. Birla, Birla Building,
R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
 22. Shri R.N. Ghatak,
Vice Chairman,
Shaw Wellace Group of Indus-
tries, Calcutta.
 23. Shri Ajit Kr. Panja,
250, Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
 24. Shri A.R. Sonthalia,
385/1, Keyatola Lane,
Calcutta-29.
 25. Shri Subroto Mukherjee,
28-A Suren Tagore Road,
Calcutta.
 26. Shri Narul Islam,
51-B, Palm Avenue, Calcutta.
 27. Dr. Sachinath Mitra,
250 Chitranjan Avenue, Calcutta
 28. Shri Somen Mitra,
44/C Ammerst Street, Calcutta-9.
 29. Shri Jaswant Singh,
126-A, Motilal Nehru Road
Calcutta-700 029.
 30. Shri Mihir Sen,
Flat No. 10, 1-A, Judges Court
Road, Calcutta-700 027.
 31. Shri S.L. Chakraborty,
13, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
- Reduction in Supply of quantity
of L.P.G. in Karnataka,
Hyderabad and Secunderabad
(A.P.)**
3835. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL
NAIDU : Will the Minister of
PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether LPG gas supplied
in Karnataka and twin cities of
Hyderabad and Secunderabad in

A.P. has been reduced to 14.2 kg. from 15 kgs. from 21 June this year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On account of the change in the composition of the cooking gas (LPG) produced in the LPG Fractionation Unit of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), it has become technically necessary for the oil companies to supply cylinders containing 14.2 kg LPG instead of 15 kg. in all the areas where the LPG from Uran (Bombay) is marketed, with proportionate reduction in prices.

Performance of Talcher Fertiliser Plant

3836. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the unsatisfactory performance of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Unit at Talcher;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or to be taken by Government to improve the performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant is based on new technology of coal gasification and

has been facing teething problems. Production has also been adversely affected due to power cuts, voltage dips and voltage fluctuations.

(c) A Technical Study Group was appointed to carry out a thorough survey of this plant to identify the deficiencies and suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the Committee have been received and are being processed.

फैजाबाद को टेलीफोन डिबोअन का मुख्यालय बनाना

3837. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभाग की यह सामान्य नीति है कि कमिश्नरी मुख्यालय को टेलीफोन डिबोअन का मुख्यालय बनाया जाय ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कमिश्नरी मुख्यालय, फैजाबाद को अब तक टेलीफोन डिबोअन का मुख्यालय न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि फैजाबाद में टेलीफोन लाइनों के विस्तार के लिये एक योजना कई वर्ष पूर्व बनाई गई थी लेकिन इसे अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि फैजाबाद में टेलीफोन प्रायः खराब रहते हैं और यदि हां, तो यह खराबी कब तक दूर की जायगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योनेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सीमित देशी स्वचालित उपस्कर का अधिकतम लाभ उठाने के लिये 1980-81 में फँजाबाद टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार की योजना बनाई गई थी। बिजली की कमी तथा श्रमिकों की समस्याओं के कारण भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग से सप्लाई नहीं हो पा रही है। अब विस्तार कार्य 1982-83 के दौरान पूरा होने की आशा है।

(घ) जी नहीं। परन्तु टेलीफोन सेवाओं में और अधिक सुधार करने के लिए फँजाबाद टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की मरम्मत की जा रही है।

Decentralisation of Newsprint Import

3838. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand by the newspaper industry for decentralisation of newsprint imports by the State Trading Corporation and permission to newspapers to arrange for their own imports of newsprints;

(b) whether increases in newsprint prices by STC had seriously affected the newspaper economy;

(c) whether the supply of newsprint is also not regular; and

(d) whether Government propose to reassess the role of STC in procurement and supply of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Suggestions for decanalisation of newsprint import have been made by the newspaper industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This deserves examination in the context of Press Commission's recommendations in the matter.

अशोधित तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात

3839. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 में कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य का पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद आयात किया गया था और वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान यह कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य का आयात किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में देश में ही कितनी मात्रा में पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद उपलब्ध थे और वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान इसकी उत्पादित की जाने वाली अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी होगी ;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की देशवार खपत क्या थी और वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान इसकी अनुमानित खपत क्या होगी ; और

(घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान आयातित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) 1981-82 में 1472 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 4.97 मि० मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात किया गया था। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान

1772 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 6.13 मि० मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात करने का अस्थायी प्रस्ताव है। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 18 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 0.067 मि० मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का निर्यात भी किया जायेगा। इस कारण 1982-83 के दौरान शुद्ध आयात किये जाने वाले पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का मूल्य 1754 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का देशी उत्पादन लगभग 28.20 मि० मी० टन था। वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का उत्पादन 29.3 मि० मी० टन होने की आशा है।

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान देश में लगभग 32.33 मि० मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का कुल उपभोग हुआ था।

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान लगभग 35.00 मि० मी० टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपभोग का अनुमान है।

(घ) पिछले दो वर्षों में अर्थात् 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 में घुने हुए आयातित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में हुई औसत मूल्य वृद्धि रुपये/एम० टी० में नीचे दी गई है :

उत्पाद	1979-80 की अपेक्षा 1980-81 में औसत मूल्य वृद्धि	1980-81 की अपेक्षा 1981-82 में औसत मूल्य वृद्धि
नैफथा	+462	+ 8
एस०के०ओ०	+408	+ 216
ए०टी०एफ०	-314	+ 867
एच०एस०डी०	+281	+ 199
एल०डी०प्रो०	- 67	+ 277
एफ०ओ०	+461	+ 316
स्टेहक	+510	+ 1402

बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के लिए दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

3840. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के सीमावर्ती जिलों के लोग वहाँ पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के न होने के कारण पाकिस्तानी दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों को देखते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जिससे इन सीमावर्ती लोगों के मनोबल में वृद्धि होगी और वे पाकिस्तानी दूरदर्शन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से बचेंगे ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना कब हो जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) (क) राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान टेलीविजन के सिग्नल प्राप्त होने की रिपोर्टें रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग) संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण, बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को छठी योजना में शामिल करना संभव नहीं हुआ है। हमारे प्रयास सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित, देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार यथाशीघ्र करने के हैं। तथापि, यह संसाधनों और उपकरणों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

Power Projects which stopped Power Generation due to short supply of Coal

3841. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many power projects had stopped power generation during the

last two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82 for short supply of coal ; and

(b) the coal requirement of each power project and how much was received by each of them during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The receipt and consumption of coal by thermal power stations during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as under :—

(Figures in million tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82
Receipt	36.97	44.45
Consumption	36.79	43.51

The coal receipts and consumption by thermal power stations during 1980-81 went up 8.4% and 9.6% respectively over 1979-80. The coal receipts and consumption during 1981-82 registered a further increase of 20.24% and 18.24% respectively over the year 1980-81. The thermal power generation had gone up by 16.5% during 1980-81 over 1979-80 and by 10.2% during 1981-82 over 1980-81. However, some of the thermal power units had to operate on low coal stocks on some occasions as a result of which generation had to be backed down.

(b) Statements showing the allocation, receipts and consumption of coal by various thermal power stations during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II. laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4402/82].

सिंचाई और विद्युत विभागों का विभाजन

3842. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई और विद्युत विभागों को अब और किस आधार पर विभाजित किया गया था ;

(ख) सिंचाई और विद्युत के विभिन्न संवर्गों को अलग करने के लिए विभाजन के समय क्या प्रमुख निर्णय लिए गए थे और उन निर्णयों का क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई वर्षों बीत जाने पर भी इन निर्णयों का पूरा-पूरा क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्युत विभाग प्राधिकारी होने के नाते स्थानान्तरण/पदोन्नति और रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के मामलों में मनमाने ढंग से कार्यवाही करता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न संवर्गों के हितों की उपेक्षा होने की सदैव आशंका बनी रहती है ; और

(ङ) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों के पुनर्गठन के निर्णय के फलस्वरूप भूतपूर्व सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय को 11 अक्टूबर, 1974 से दो विभागों अर्थात् विद्युत विभाग और सिंचाई विभाग में विभक्त कर दिया था ।

(ख) से (ङ) भूतपूर्व सिंचाई और विद्युत संवर्ग में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आधुनिक सेवा तथा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय निपिक सेवा जैसी तीन केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित

विकेन्द्रित ग्रेड विद्युत विभाग संवर्ग के अन्तर्गत जारी रहे जिस में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत विभाग), सिचाई मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण तथा केन्द्रीय मृदा और सामग्री अनुसंधान केन्द्र सहित केन्द्रीय जल आयोग शामिल है। इस प्रकार, पदोन्नति, स्थायी करने सम्बन्धी मामलों के लिए इन तीन विकेन्द्रित ग्रेडों के सदस्यों की सम्मिलित वरिष्ठता सूचियां बनाई जाती हैं। नियुक्तियां, पदोन्नतियां, स्थायी करना इत्यादि कार्य सम्बद्ध नियमों और निर्देशों के अनुसार किए जाते हैं तथा स्थानान्तरण और तैनाती, संवर्ग की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए युक्तियुक्त आधार पर की जाती है।

पश्चिम जर्मनी द्वारा बिहार में तेल का भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण

3843. श्री सुरज भाज :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे दशक के प्रारम्भ में पश्चिम जर्मनी ने बिहार के चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और सीतामढ़ी जिलों में तेल के लिये भूकम्पीय अन्वेषण किया है और तब से यह क्षेत्र खोज के लिये निश्चित किया गया है;

(ख) इन बीस वर्षों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कम रुचि दर्शाई गई है; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) पश्चिमी जर्मनी की एक कम्पनी ने एक ठेके

के अंतर्गत तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए वर्ष 1960-63 के दौरान चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और सीतामढ़ी तथा बिहार के अन्य भागों में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये थे। बाद में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने इन क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1965 तक भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जारी रखे। इन सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर वर्ष 1963-65 के दौरान रक्सौल के स्थान पर एक गहरा कुंआ खोदा गया था और दूसरा कुंआ पूर्णिया में खोदा गया था। तथापि इन कुंआओं में हाईड्रोकार्बन्स के कोई निश्चयात्मक संकेत नहीं मिले थे।

इस क्षेत्र में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79 में सुघरी क्रियाविधि के साथ भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण पुनः आरंभ किये गये थे। इन सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारन जिले में बतिया के निकट सतह के भीतर की स्टेटि-ग्राफिक (शैल-विज्ञान) सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्राचलिक कुंआ को छोड़ा गया है। वर्तमान में किये जा रहे आवश्यक तैयारी के कार्य को पूरा करने के तुरन्त बाद इस कुंआ के व्यधन के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया गया है।

बिहार में वर्ष 1980-81 तक मूल्यहास सहित व्यधन और सर्वेक्षणों में लगभग 324 लाख रुपये का व्यय हुआ था। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1966-67 से 1976-77 की अवधि के दौरान जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में लगभग 5.33 लाख रुपये की धनराशि सम्मिलित सर्वेक्षणों पर खर्च की गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride I. P.

3844. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the price fixed by Government for sale Ethambutol Hydrochloride I. P. in the country manufactured from D2 Aminobutanol and DL 2 Aminobutanol separately ;

(b) what is the imported landed cost of Ethambutol HCl imported by the canalising agency ;

(c) whether it is a fact that manufacturers from DL2 Aminobutanol are enjoying the concessional rate of duty vis-a-vis small scale units from manufacture from D2 Aminobutanol ;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The price of Ethambutol Hcl. produced in the country ex-D-2-Aminobutanol is Rs. 620.00 per kg. at present. It is under revision. The price of Ethambutol Hcl. produced in the country ex-DL 2-Aminobutanol is yet to be fixed.

(b) The weighted average c. i. f. price of import of Ethambutol Hcl during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 317.32 per kg. The landed cost of import based on customs duty 80% and other incidentals at the rate of 2% on the c i f price come to Rs. 577.52 per kg.

(c) and (b). In order to encourage production of Ethambutol Hcl from DL 2-Aminobutanol which

is more basic Government have extended concessional rate of customs duty of 25% on the import of this intermediate. The Customs' duty on D2-Aminobutanol is at the normal rate of 85%, with effect from 27th November, 1981.

परिसीमन आयोग की नियुक्ति

3845. श्री नरसिंह मकुवाना : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों की सीमा निर्धारण करने के लिए एक परिसीमन आयोग की नियुक्ति कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) पूरे देश में लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के लिए मतदाताओं को एक समान संख्या निर्धारित करने में क्या कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कोशल) : (क) संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 द्वारा यथा संशोधित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 82 और 170 में यह उपबंध किया गया है कि संसदीय और विधान सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र परिसीमन आदेश, 1976 में यथा आबंटित स्थानों की संख्या और यथा निर्धारित निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के प्रादेशिक विस्तार तब तक अपरिवर्तनीय हैं जब तक सन् 2001 के पश्चात् की गई पहली जनगणना के आंकड़े प्रकाशित नहीं हो जाते हैं। निर्वाचन-आयोग ने सभी सुसंगत बातों पर विचार करके यह सिफारिश की कि अनुच्छेद 82 और 170 (3) में उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जाए जिससे कि विभिन्न राज्यों को लोक सभा में और राज्य विधान सभाओं में

प्रारंभित स्थानों की कुल संख्या अपरिवर्तित रहे और प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में संसदीय तथा विधान सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के मए परिसीमन की मूल स्थिति पुनः स्थापित हो जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए संविधान में विनिर्दिष्ट संशोधन की आवश्यकता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, इस विषय के बारे में महान्यायवादी से परामर्श किया गया था और उन्होंने बताया है कि उनकी राय में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 82 में जैसाकि वह इस समय विद्यमान है, सन् 2001 की जनगणना के पश्चात् तक किसी पुनः समायोजन की बात न तो अनुध्यात है और न उसमें उसके लिए अनुज्ञा दी गई है। यह विषय मंत्रिमण्डल के पास ले जाया गया था और उसने निदेश दिया था कि इस विषय की समीक्षा मंत्रिमण्डल की निर्वाचन सुधार समिति भी करे और इसलिए अब वह समिति इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है।

(ख) भौतिक विशेषताएं, प्रशासनिक इकाइयों की विद्यमान सीमाएं संचार की प्रसुविधाएं और सार्वजनिक सुविधाएं, निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के निर्धारण के लिए ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण बातें होती हैं, जिनमें एकस्पता नहीं होती है और यह तथ्य भी कि निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का वर्तमान परिसीमन, 1971 की जनगणना पर आधारित है, तह व्यावहारिक नहीं है कि संपूर्ण देश में लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के लिए मतदाताओं की एक समान संख्या विहित की जाए।

Appointment of permanent Chief Justice for Gauhati High Court

3846. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gauhati High Court Chief Justices' Post is being held by an Acting Chief Justice for the last two years; and

(b) if so, when a permanent Chief Justice is going to be appointed for the said High Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of appointing the Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

Programme for setting up Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

3847. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the State Government of West Bengal has started the programme of land acquisition, earth filling and strengthening infrastructure at Haldia for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The State Government has indicated that a fairly substantial sum has been spent on development of the sites and other items of infrastructure for the Petrochemicals Project to be set up in Haldia.

The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation, which is a State Government Undertaking,

holds a Letter of Intent to set up a Petrochemicals Complex in Haldia.

Idle Oil Wells

3848. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some wells are lying idle and if so, their number ;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet experts have said that the country could produce an additional one million tonnes of oil annually if these wells are made operational ; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are two sick-wells in Bombay High and in so far as onshore area is concerned, there are 551 sick-wells.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. This was estimated by a Soviet expert. However, it is difficult to quantify precisely in advance, the actual quantity of oil that could be available from these wells. This can only be known after the repairs are over.

The following steps are being taken to repair and restore the low productivity wells :—

- (i) increasing the number of workover rigs and addition of modern equipment ;
- (ii) operating all the workover rigs round the clock ;

- (iii) stimulation of the wells ; and
- (iv) contracts for workover services.

उर्दू में समाचार बुलेटिन का प्रसारण

3849. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर, वाराणसी और पटना आकाशवाणी से प्रत्येक भाषा को एक सप्ताह में कितना समय दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा उर्दू को दूसरी भाषा घोषित किए जाने के पश्चात उर्दू भाषा के कार्यक्रमों की अवधि में कुछ वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकारी बुलेटिनों का उर्दू में रोजाना प्रसारण किया जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रसारण का समय कितना है ।

(च) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त केन्द्रों से राज्य स्तर के समाचार बुलेटिन प्रतिदिन प्रसारित करने का है ; और

(छ) क्या सरकार का विचार भोजपुरी भाषा में भी एक समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) इन तीन केन्द्रों में भाषायी भाषित-मन्त्र प्रसारणों को प्रति सप्ताह आवांठित कुल समय इस प्रकार है :

आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर

हिन्दी		उर्दू		अंग्रेजी		नेपाली		संस्कृत		तमिल	
घंटे	मिनट	घंटे	मिनट	घंटे	मिनट	घंटे	मिनट	घंटे	मिनट	घंटे	मिनट
41	20	5	15	5	45	3	30	1	25	0	45

आकाशवाणी, वाराणसी

हिन्दी

उर्दू

अंग्रेजी

संस्कृत

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

47 05

5 50

6 35

1 30

आकाशवाणी, पटना

हिन्दी

उर्दू

अंग्रेजी

संस्कृत

मैथिली

भोजपुरी

मगही

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

घंटे मिनट

35 35 9 20 5 00 1 10 1 00 1 00 1 00

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ) उर्दू में एक प्रादेशिक दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन, जिसमें प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित समाचार, विकासकीय और अन्य, होते हैं, आकाशवाणी, लखनऊ से दोपहर 2-30 बजे प्रसारित किया जाता है जिसे आकाशवाणी, वाराणसी से रिले किया जाता है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(छ) जी, नहीं।

पिथौरागढ़ और रानीखेत में इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

3850. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके द्वारा पिथौरागढ़ और रानीखेत में 1983-84 के दौरान इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए सदन में दिए गए आश्वासन को ध्यान में रख कर इनकी स्थापना का प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिया गया है और उपकरण

प्राप्त करने के लिए नार्बे सरकार से आवश्यक बातचीत कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। यह मामला अभी योजना स्तर पर है।

उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन मामले

3851. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय और उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितने मामले तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कोशल) : उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों ने

जो जानकारी भेजी है वह संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से लंबित मामले

न्यायालय का नाम	संख्या
उच्चतम न्यायालय (1-5-82 को)	10274 (केवल नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामले)

उच्च न्यायालय
(31-12-81 को)

1. इलाहाबाद	42426
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	4512
3. बंबई	23169
4. कलकत्ता*	40768
5. दिल्ली	13553
6. गौहाटी	3608
7. गुजरात	4994
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3022
9. जम्मू-कश्मीर	2013
10. कर्नाटक*	19707
11. केरल	2674
12. मध्य प्रदेश*	8779
13. मद्रास	11202
14. उड़ीसा	2828
15. पटना*	13925
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	12508
17. राजस्थान*	10583
18. सिक्किम	—

योग

2,20,271

Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

3852. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., at Rayagada in Orissa applied to the Company Law Administration for purchasing Kalinga Tubes at Chowduar ;

(b) if so, when this application was made ;

(c) whether the total assets of the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., have been assessed by now ; and

(d) if so, what are the total assets including thereof its subsidiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd., made an application to the Department of Company Affairs on 29-2-1980 under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, for amalgamation of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., with it. The scheme of amalgamation of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., with M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd., Orissa, was approved by the Central Government under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, in November, 1981 and further by the High Court of Orissa under section 391 and 394 of the Companies Act, 1956, on 11-12-81.

(c) and (d). According to the latest available information, the value of assets of Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd., and their other connected

undertakings as on 31-12-80 were as under :—

Name of the Company	Assets (1980) (Rs. in crores)
1. B. Panda and Company Ltd.	0.26
2. Indian Metal & Carbide Ltd.	1.34
3. Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	18.74
4. Kalinga Tubes Ltd.	8.62
	<u>28.96</u>

हिमाचल में डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

3853. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों से डाकघर और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की मांग की गई है और इन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान की गई ऐसी मांगों का ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे; और

(ख) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के क्या मानदण्ड हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) (1) डाकघर : हिमाचल प्रदेश में 371 डाकघर खोलने के लिए मांग प्राप्त हुई थी, जिनमें से पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 269 डाकघर खोले जा चुके हैं। जहां तक स्थानों के नामों का संबंध है,

जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(2) दूरसंचार : इस संबंध में जानकारी अनुबन्ध "क" में दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया : देखिए संख्या एल०टी०-4403/82]

(ख) (1) डाकघर : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले मानदण्ड अनुबन्ध "ग" में दिए गए हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी०-4403/83]

(2) दूरसंचार : पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले मानदण्ड अनुबन्ध "ख" में दिए गए हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 4403/82]

Import of Newsprint

3854. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that newspapers were not allowed to negotiate directly with foreign suppliers for newsprint ;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation alone imports and supplies newsprint to the newspaper industry ;

(c) how many times increases in newsprint prices were effected by the STC and the details of the pricing formula adopted by the STC ; and

(d) the steps proposed to bring efficiency into the working of the STC and its role in supply of newsprint ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Newsprint is a canalised item and the STC is the canalising agency for import of newsprint. However, Replenishment licence holders can import newsprint directly from the overseas suppliers. The S. T. C. also supplies imported newsprint as per the allocations made by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Supplies of indigenous newsprint are, however, made by the Mills concerned on the basis of allocations made by the R. N. I.

(c) The price of imported newsprint is fixed for every quarter.

The price of imported newsprint is fixed taking into account the following factors :—

High Sea Sales

1. Weighted average cost
2. Bank charges
3. Voyage interest
4. STC's 1% service charges

Buffer Stocks

In addition to the elements mentioned above, the buffer stock sales prices include the following elements:—

1. Clearing/handling charges.
2. Port charges.
3. Stevedoring charges.
4. Customs duty.
5. Godown insurance.
6. Godown rent.
7. Godown interest.

(d) Improving efficiency is a continuing process and the State Trading Corporation is making efforts to give fullest satisfaction to its customers. It keeps sufficient quantities of newsprint in its buffer stock and has opened a number of depots to help the newspaper industry, specially the small and medium newspapers.

Accidents due to Bursting of L.P.G. Cylinders

3855. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the total number of accidents due to bursting of L.P.G. Cylinders or leakage of Gas, caused during each of the last four years and during 1st January, 1982 to 31st June, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : The accidents involving cooking gas (LPG) cylinders are mainly on account of the defective design of the valves used, leakage in the LPG stoves, negligence etc. and not due to the bursting of LPG cylinders. The year-wise details of accidents involving LPG as reported by the Chief Controller of Explosives for the last 4 years and for the period between 1st January 1982 and 31st June 1982 are given below :

Year	No. of accidents
1978-79	41
1979-80	76
1980-81	46
1981-82	60
January '82 to June '82	36

Increase in Ratio of Promotion for Cameramen

3856. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ratio of promotion from Producer Grade II to Producer Grade I in the Doordarshan is 17.5 per cent while in the case of cameramen it is only 8.5 per cent;

(b) whether Government had given an assurance that the ratio of promotion in the case of cameramen will be raised to 15 per cent shortly ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not raising this ratio even after the lapse of one year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). As per the staffing norms laid down on the basis of Staff Inspection Unit report, there is provision for sanctioning posts of producers Grade I (Sr. Producer) at the rate of 15 per cent of the total number of producers at a Kendra ; there is no such provision in the norms for sanctioning posts of Cameraman Grade I.

Oil Exploration work taken up by ONGC in New Basins

3857. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS and FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the new basins, onshore and off-shore, taken up by ONGC for oil exploration work during the current year and the rest of the current Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds set apart for the above purposes; and

(d) the additional yield of petroleum crude expected by new exploration work by the end of the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):

(a) During the current year and the rest of the current Plan period, no new basins are being taken up by ONGC for exploration as work has been taken up in all the sedimentary basins of interest over the last so many years. The quantum of work done in various basins, however, varies.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया धनराशि

3858. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के 18 करोड़ रुपये टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर बकाया हैं;

(ख) बकाया बिलों में से कितने बिल 5000 रुपये से अधिक के हैं ;

(ग) यह धनराशि कब से बकाया है और अब तक वसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इनमें से उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कनेक्शन काट दिये गये हैं तथा जिनके कनेक्शन अभी काटे जाने हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) 31-3-82 को अनेक वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में संचित बकाया और जो पिछले तीन महीनों से अधिक से बकाया पड़ा था, 17.01 करोड़ रुपये था। विभाग एक महीने में 55 से 65 करोड़ तक बिल जारी करता है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 1,562 करोड़ के बिल जारी किए गए थे। पिछले तीन महीनों का जो बकाया वसूली के लिए पड़ा है वह इस राशि की तुलना में केवल 1 प्रतिशत ही बैठता है।

उपरिनिर्दिष्ट बकाया पिछले अनेक वर्षों के दौरान जारी किए गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में वसूल किया जाने वाला अधिशेष है। कोई भी संगठन जो अपनी सेवाएं पहले अर्पित करता है और शुल्क बाद में लेता है, वह उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा बिलों में विवाद उत्पन्न करना, बिलों के सम्बन्ध में कानूनी कार्रवाई, उपभोक्ताओं की मृत्यु तथा उपभोक्ता द्वारा इधर-उधर चले जाने आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से उसको देय शुल्क का कुछ प्रतिशत नहीं मिल पाता। विभाग की संग्रहण क्षमता 3 महीनों के भीतर 98 प्रतिशत से अधिक है।

जहां तक 5,000 रुपये से अधिक के बकाया के बिलों की संख्या का सम्बन्ध है और उनमें से जिन व्यक्तियों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन काट दिए गए हैं तथा जिनके टेलीफोन अभी काटे जाने हैं, उनकी जानकारी देना व्यवहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए समूचे देश के 21 लाख से अधिक टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के रिकार्ड की छानबीन करनी होगी और इस सम्बन्ध में काफी अधिक लिपिकीय कार्य करना होगा।

इसके अलावा शुल्क के भुगतान तथा टेलीफोनों को पुनः चालू करने से स्थिति समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है।

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों तथा नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की स्थापना

3859. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की भारी मांगें हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, रतलाम, जबलपुर और उज्जैन जिलों से इस प्रकार की कितनी मांगें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के इन जिलों के विभिन्न गांवों, कस्बों में 1982-83 के दौरान कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने की और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां। लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों के लिए कुछ मांगें तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए भारी संख्या में मांग प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) इन्दौर, रतलाम, जबलपुर तथा उज्जैन जिलों से लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों के लिए प्राप्त मांग क्रमशः दो, शून्य, एक तथा दो है जबकि टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए मांग 31-3-82 तक क्रमशः 5389, 29, 1274 तथा 338 हैं।

(ग) इन्दौर, रतलाम, जबलपुर तथा उज्जैन में 1982-83 के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने वाले सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की संख्या क्रमशः शून्य दो एक तथा दो हैं। इन शहरों में 1982-83 के दौरान प्रदान किए जाने वाले टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्रमशः 571, 29, 300 तथा 250 है।

Marketing of Gas Stove by Bharat Petroleum

3860. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Petroleum have been marketing gas stoves;

(b) whether the prices of gas stoves manufactured by private companies are cheaper than those marketed by Bharat Petroleum; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) is not manufacturing or marketing cooking gas (LPG) stoves. However, the LPG dealers of the company sell the LPG stoves supplied by the private manufacturers at their show rooms.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

जिन व्यक्तियों के ट्रक नष्ट हो गये उन्हें दिये गए कोयले के डिलीवरी आर्डर

3861. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोल इंडिया और बी० सी० सी० एल० में कुछ व्यक्तियों

को कोयले की डिलीवरी के आर्डर इसलिए दिए गये थे कि उनके ट्रक कोयले की दुलाई करते समय नष्ट हो गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ट्रकों के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बल्क औषध उद्योग में लघु एककों को रियायत

3862. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "बल्क" औषध उद्योग के बड़े तथा मध्यम क्षेत्र की तुलना में औद्योगिक विकास में लघु एककों को क्या-क्या रियायतें और संरक्षण दिए गए हैं और देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) ये रियायतें किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिए दी गई हैं और "बल्क" औषधियों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में लघु क्षेत्र को जिन मदों के लिए मूल्य अधिमान्यता देने की पेशकश की गई है उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) बल्क औषध उद्योग में लघु उद्योग एककों को विभिन्न रियायतों, सुरक्षाओं आदि के ब्योरे दिनांक 23-3 82 को पूछे गए लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4684 और 4835 के उत्तर में सम्मिलित किए गए हैं।

Advice by Planning Commission for Captive Power Plants

3863. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has advised the Central Ministries and State Governments to go in for captive power plants to insulate vital industries from power cuts and fluctuations ; .

(b) if so, whether the Commission has further suggested that if these are not contemplated in the Sixth Plan, adjustment should be made to include them as part of the total project costs ;

(c) whether Planning Commission has also stated that despite improvement in power generation power shortage continued to affect a large number of industries ;

(d) whether the addition to power capacity in the first two years of the Plan has fallen significantly short of the target visualised ;

(e) if so, what improvements and other methods have been suggested to improve the situation ; and

(f) whether the Union Ministry have also issued directions accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The broad principles regarding the installation of captive power plants in power intensive and power sensitive industries have been set out in the Sixth Plan document. The Planning Commission, apart from the principles enunciated in the Sixth Plan document, have not issued any fresh guidelines on the subject.

(d) The addition to power generating capacities in the utilities during 1980-81 was 1823 MW against the target of 2687 MW and during 1982-83 was 2175 MW against the target of 3212 MW.

(e) and (f). The progress of construction of power projects are being closely monitored in order to maximise additions to the generating capacity. Periodically review meetings are held to step up construction of the project. Steps are also being taken to improve the performance of the thermal power stations and maximise the generation from the existing thermal power units. Regional load despatch centres are also being established to enable the power systems in the country to operate in an integrated manner.

Loss suffered by Talcher Fertilizer Plant

3864. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Talcher unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India has been incurring a heavy loss every month and the losses are going up day by day ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to power cut the unit has been incurring Rs. 2 crores additional loss per month ;

(d) what is the actual loss per month of this unit ; and

(e) steps taken by Government to reduce the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plant is based on new technology of coal gasification and has been facing teething problems. Production has also been adversely affected due to power cuts, voltage dips and voltage fluctuations.

(c) and (d). The additional loss on account of shut down of Talcher Unit due to power cut is on an average of Rs. 2.40 crores per month. The loss varies from month to month. The Talcher Unit suffered a loss of Rs. 3.77 crores and Rs. 3.76 crores during May and June, 1982 respectively.

(e) A Technical Study Group was appointed to carry out a thorough survey of this plant to identify the deficiencies and suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the Committee have been received and are being processed.

Revision of rate of royalty on Crude Oil

3865. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India revised the rate of royalty on crude oil from Rs. 42 to Rs. 61 per tonne from 1st April, 1981;

(b) whether the Gujarat State Government had made a representation for fixing royalty on the basis of import parity price;

(c) whether it is also a fact that within two months Government revised the price of indigenous crude oil from Rs. 305 to Rs. 1182 per ton without a corresponding increase in the rate of royalty; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to further revise the rate of royalty on crude oil since the matter is of considerable importance to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in the price of crude oil was effective from 11-7-1981.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Share of Urdu Newspapers and Periodicals in DAVP advertise- ments

3866. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage annual share of Urdu newspapers and periodicals in advertisements released by DAVP during the past three years ;

(b) the percentage annual share of Urdu publications in the total publication expenditure of the Government during the past three years ;

(c) the names of Urdu newspapers and periodicals to whom advertisements have been released ; and

(d) steps being taken to increase adequately the share of Urdu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The share of Urdu newspapers/periodicals in the advertisements released by DAVP during the past three years is as under :—

Year	Space (Col. CM)	%age of total space	Cost (in Rs.)	%age of total cost
1979-80	4,14,448	11.36	16,01,758	5.65
1980-81	5,96,532	12.31	21,83,515	6.23
1981-82	6,24,533	12.81	26,61,522	6.79

(c) The Urdu newspapers/periodicals to whom the advertisements have been released during these years are listed in the Annexure. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-4404/82]

(d) Urdu papers empanelled with DAVP already receive an adequate share of advertisements released by the DAVP.

Death of an auditor in B.C.C.L.

3867. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of the mysterious death of a young auditor and the alleged police apathy, six firms auditing the Bharat Coking Coal Limited Accounts have snapped ties with the Company;

(b) whether the circumstances of the death of the auditor, who was auditing the accounts of the BCCL have since been enquired into and if so, the outcome of the enquiry ;

(c) whether it is proposed to hand over the case to the CBI ; and

(d) what efforts have been made to ensure smooth auditing of the accounts of BCCL and find out the truth about bungling in BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The Audit Firms in a joint letter received by BCCL on 7-5-82 had urged the company for an investigation of the case and stated that till the outcome of the investigation was made known, it would not be possible for them to persuade their staff to return to Dhanbad for resuming

the audit work. However, as a result of an appeal made by CMD/BCCL vide his letter dated 11-5-82, all the Audit firms except one progressively resumed their audit work. In place of the one which did not resume, two firms were appointed as per directions of the Company Law Board.

(b) The matter is still under investigation by the police.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation paid by Coal India Ltd. for acquired land

3868. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Coal India Limited has made a habit of acquiring huge chunks of land from the Adivasis in Chotta Nagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the coal companies were adopting irregular methods of acquiring these lands ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the compensation paid to villagers by the coal companies is mostly arbitrary and not enough even for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Lands are being acquired by Coal Companies for Coal mining and other Projects as per the provisions prescribed under different statutes.

(c) Compensation under Land Acquisition Act is assessed by the State Government authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Compensation for the Lands acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (A&D) Act, which is administered by Government of India, is being paid as per the provisions laid down in the Act.

(d) Question does not arise.

Micro-Wave Channel for Television Viewers in Calcutta

3869. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI BASUDEB
ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of his Ministry's inability to provide a micro-wave channel, the television views in Calcutta will not be able to see direct telecasts in colour of the Asian Games to be held in Delhi in November ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) whether his Ministry is willing to provide this channel in the interest of the Eastern region's television viewers so that they may see the Asian Games in direct telecast ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) TV Channel with colour capability from Delhi to Calcutta is presently under test.

(e) Does not arise.

Coal stocks of power houses and Steel Plants

3870. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an appreciable increase in the coal stocks of power houses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the first time in the last six years Steel Plants could build record coal stocks ; and

(c) whether the coal stocks with these two core sectors are expected to act as insurance against any bottleneck which might arise during monsoon season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir.

Revision of electoral rolls in Assam

3871. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to revise the electoral rolls in Assam for holding Assembly elections ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and the tentative programme therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of New Post Offices/Sub Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and P.C.Os. in Gujarat State

3872. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new post offices/sub post offices, telegraph, offices and public call offices in Gujarat State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details district-wise; and

(c) the progress achieved so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) *Post Offices :*

The targets fixed for Gujarat Postal Circle which includes the territory of Gujarat State as well as Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu for the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 are as follows:—

1980-81	—	80
1981-82	—	60
1982-83	—	45

Postal Circles, in turn assign targets for each Postal Division which are generally co-terminus with the revenue district.

The places where the Post Offices are proposed to be opened are not fixed in advance. The demands for opening post offices are examined and post offices are opened according to the norms prescribed by the department. District wise details in respect of Gujarat, Postal Circles for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and Postal Division wise details for the year 1982-83 will be laid separately on the Table of the House.

(ii) *Telecommunications :*

The details of new long distance Public Call Offices/Telegraph offices likely to be opened are given below :

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of LDPT/TOS</i>
Dang	4
Surat	11
Bulsar	2
Baroach	12
Baroda	2
Panchmahal	5
Kheda	1
Mehsana	5
Junagadh	4
Amreli	1
Surinder Nagar	2
Ahmedabad	1
Palanpur	1

(c) (i) *Post Offices :*

During the past two annual plan years, 144 post offices were opened in Gujarat Postal Circle. 45 post offices are proposed to be opened during the current financial year in Gujarat Postal Circle.

(ii) *Telecommunications :*

One hundred and eighteen Long distance Public Call offices/Telegraph Offices have been opened so far during the Sixth Plan Period.

Use of computers to coordinate contrary and varied orders

3873. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the contrary and varied orders on the same issues pronounced by different benches of a court;

(b) whether lack of coordination, different sentences for the same kind and manner of offences has led to economic loss and suffering to the people;

(c) whether it is proposed to use computers to coordinate the court working to solve the problem; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Only one such instance has come to the notice of the Government of India. The Allahabad High Court gave two different judgements in a criminal Appeal in respect of the same person. The details as furnished by the Registry of the Allahabad High Court, are given in the statement attached. It has been mentioned therein that a mistake was made by office and an enquiry for fixing responsibility was being conducted.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Statement

Smt. Bhana filed a Criminal Appeal No. 1089 of 1975 through Sri Keshav Sahai, Advocate, on 12-5-1975. Thereafter a jail appeal numbered as 1608 of 1976 was received in this court on 13-7-76. The office by mistake reported on this appeal that there was no previous petition, with the result that the two appeals could not be connected. Since Jail Appeal No. 1608 of 1976 was given preference for hearing inasmuch as the accused was reported to be in jail, it was listed first before Hon'ble S. Malik, J. and Hon'ble Gopi Nath J. Their Lordships by judgement dated 24-1-1979 allowed the appeal and set aside the order of the court

below. Thereafter on its turn Criminal Appeal No. 1089 of 1975 was listed before Hon'ble K. N. Seth, J. and Hon'ble M. P. Saxena, J. and their Lordships by their order dated 19-12-1980 dismissed the appeal. Both the conflicting judgements were conveyed to the District Judge. After the mistake was detected, both the appeals were listed, under orders of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, before the Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. N. Seth and Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. R. Rastogi. Their Lordships by their order dated 9th February, 1982 have recalled the Judgement dated 19-12-1980 passed in Criminal Appeal No. 1089 of 1975 convicting the appellant, with the observations "We accordingly recall the order dated 19-12-1980 confirming the conviction of the appellant under section 302 I. P. C. and maintaining the sentence awarded to her. The only effective order now shall be the order dated 24-1-1979 by which her conviction and sentence have been set aside by this Court. The Court below shall be informed of this decision immediately and shall act in pursuance of that order." Their Lordships have referred the matter to Hon'ble Chief Justice for necessary action and an enquiry for fixing responsibility is being conducted.

Representations for Employment from persons whose Land has been Acquired

3874. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and CMPDI have received representations from Adivasis and others whose lands have been taken away by the Coal Department, seeking employment and other facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government have directed these agencies to provide employment to these villagers;

(c) whether any scheme have been undertaken in Misirgonda, Teligonda, Hathigonda, Dahutoli, Dachandava, Bhita and Patragonda to rehabilitate those who have been dispossessed of their land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increasing Capacity of Power Generating Units

3875. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to increase the capacity of existing power generating units in the country ;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether after increasing the capacity of the power stations, the power position in the country, particularly in the South, will improve; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A study is being carried out to increase the capacity of existing generating units in the country with some marginal modifications. As per the studies completed so far, it has been found that it would be possible to uprate the capacity of many of the existing

thermal and hydro units. Detailed studies in this regard are being carried out to identify the various projects, the assistance, required in this regard from indigenous and foreign sources and the comparative economies etc. The extent of assistance available for improving the power supply position by uprating the power stations would be known only after the detailed studies are completed by various agencies. We have also initiated work of uprating of some of the stations.

Appointment of Deputy Chief Producers

3876. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that external service of AIR broadcast programmes for more than 9 hours daily in English and Urdu in its G. O. S. and Urdu Service;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not appointing Deputy Chief Producers or Senior Producers for these services;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint Senior Producers immediately for G.O.S. and Urdu Service; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop further promotions in the category of Assistant Station Directors and appoint more Senior Producers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SAHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since the posts of Deputy Chief Producers and Senior Producers are not created stationwise, the question of appointment to these

posts for these Services does not arise. There is a sanctioned post of Deputy Chief Producer (Urdu) which is also filled up; the post is in the DGAIR's headquarters.

(d) No, Sir.

Hydel Units during the Sixth Plan

3877. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some hydro-generating units in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) how many of them are proposed to be set up in 1982-83; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) A total installed capacity of 4768 MW in hydro generating units has been planned for commissioning during the 6th Five-Year Plan period;

(b) and (c). The details of hydro electric schemes likely to be commissioned in 1982-83 are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Commissioning programme of hydro-generating units 1982-83

S. No.	Name of the Project	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
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Northern Region

Punjab

1.	Mukerian	1	15
2.	Anandpur Sahib	1&2	67

Common Projects

1.	Pong Extn.	5	60
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Western Region Nil

Southern Region—A.P.

1.	Srisaillam	1 to 3	330
2.	Nagarjunasagar R.B.C.	1	30

3.	Nagarjunasagar P. S. S.	3&4	200
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Karnataka

1.	Kalinadi St. I	5	135
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Eastern Region

West Bengal

1.	Jaldhaka	1&2	8
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North-Eastern Region

Tripura

1.	Gumti	3	5
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Central

1.	Loktak	1 to 3	105
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बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

3878. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थापित किए जायेंगे ।

(ग) क्या बरेली में चपई को ऐसे संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया था और इस स्थान के लाभ और हानियाँ क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इन रसायन उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना कब तक करने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित 4 उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए विभिन्न सम्भावित स्थलों के विस्तृत तकनीकी—आर्थिक मूल्यांकन सहित स्थल चयन समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। संयंत्रों के उपयुक्त स्थानों के बारे में, रिपोर्ट का मूल्यांकन पूर्ण हो जाने के शीघ्र बाद ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है। परियोजनाओं की लागत, कार्यान्वयन का कार्यक्रम आदि जैसे अन्य व्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप देने की कार्यवाही उसके पश्चात् ही प्रारम्भ की जा सकती है।

सिंगरौली से “डी” ग्रेड के कोयले के स्थान पर “बी” ग्रेड के कोयले की डिलीवरी

3879. श्री मोती लाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंगरौली कोयला खानों से केवल तीन डिलीवरी आर्डर होल्डरों का अवधि तरीके से कोयला दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें “बी” ग्रेड का कोयला “डी” ग्रेड के कोयला बता कर दिया जाता है;

(ग) सिंगरौली कोयला खानों में भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करने पर, कोल इंडिया मार्केटिंग आर्गनाइजेशन के महा प्रबन्धक श्री आई० पी० बदावन ने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं, और

(घ) सिंगरौली कोयला खानों में, जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 और मार्च, 1981 से मई, 1982 तक हुए कोयला उत्पादन का पृथक्-पृथक् व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Right to vote in elections to Indian residing abroad

3880. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from Indians residing abroad requesting for providing them the right to vote in the general elections in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A representation made by Priyadarshini Study Forum, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. addressed to the Prime Minister was received through the Ministry of External Affairs to the effect that the Indians living abroad are not permitted to exercise their adult franchise and it also made a request that steps should be taken to remove that anomaly. The matter is under consideration.

News Captioned "OPEC Heading towards Price War"

3881. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Ministry of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'OPEC heading towards price war' appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 13th July, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made or are contemplating any spot-buying of the crude oil of different kinds ;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof and from which countries ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not utilising the opportunity ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has been and continues to be the policy of Government to arrange imports of crude oil through term contracts with national oil companies of oil exporting countries. This year also the requirements for imported crude oil are being met primarily through such arrangements. However, the developments in the international oil market are also closely monitored and such action as is considered necessary in the interests of the country (including purchases of small quantities in the spot market through international tenders) is taken from time to time.

उत्तर प्रदेश, में विशेषतः बस्ती जिले में
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

3882. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के
अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक कितने गांवों
का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में विशेषतः बस्ती
जिले में, वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कितने
गांवों में बिजली पहुँचने की संभावना है;
और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए कितनी राशि
आवंडित की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम
महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1,12,561
गांवों की कुल संख्या में से मार्च, 1982 के
अन्त तक 47,525 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए
जा चुके हैं। यह कुल गांवों का 42.2
प्रतिशत है।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1982-83 के
दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में 3,100 गांवों
को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य
में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को हाथ में
लेने के लिए 35.00 करोड़ रुपये का परि-
व्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इसमें 7.52
करोड़ रुपये राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्य-
क्रम के अन्तर्गत, 12.78 करोड़ रुपये ग्राम
विद्युतीकरण निगम की वित्तीय व्यवस्था
से और 14.70 करोड़ रुपये संशोधित न्यून-
तम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल
है। इस वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के
प्रत्येक जिले में विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले
गांवों की संख्या के बारे में निर्णय उत्तर
प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाना
है।

Panel for appointment of Judges in
High Courts

3883. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will
the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be

pleased to state whether Government propose any systematic study relating to procedures for appointment of judges in order to ensure that a panel of judges is prepared in anticipation of vacancies so that there may not be any vacancy at any point of time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): The Law Commission was requested in 1978 to consider in depth the matter of improvement of procedures for the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges and furnish a detailed report. The Law Commission gave its recommendations in its 80th Report which was laid on the Table of the House in January, 1980. The Law Commission has observed that the present constitutional scheme as to the method of appointment of Judges is basically sound.

In order to ensure that vacancies that filled up expeditiously the State authorities have been advised to adhere to a time-scheduled in the matter of sending their recommendations for filling up vacancies in the High Courts.

Proposals for Development of Coal Deposits in Ib Valley

3884. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the detailed proposals for development of Asia's largest deposit of coal in Ib Valley of Orissa ; and

(b) whether action is being contemplating for setting up a thermal power station to exploit gigantic thermal grade coal deposits there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Ib Valley coalfield is not the largest deposit of coal in Asia. Present production from this coalfield is about 1.26 million tonnes and it is proposed to be increased it to 2.00 million tonnes and 4.50 million tonnes in Sixth and Seventh Plan periods respectively. Additional production will come from reorganisation of existing mines and by opening new mines.

(b) Communication has been received from the State Government of their proposal for setting up of a power station at Brajrajnagar. But, no feasibility report has been received by the Central Electricity Authority in respect of this scheme. However, the expansion of coal mines in Ib Valley coalfield has been planned for meeting coal requirement of power stations.

Radio Station in Orissa

3885. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to conduct survey work for setting up more radio stations in Orissa; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide facilities for the non-T.V. covered areas like Phulbani, Balangin, Ganjam and Kalahandi ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Appointment of Foreign Consultancy Firms for producing crude from sick wells

3886. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the appointment of a foreign consultancy firm to improve the production of crude from sick wells in the Eastern Region;

(b) whether there is no firm capable, nor any organisation like the ONGC which could undertake this work;

(c) the total number of sick wells in India as a whole; and

(d) the economics of getting a foreign consultancy firm to energise our wells, alongwith costs involved, and the reasons for selecting outside help?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes Sir. The foreign consultancy if taken will be taken mainly for problematic complicated sick wells requiring specialised technology, not yet available with Indian oil companies.

(b) The two oil producing companies in the country viz. the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) undertake repair/restoration of non-complicated sick wells using their own resources and expertise as a part of normal oil field activity.

(c) Five Hundred & Fifty three as on 1-4-1982.

(d) Foreign consultancy is only obtained in respect of wells which are complicated and which require sophisticated technology, personnel

equipment, etc., for repair. The total cost of repairing a sick well is therefore, very difficult to estimate in advance. However, it is generally estimated that costs incurred in repairing a sick well are usually paid back in about four years.

Cut in Power Supply to Karnataka and Tamilnadu by Kerala

3887. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala State has cut its power supply to Karnataka State and Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Kerala supplied 171 MU to Karnataka and 312 MU to Tamilnadu during the period April to June, 1982. During the month of July, 1982, Karnataka is receiving assistance from Kerala to the extent of 2.5 MU per day. However, power supply to Tamil Nadu was discontinued with effect from 28th June, 1982. Inflows into the reservoirs of Kerala has been comparatively less during this year due to inadequate rains and State Electricity Board is building up some storage. Generation has also been reduced due to scheduled shut down for maintenance of machines.

New Telephone and Telegraph Building at Surendranagar

3888. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the new telephone and telegraph exchange building of Surendranagar commissioned and how long did it take to be completed ;

(b) now that it has been completed, when will the equipment be installed ; and

(c) what is the cause for such delays and when will it start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The date of completion is 2-3-1982. It took about three years for completion.

(b) Installation of exchange equipment is likely to commence by last quarter of 1982-83.

(c) Delay in completion of building was due to non-supply of building materials and non availability of labour in time. Telephone Exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1984 subject to timely supply of all equipment and cables.

Installation of New Board in Bihar Sharif Telephone Exchange

3889. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that installation of 120 lines new Board in Bihar Sharif Telephone Exchange has been pending since long ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expedite the installation of the said Board in Bihar Sharif Telephone Exchange in the State of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to expand the existing telephone exchange by 120 lines during 1982-83.

Acts passed by Parliament not put into force

3890. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the laws enacted by Parliament and assented to by the President but not put into force as yet ;

(b) the reasons for the above ; and

(c) which law suffers the longest delay in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Power Station in Gujarat due to Mechanical defects and Import of Generators

3891. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times power stations in Gujarat remained closed due to mechanical defects during the period from January, 1981 to 30th June, 1982 ;

(b) whether keeping in view the fact that the generating sets manufactured by BHEL installed in Gujarat Power Stations often remain out of order and stop working as also the repeated shortage of fuel, relaxation will be given to import generating sets from abroad ;

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that Japan and Italy are prepared to supply these sets the prices of which are lower than that of the sets of BHEL and which are of higher capacity and also the fact

that Gujarat has to obtain the supply of fuel from far away places which increases its cost and the supply is also not available in time as a result of which there are repeated power cuts and also the facts that rates of electricity are the highest there, it is proposed to make relaxation in case of Gujarat for importing from abroad generating sets for its extension plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) The details are given below :—

Name of Station	Set No.	No. of times unit remained closed
Ukai	1	36
	2	17
	3	35
	4	53
Gandhinagar	1	39
	2	41
Dhuvaran	1	1
	2	1
	3	1
	4	1
	5	10
	6	3

(b) and (c). The import of power equipment is regulated by the import policy of the Government. No general relaxation in the policy can be made in favour of any one particular board exclusively. While deciding cases for import, Government is required to take into consideration variety of relevant factors including the indigenous manufacturing capacity built in the country at considerable cost. Systematic efforts have been underway to improve the reliability and performance of sets supplied by BHEL.

जिला वाराणसी के चन्दौली क्षेत्र में सरीमुर्कोल गांव में डाकघर खोलना

3892. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला वाराणसी के चन्दौली क्षेत्र के सरीमुर्कोल गांव के निवासियों की ओर से डाकघर खोलने के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र सरकार को मार्च-अप्रैल, 1982 में प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गांव में तुरन्त ही एक डाकघर खोलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां। प्रतिवेदन मार्च, 1982 में प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) प्रतिवेदन पर भली-भांति विचार किया गया परन्तु इस आधार पर डाकघर की मंजूरी प्रदान करना व्यवहार्य नहीं हो सका क्योंकि प्रस्ताव विभाग द्वारा ग्रामीण डाकघर खोलने हेतु निर्धारित मानदण्ड की परिधि में नहीं आ सका।

बिहार में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना तथा विस्तार

3893. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ वर्ष 1983-84 तथा 1984-85 के दौरान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उन एक्सचेंजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका विस्तार किया जाएगा; और

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान कितने डाकघरों को डाक व तार घरों में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) लक्ष्य वर्ष-दर-वर्ष आधार पर निश्चित किए जाते हैं। 1983-84 और 1984-85 के लक्ष्यों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

विवरण

1983-84, 1984-85 के लिए बिहार सर्किल के लिए अस्थायी प्रस्ताव

I. स्थापित किये जाने वाले नए टेली-फोन एक्सचेंज (प्रत्येक स्थान पर 25 लाइन का आटो एक्सचेंज)।

1983-84 के दौरान 1984-85 के दौरान

उदय किशनगंज	बेनीपट्टी
राजघनवर	राजगंज
द्रामोतंड	बलियापुर
मेकल्यूसकीगंज	टोपछन्च
बीदूपुर	बीथान
बसन्तपुर	सराय
महेशपुर	रोविलगंज
	नानरा

II. जिन मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जाना है।

	1983-84 के दौरान	1984-85 के दौरान
डे आटो एक्सचेंज)	धनबाद	धनबाद
	मुजफ्फरपुर	जमशेदपुर
	रांची	मुजफ्फरपुर
		पटना
		गया
		भागलपुर

(मध्यम आटो एक्सचेंज)	बोकारो स्टील सिटी	आदित्यपुर
	पुरवा (रांची)	डाल्टनगंज
	सीवान	देवगढ़
	सीतामढ़ी	हजारी बाग
	बेतियाह	मोतीहारी
	कतरासगढ़	सासाराम
	सिध	टेलको-
	लोयाबाद	जमशेदपुर
	सहरसा	सीन्दरी
	गिरिदीह	
	किशनगंज	

मैनूअल एक्सचेंज 1983-84 में मैनूअल एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करने के लिए अस्थायी योजनाएं 1982 के अन्त तब और 1982-83 की उपलब्धियों को प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् बनाई जायेंगी और यही योजना तत्पश्चात् 1984-85 के लिए बनाई जाएगी।

Rules for Appointment of Hindi Officers and Appointments made with Reference thereto

3894. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the notified Rules for the recruitment of Hindi Officers in the Department of Power and in its attached offices;

(b) how many times the appointment against the Hindi Officers posts have been made in accordance with these Rules, since the formation of the Department of Power;

(c) whether these rules have been denotified by the Government and

(d) if so, when? If not, the reasons for filling the posts of Hindi Officers as per one of the provisions of the draft recruitment Rules of the Home Ministry which may entail a long time in its notification and thus making the existing notified Rules ineffective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Recruitment Rules for the post of Hindi Officer in the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation & Power *viz.* "Ministry of Irrigation & Power Hindi Officer Recruitment Rules, 1968", were notified in June, 1968 *vide* GSR No. 1199 and amended in January, 1969 *vide* GSR No. 225. No separate recruitment rules for the post in the Department of Power were issued. No Recruitment Rules for the post Hindi Officer in its attached office, *viz.* the Central Electricity Authority were promulgated.

(b) Nil

(c) No.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, are constituting the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group A & B Posts), and are finalising the Service Rules, which would also cover the posts of Hindi Officer in the Department of Power and its Attached Office. The Union Public Service Commission have been prevented from making the selection of Hindi Officer for regular appointment because of a writ petition pending in the Supreme Court. Recruitment to the post of Hindi Officer in the Department of Power has been made on *ad-hoc* basis pending formation of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Group A & B posts), as advised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Kerala

3895. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHAN
DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cooking gas in Kerala ;

(b) if so, what is the monthly requirement of gas cylinders in each district town and the supply arranged month-wise during the past one year ;

(c) whether the consumers and the State Governments have apprised the authorities of the hardships experienced by them in this regard ; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. However there was some shortage in the supply of cooking gas (LPG) in Kerala in the month of April, 82 on account of the shut down of the Cochin refinery.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Complaints were received by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) from their customers about the shortage of LPG in the State. However, no representation has been received from the State Government in this regard.

(d) During the period of the shut down of the Cochin Refinery (CRL), alternate arrangements were made to move the product from Madras refinery (MRL) to meet the supplies in the State. Besides the bordering markets in the State were attached to the Madras refinery and the IOC's bottling plant in Bangalore. Extra allocation of Kerosine was also made to the State during April, 1982, in view of the shortage of LPG. With the improved availability of LPG from CRL, the supply position of LPG gas has become by and large normal in the State.

Statement

Name of the Town	Av. Monthly requirement (cyls)	Statement											
		June, 81	July	August	September	October	November	December	January, 82	February	March	April	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ernakulam	18000	16964	17379	17843	16412	12461	17946	18324	17485	16899	15609	8901	18580
Trivandrum	8000	8041	7535	6268	5464	4920	6727	8355	5455	5307	6828	4393	7118
Kalicut	4000	3867	4079	4318	3363	2488	4969	3974	4102	4098	3568	900	3067
Cannanore	1500	987	1100	1132	1132	805	1669	1309	1387	1529	1097	300	1040
Kelicherry	1100	1101	1079	1079	1122	723	1253	889	956	896	997	299	550
Tottayam	1800	1620	1525	1603	1593	1103	1799	1799	1769	1616	1411	477	1617
Trichur	3900	3858	3039	4069	3371	2761	4237	3922	4158	3661	3938	1051	4099
Juilon	2700	2406	2640	2601	2462	1912	2743	2708	2367	2433	2584	1115	1713
Palghat	2600	2444	2460	2508	2284	2025	2801	2333	2697	2183	2294	578	1515
Allepey	1200	1206	1301	1298	1278	957	1392	1402	1458	1345	1542	439	902
Total A :	44800	42494	42144	42719	38481	30155	45536	45015	41824	39967	39868	18453	40201

Failure of Telephone Services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jay Nagar Towns

3896. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the specific cause of the chronic failure of telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jaynagar towns and other parts of these two districts and what steps are being taken to improve the services;

(b) whether efficient captive generators have been installed fully to ensure against frequent power failures; if so, details thereabout; and

(c) whether Parsouni and Shaharghat Public Call Offices are connected with their district headquarters at Madhubani via circuitous routes of Parsouni-Kamtaul-Darbhang-Madhubani and Shaharghat-Sursand-Sitamari-Muzaffarpur-Darbhang-Madhubani respectively, ensuring non-maturing of a single trunk call?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no chronic failure of telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jay Nagar towns of these Districts. However there are some disruption in telephone services due to erratic power supply.

Following steps are taken to improve the services further :

- (1) Special tests are carried out to keep the fault to the minimum.
- (2) Strict watch is kept on the performance indicators and immediate action is taken wherever deterioration is noticed.

(3) Engine Alternators of higher capacities have been/are being installed to cope up with frequent power failures.

(b) Engine Alternators of higher capacities have been installed at Darbhanga, Madhubani, Jhanjharpur, Lahrisarai and Ghoghardiha. Action to procure engine alternators for other places has been taken.

(c) Some difficulties have been reported in getting trunk calls from these public call offices. To improve the trunk call services from Parsouni and Shaharghat Public Call Offices proposal to connect these two public telephones to Benipatti Telephone Exchange is under consideration.

Overtime Payment in N.P.C.C.

3897. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the MINISTER OF ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Project Construction Corporation is paying any overtime to their employees ;

(b) if so, the rates of overtime, category-wise and what are the other benefits being given to the staff ; and

(c) the details regarding the monthly expenditure on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Overtime allowance is not given by N.P.C.C. to its employees as a general practice. However, certain members of the operational staff who are required to work for extra hours are allowed overtime allowance.

(b) The rates of OTA are in line with Central Government instructions from time to time. Staff working on Sundays/Holidays are allowed compensatory leave admissible as per

rules and in the Head Quarter the staff working late are also allowed reimbursement of conveyance charges.

(c) The expenditure on this account was approximately Rs. 3000 per month in 1980-81.

Entertainment Expenditure in N.P.C.C.

3898. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation is incurring expenditure on entertainment to the staff as well as official visitors for the promotion of business;

(b) if so, the details of total and daily expenditure incurred in 1978-79 and 1981-82 on account of entertainment to staff and official visitors for promotion of business;

(c) whether there has been any misuse of this amount on dinners and lunches etc., and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. N.P.C.C. is incurring expenditure on entertainment for the promotion of its business.

(b) The expenditure during 1978-79, 79-80 and 80-81 was 2.49, 3.10 and 5.45 lakhs respectively which represented respectively 0.12, 0.13 and 0.15% on the value of work done. The accounts for the year 1981-82 have not yet been audited.

(c) No case of misuse has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of More POs/S.P.Os. T.Os. and P.C.Os. in Orissa

3899. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open more post offices/sub-post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) (1) *Post Offices*

During the first two years of the plan, two hundred and six post offices were opened in Orissa Postal Circle in the rural areas. It is proposed to open forty post offices in the rural areas during the current Annual Plan for the years 1982-83 in the Circle. The number of post offices to be opened during the remaining years of the Plan have not been determined at this stage. This will however, be done at the time of commencement of each remaining Annual Plan.

The opening of sub post offices do not form part of plan schemes.

(2) *Telegraph Offices/Public Call Offices.*

During the last two years of the Plan period, one hundred and two long distance Public Telephones and one hundred Telegraph Offices have been opened. It is proposed to open about two hundred long distance Public Telephones/Telegraph Offices during the plan period.

बिल्ली में कम्पनी विधि के उल्लंघन
सम्बन्धी मामलों का निपटान

3900. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में कम्पनी विधि के उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन सम्बन्धी कुछ मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं और वे कब से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) :

(क) से (ग) दिनांक 30-6-1982 तक अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित वर्षवार ब्योरो सहित 9648 थी।

वर्ष 1977 से पूर्व 59 मामले

1-1-1977 तक 125 मामले

1-1-1978 तक 556 मामले

1-1-1979 तक 952 मामले

1-1-1980 तक 1211 मामले

1-1-1981 तक 5105 मामले

30-6-1982 तक 1682 मामले

योग

9648

इन मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल करने वाले मजिस्ट्रेटों को समय-समय पर इस प्रकार के मामलों का तुरन्त निपटान करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है।

उर्वरक संयंत्रों के बन्द होने और क्षमता का कम उपयोग किये जाने के कारण

3901. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में चल रहे उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं और उनमें से कितने कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं और उन कारखानों की संख्या क्या है जो अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक कारखाने में कितने उर्वरक का उत्पादन किया और क्या बिजली की कमी उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग न करने का मुख्य कारण था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या, नाम तथा स्थान तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा पिछले वर्ष (1981-82) में उत्पादित उर्वरक की मात्रा तथा उपयोग की गई क्षमता अनुबन्ध के रूप में संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी गई है।

2. इस समय केवल दो एकक कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं, एक हरी फर्टिलाइजर्स वाराणसी है, जो एक उध उत्पाद सोडा ऐश के इकट्ठा हो जाने के कारण तथा दूसरा हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का दुर्गापुर एकक है जो श्रमिक संकट के कारण नहीं चल रहा है।

3. कलोल/कांडला स्थित इफको के केवल दो एककों ने 1981-82 में 100 प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोगिता प्राप्त की। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाई गई बिजली की कटौतियों के कारण 1981-82 में मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित एककों में उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ :—गोरखपुर, रामागुण्डम, तालचर, भटिण्डा, कोटा, कानपुर, मंगलीर और राउरकेला। इन एककों में बिजली की कटौती के कारण उत्पादन आदि की सीमा उनकी नाइट्रोजन की कुल क्षमता के 7.4 प्रतिशत थी।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि उर्वरक उद्योग को बिजली की कटौती से छूट दी जाए। अस्थिर बिजली की आपूर्ति का सामना करने वाले कुछ संयंत्रों के लिए केपेटिव पावर जेनरेशन सुविधाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है कि नए नाइट्रोजन फर्टिलाइजर्स प्लांटों, जैसे कि नामरूप III, थाल और हजोरा को केपेटिव पावर जेनरेशन सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएं ताकि उन का निरन्तर संचालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

विवरण

एककों के क्रमांक/नाम/स्थान	उत्पादन हजार टनों में	प्रतिशत क्षमता उपयोगिता
1	2	3

ए. नाइट्रोजन

नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लि०

1. नांगल I	47.5	59.4
2. नांगल II	122.9	80.8
3. पानीपत	182.1	77.5
4. भटिण्डा	133.7	56.9

राष्ट्रीय कैंमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०

5. ट्राम्बे	86.0	95.5
6. ट्राम्बे II /	52.8	70.4
7. ट्राम्बे I/	बाणिज्यिक उत्पादन केवल जुलाई, 1982 में आरम्भ हुआ।	

फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया

8. गोरखपुर	73.2	55.9
9. सिन्दरी	118.7	54.2
माडर्नाइजेशन		
10. रामागुण्डम	58.9	25.8
11. तलचर	45.8	21.1

हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन

12. नामरूप-I	24.9	55.3
13. नामरूप-II	80.1	52.7
14. बरौनी	74.1	48.7
15. दुर्गापुर	59.9	39.4
16. मद्रास फर्टिलाइर्स लि० मद्रास	—	87.5

फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैंमिकल्स ट्राव्नकोर लि०

17. उद्योग मण्डल	37.9	48.6
18. कोचीन-I	118.8	78.1
19. कोचीन-II	10.1	25.2

नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन

20. नैवेली	45.2	64.6
21. स्टील	53.4	44.5
श्रीथोरटी आफ इण्डिया लि० राउरकेला		

इण्डियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि०

22.	कलोल/कांडला	220.7	102.6
	कांडला	34.4	131.3
	एक्सटेंशन		

23.	फूलपुर	183.2	80.3
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गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनी लि०

24.	बड़ौदा	200.2	84.8
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25.	कोरोमण्डल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० विजांग	71.1	84.6
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इण्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि०

26.	कानपुर	158.4	76.5
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27.	कानपुर विस्तार	43.6	78.8
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28.	शोराम कैमिकल् इन्डस्ट्रीज, कोटा	121.1	79.7
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29.	जुमारी एगो-कैमिकल्स लि०, गोवा	144.1	84.3
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30.	सदर्न पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स इन्डस्ट्रीज	206.1	79.9
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कारपोरेशन लि० टूटीकोरिन

31.	मंगलौर फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि०, मंगलौर	118.9	76.2
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32.	हरि फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०, बाराणसी	2.0	20.0
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33.	ई० आई० डी० पंरी (इण्डिया) लि० इन्नोर ।	8.0	50.0
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34.	गुजरात नवंदा केवल जुलाई, 1982 वेली फर्टिलाइजर्स में नियमित उत्पादन कम्पनी लि०, प्रारम्भ किया : बरुच		
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उप-उत्पाद यूनिटें	20.2	72.1
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ख. फासफेट (पी 2 ओ 5)

राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० :

1.	ट्राम्बे	42.5	94.4
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2.	ट्राम्बे II	52.8	70.4
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3.	मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०, मद्रास	106.2	94.8
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4.	फर्टिलाइजर कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०, सिन्दरी	20.0	13.3
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5.	हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लि०, खेतरी	4.4	4.9
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फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि०

6.	उद्योग मण्डल	22.6	61.1
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7.	कोचीन-I	36.5	32.0
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इण्डियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि०

8.	कांडला	158.6	124.9
	कांडला विस्तार	91.3	117.6

9.	गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनी लि० बड़ौदा	40.4	80.8
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10. कोरेमण्डल फॉटि- लाइजर्स लि०, विजाग	76.6	73.6
11. जुभारो एगोकेमि- कल्स लि०, गोवा	36.4	86.7
12. सदन पैक्टोकेमि- कल्स इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लि०, टूटीकोरिन	63.1	86.4
13. ई० आई० डी० पैरी (इंडिया) इन्फोर्	10.0	100.0
	187.2	76.1

एस. एस. पी. यूनिटें

पोलिस्टर रेशे के उत्पादन के लिए इकाइयों की स्थापना

3902. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में कच्चे माल का आयात किये बिना पोलिस्टर रेशे के उत्पादन के लिये और अधिक इकाइयों की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पोलिस्टर रेशे के उत्पादन हेतु कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) देश में कुछ सीमा तक पोलिस्टर के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक कच्चा माल उत्पादित किया जा रहा है । उच्चतम आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अधिक कच्चे माल को उत्पादित करने के लिए और क्षमता कार्याग्वयनाधीन है । कच्चा माल उत्पादन करने के लिए उच्चतम घरेलू क्षमता स्थापित होने तक मांग और घरेलू उपलब्धता के बीच के अन्तर को आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जायेगा ।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियों का आरक्षण

3903. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पेट्रोल डीजल, रसोई गैस आदि की एजेंसियों का दस प्रतिशत कोटा स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए आरक्षित कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी आवेदकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसे लोगों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान इस कोटे के अन्तर्गत एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) 1981-82 की योजना से, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को सभी डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का 10 प्रतिशत "विशिष्ट सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों (एस० डब्ल्यू०/एफ० एफ०)" के लिये आरक्षित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) डीलरशिपों को प्रदान करने के लिए समाचार-पत्रों में अपने विज्ञापनों के संदर्भ में तेल कम्पनियां बड़ी संख्या में आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त करती हैं । साथ ही स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिए अलग से आरक्षण नहीं है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, जब तक एक विशेष स्थल/राज्य तक सीमित न रखा जाए, अपेक्षित सूचना को एकत्र करना तथा संकलित करना कठिन होगा ।

(ग) अभी तक तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के वर्ग के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की लगभग 57 डीलरशिपें/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें प्रदान की गई हैं । डीलरों के नामों, स्थलों इत्यादि के संबंध में ब्यौरे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

State-wise Availability of Power

3905. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise availability of electric power during each of last three years and as on 30th June 1982:

(b) what was per capita consumption of power in each State and Union Territory during the above period in Urban and rural areas, separately; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to increase the supply of electricity for industrial and agricultural use particularly in drought-prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The Statewise details about energy supply during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and April to June, 1982 are given in the attached statement I.

(b) The Compilation of per capita consumption of electricity is a time consuming process and as such the figures for 1981-82 are not available. Statewise details about per capita consumption of electricity for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the attached statement II.

Per capita consumption of electricity for urban and rural areas separately are not tabulated.

(c) In order to improve the power availability in the country to meet the requirement of industrial and agricultural sector, efforts are being made to increase generation from the existing units and to accelerate the addition to generating capacity. In view of the present drought conditions prevailing in some parts of the country, the Chief Ministers of the various states have been requested to make power supply available for atleast 8 to 10 hours per day for agriculture purposes.

Statement I

Statement showing the Statewise supply of power during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and April to June, 1982

(Figure in Million Units)

Name of the State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	April-June 1982
1. Chandigarh	213	231	249	66
2. Delhi	2476	2782	3182	845
3. Haryana	3451	3526	3972	1032
4. Himachal Pradesh	318	345	387	114
5. J & K	793	981	1067	337
6. Punjab	6156	6186	5776	1549
7. Rajasthan	3966	3997	4219	977
8. U. P.	10760	10615	11781	3305
9. Gujarat	8882	9413	10132	2865
10. Madhya Pradesh	5524	5871	6448	1773
11. Maharashtra	15635	17150	18283	4817
12. Goa	245	357	320	89
13. Andhra Pradesh	5956	6707	8117	2114
14. Karnataka	6266	7050	7873	1816
15. Kerala	3168	3553	3899	988
16. Tamil Nadu	10170	10171	11338	2931
17. Pondicherry	144	171	180	46
18. Bihar	2483	2235	2527	650
19. D. V. C.	3835	3802	4666	1202
20. Orissa	2747	3116	3513	664
21. West Bengal	5177	5142	5553	1552
22. Sikkim	—	33	27	9
23. North Eastern Region	937	898	1175	372

Statement II

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81
(KWH)

Name of the Region/State	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81*
<i>Northern Region</i>			
1. Haryana	211.41	204.90	212.93
2. Himachal Pradesh	51.31	56.63	66.43
3. Jammu & Kashmir	71.05	72.95	73.45
4. Punjab	303.14	314.37	314.92
5. Rajasthan	92.98	102.51	98.86
6. Uttar Pradesh	87.99	86.67	87.44
7. Chandigarh	350.89	327.04	306.59
8. Delhi	361.89	377.27	401.76
Total Northern Region	124.07	126.35	127.88
II. <i>Western Region</i>			
1. Gujarat	231.19	241.59	245.20
2. Madhya Pradesh	96.47	95.95	98.44
3. Maharashtra	229.61	228.22	272.26
4. Goa, Daman & DIU	203.98	269.80	232.56
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.12	53.84	63.78
Total Western Region	182.18	184.17	191.81
III. <i>Eastern Region</i>			
1. Bihar	87.46	79.94	76.11
2. Orissa	114.70	107.25	115.95
3. West Bengal	118.45	114.67	113.98
4. D. V. C.	—	—	—
5. A & N Islands	39.08	42.19	42.02
6. Sikkim	34.46	18.38	43.23
Total Eastern Region	103.57	97.45	97.08
IV. <i>Southern Region</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	93.02	96.40	105.71
2. Karnataka	148.74	145.78	157.27
3. Kerala	97.43	96.13	109.20
4. Tamil Nadu	184.05	182.87	190.45
5. Pondicherry	224.44	223.26	269.77
6. Lakshadweep	19.43	26.29	27.14
Total Southern Region	133.39	133.22	148.20
V. <i>North Eastern Region</i>			
1. Assam	36.94	35.49	34.22
2. Manipur	4.58	6.02	5.90
3. Meghalaya	37.50	35.34	30.80
4. Nagaland	29.80	29.67	32.30
5. Tripura	10.76	12.49	13.13
6. Arunachal Pradesh	10.85	11.81	14.65
7. Mizoram	6.84	5.82	7.11
Total North Eastern Region	31.82	30.89	29.93
All India (Total)	130.94	130.49	134.82

* — Provisional.

Introduction of New Billing System for Telephones in big cities

3906. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new Billing system for telephones in the big cities introduced w.e.f. 1-3-1982, subscribers will be given the benefit of enhanced local calls after pooling them for entire accounting year instead of restricting them for the quarter only, as these are likely to fluctuate from quarter to quarter; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not passing on this benefit to the subscriber for the free use of the total number of calls permitted during the accounting year in case the phone is in use for the full year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Prior to March, 1982 the bills for local calls were issued quarterly and a rebate of 250 free calls was allowed from the reading observed in the meters. However, even then there was no question of granting a reduction of 1000 calls for a complete year, since a "quarter" was considered as a unit for this purpose.

With the new change the local call bills are issued bi-monthly and a rebate of 200 calls for each billing period (i.e. 2 months) is allowed. The question of pooling the number of free calls for the whole year does not, therefore, arise.

Executives in first five large industrial houses drawing one lakh and above

3907. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the executives of the first 5 large industrial houses who are drawing the annual remuneration of Rs. one lakh and above, as per latest information available with his Ministry and the various perks enjoyed by them at the company's cost, which are not included in this net remuneration figure;

(b) the cases in which Government's approval was sought for and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to regulate and control such unlimited payment of remuneration by the private sector companies at the cost of the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) Around 200 companies belong to the first five large industrial houses. The effort entailed in calling out of the information as to the names and designations of the executives of all these companies drawing annual remuneration of Rs. one lakh or more will be tremendous and, perhaps, not commensurate with the results expected. However, this information is available in the published annual reports of the concerned companies which also incorporate the information about the perquisites prescribed under the Companies Act.

(b) Under the extant provisions of the Companies Act, approval of Central Government is not required for payment of remuneration to executives who are not Managing/Whole-time Directors or Managers of companies or relatives of Directors. Further, such approval is required only in respect of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies.

(c) For the present there is no such proposal.

Highest paid 20 top Executives in Private Sector

3908. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the first 20 top executives in the private sector who are getting the highest emoluments (including all perks) in the country as per latest figures available with his Ministry; and

(b) how far these are in consonance with the ceiling laid down by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) There are over 60,000 companies in the Private Sector, limited companies incorporated under the Companies Act. It is obviously not possible to furnish the information asked for without verifying the particulars in respect of each of these companies. The labour and time involved in collecting such information may not be commensurate with the result obtained. If, however, information in respect of any particular company or set of companies is required, the same will be furnished.

(b) Under the extant provisions of the Companies Act, the remuneration of only Managing Directors/wholtime Directors/Managers of Public Limited Companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies are subject to the remuneration ceilings laid down in Companies Act, and the guidelines framed by Government. Remuneration of other executives is not subject to such regulation.

Profit in Synthetic Fibre Industry

3909. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present a very high margin of profit in the synthetic fibre industry—synthetic/acrylic and polyester yarn and its finished products;

(b) whether any cost audit of the manufacturers of the synthetic fibre yarn and the endproducts at any stage was conducted; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the fantastic figures of profits shown by these companies while inviting capital for Debentures/Fixed Deposits etc., and fabulous remuneration drawn by their Executives, Government propose to order an investigation into their production cost and pass on the benefits to the consumers at large in view of the latest Government thinking for manufacture of blended cloth?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Cost audit of the Companies engaged in the manufacture of nylon and polyester yarn/fibre was conducted variously for the years 1978-79 and onward. The profit of one company was 41% of the capital employed while another unit showed a loss of 5.63%; the profit of other companies ranged from 9.35% to 32.48% of the capital employed.

The present level of profit will be known after audit of cost.

There is no proposal to order investigation; liberal import of polyester fibre and filament yarn, nylon filament yarn and acrylic fibre is allowed.

Accumulation of Crude Oil stocks in big Countries

3910. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the big countries have accumulated a huge stock of crude oil ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the oil producing countries have decided to curtail the production of crude oil ; and

(c) whether it will make any effect on our import policy of crude oil, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):

(a) to (c). While no specific information is available in this regard there are indications in reports appearing in the press from time to time that some countries are reducing their accumulated stocks of crude oil.

It also appears that OPEC took a decision to maintain a ceiling on total crude oil production by its member countries. The question of continuing this ceiling has also been reportedly reviewed by OPEC recently.

It is the policy of the Government to arrange imports of crude oil through term contracts with national oil companies of oil exporting countries. This year also the requirements of imported crude oil are being met primarily through such arrangements that have already been finalised.

उन व्यक्तियों का व्योरा जिन्हें राज्यों द्वारा कानूनी सहायता दी गई है और उन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

3911. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्धन व्यक्तियों को मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को सहायता दी गई है और राज्य-वार तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पिछले वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और इस वर्ष के लिए कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों के मामलों में वकालत की गई और इनमें से कितने मामलों में जीत हुई ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Supply of Petroleum Products to Bihar

3912. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total and per capita quantity of kerosine, diesel, petrol supplied State-wise, in the whole country; and

(b) what are the causes for the disproportionate supply to Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The details of the total sales and per capita consumption, Statewise for the year 1981-82, in respect of kerosine, diesel and petrol are given in the statement attached.

(b) So far as diesel and petrol are concerned these are freely available according to the requirements of States/Union Territories. Since full requirements are met the question of disproportionate supply does not arise.

Kerosine allocations are not determined on per capita basis. According to the present policy, the year has been divided into 3 segments of 4 months each and allocation is uniform for all the four months of a block. For summer (March-June) and monsoon (July-October) blocks, allocations are based on 5% growth on average monthly sales in the

corresponding four months of the previous year. For winter months, the allocations are based on 5% growth over highest allocation/sale in any one of the previous years corresponding 4 months period.

Ad-hoc allocations are also sometimes made for festivals, calamities etc.

Allocations and supplies of kerosine are not directly related to the population of a State. They depend on past-sales, availability of alternative fuels in the State, and various other factors.

Statement

Year 1981-82

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Kerosine		Diesel		Petrol	
		Total sales (In metric tonnes)	Per capita consumption (In kilograms)	Total sales (In metric tonnes)	Per capita consumption (In kilo-grams)	Total sales (In metric tonnes)	Per capita consumption (In kilo-grams)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,37,263	6.29	8,79,556	16.41	81,051	1.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,295	5.25	5,896	9.39	1,569	2.50
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	1,071	5.69	12,442	66.09	776	4.12
4.	Assam	1,33,749	6.72*	1,89,338	9.51*	32,584	1.63*
5.	Bihar	2,53,086	3.62	5,23,457	7.50	62,865	0.90
6.	Chandigarh	10,372	23.05	20,069	44.59	9,978	22.17
7.	Dadra & N. Haveli	180	1.74	2,742	26.45	300	2.89
8.	Delhi	1,37,091	22.12	3,69,783	59.68	1,41,075	22.76
9.	Gujarat	4,42,476	13.03	7,34,881	21.64	1,25,465	3.69
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15,581	14.40	87,018	80.41	9,370	8.66
11.	Haryana	81,200	6.32	3,72,644	29.00	36,980	2.88
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18,406	4.34	48,254	11.39	5,469	1.29
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	32,677	5.46*	81,635	13.65*	13,588	2.3*
14.	Karnataka	2,55,658	6.90	5,39,934	14.58	1,03,324	2.79
15.	Kerala	1,37,425	5.41	3,53,640	13.92	92,814	3.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2,13,174	4.09	6,06,162	11.63	56,502	1.09
17.	Maharashtra	8,77,549	13.99	14,68,981	23.42	2,96,177	4.69
18.	Manipur	12,145	8.61	15,712	11.13	5,130	3.63
19.	Meghalaya	7,770	5.85	13,189	9.93	6,092	4.59
20.	Mizoram	3,339	6.85	6,527	13.38	2,631	5.39

*Figures are approximate.

21. Nagaland	5,145	6.65	9.555	12.31	5,128	6.63
22. Orissa	83,123	3.16	1,87,565	7.14	22,681	0.86
23. Punjab	1,79,189	10.75	6,41,985	38.51	91,485	5.49
24. Pondicherry	7,614	12.60	26,620	44.06	4,354	7.21
25. Rajasthan	1,42,427	4.18	5,95,127	17.45	48,557	1.42
26. Sikkim	3,710	11.78	3,009	9.55	2,452	7.78
27. Tamilnadu	3,83,828	7.95	10,25,816	21.24	1,13,773	2.36
28. Tripura	11,663	5.70	13,602	6.64	2,629	1.28
29. Uttar Pradesh	4,31,371	4.16	11,82,723	10.67	1,21,905	1.10
30. West Bengal	4,35,587	7.99	7,44,910	13.67	1,02,469	1.88

*Figures are approximate.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को दोषमुक्त किया जाना

3915. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाप्रबन्धक की पत्नी द्वारा
चलाई जा रही फर्म के व्यापारिक हितों की
सुरक्षा और सामान के दुरुपयोग इत्यादि के
मामले में भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के
वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को केवल चेतावनी देकर
किन आधारों पर दोषमुक्त किया गया है;
और

(ख) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की अनिय-
मितताओं को रोकने के बारे में क्या कार्य-
वाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य
मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) यह
जिस मामले का संदर्भ दिया गया है उसमें
क्षेत्रीय वित्त प्रबन्धक को चेतावनी पत्र दिया
गया था, यह मानकर कि उनके विरुद्ध कोई
अनुचित इरादे का कदाचार का आरोप
सिद्ध नहीं हो सका।

(ख) इस मामले में कम्पनी से अनजान
में ही केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह
समझने में कुछ गलती हुई थी। कम्पनी को
भविष्य में और अधिक सजग रहने के लिए
कहा गया है।

Effect of shortage of Wagons on Coal Movement

3916. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due
to shortage of wagons, coal move-
ment has been affected ; and

(b) if so, remedial steps to be
taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF
ENERGY (SHRI GARGI
SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b).
The loading of coal by rail increased
from 8915 wagons/day in 1980-81
to 10127 wagons per day last year.
For Coal India Ltd. alone, the
loading by rail increased by almost
16% in 1981-82 over 1980-81. The
trend of increased loading has
continued in the first quarter of
1982-83. However, some of the
consumers assigned in lower pri-
ority in the allotment of wagons
by the Railways did not receive
their full requirement by rail.
Constant liaison is being maintained
with the Railways at all levels to
ensure improvement in the loading
of coal, the result being apparent
from the figures given. Coal India
also offers coal by road to consu-
mers against shortfalls in rail des-
patches.

Oil search in Calcutta

3917. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the routes selected by the ONGC authorities along which the search for oil in Calcutta would be carried out and the method to be adopted for this purpose;

(b) whether this new method has already been tried in a city like Calcutta; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The ONGC propose to carry out vibroseis surveys along some of the main roads in Calcutta. Unlike the conventional seismic surveys, the vibroseis surveys do not involve the use of explosives.

(b) Yes Sir, but not in India.

(c) It has been possible to map the sub-surface structure.

Taking over of Management of De-Se-Chem

3918. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has not been allowed to take over the management of the De-Se-Chem, a sick drug company of Calcutta, which had been producing life-saving drugs since 1969 ;

(b) whether the old management has put up any difficulty in the process of taking over of the management of the De-Se-Chem ;

(c) the nature of the difficulty ;

(d) whether the old management has been held responsible for the loss of nearly a crore of rupees to the Industrial Development Bank of India ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government so far to recover the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is one of the financial institutions which has invested in De-Se-Chem Limited. IDBI is exploring the possibilities of take-over of Dey-Se-Chem Limited by other healthy units preferably in the same field.

(b) Government are not aware of any difficulty raised by the present management of Dey-Se-Chem.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This is for the IDBI to consider.

(e) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

3919. SHRI AMAR ROYARDHAN : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced persons who have migrated so far from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to West Bengal ; and

(b) what effective measures have been taken for the speedy and complete rehabilitation of these displaced persons in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) About 41.17 lakh persons migrated upto 31-3-1958 and about 11.14 lakh persons from 1-1-1964 to 25-3-1971 from former East Pakistan to India. Of these, 31.32 lakhs from the first category called "old migrants" and about 6 lakhs of the latter category called "new migrants" stayed on in West Bengal. In case of "new migrants", it was decided that necessary rehabilitation assistance would be provided to only those who were prepared to move to camps outside West Bengal for resettlement.

(b) A wide range of rehabilitation measures were undertaken for the resettlement of migrants in West Bengal. This included agricultural schemes, vocational and technical training schemes, industrial schemes, rehabilitation loans for small trade, housing etc., development of colonies and provision for educational and medical facilities. The nature and size of residuary problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal was assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Government, the last of such assessment was undertaken in 1975-76 by the Working Group set up by the Government of India. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, as accepted by the Government, various schemes were sanctioned. The schemes for (i) medical facilities for old and new migrants and (ii) educational facilities for new migrants have already been implemented. The first phase of development of 12,000 plots in D.P. colonies in CMD and non-CMD areas has also been implemented. The second phase of the scheme involves development of 41,825 plots in D.P. colonies in urban areas inside and outside Calcutta Metropolitan area. This scheme is being administered by the Ministry of Works and Housing. Schemes for

acquisition of land for Government sponsored and pre-1951 and post-1950 approved squatters' colonies, ex-camp site families and rehabilitation of families from Indian Enclaves in former East Pakistan are in the process of being implemented. These schemes are being implemented by the State Government with funds provided by the Central Government. Powers have also been delegated to the State Government for total remission of "type" loans i.e. loans for non-contributory house-building, homestead land, agricultural land and small trade given to displaced persons before 31st March, 1964.

Setting up of New Petrol Pumps

3920. **SHRI A. NEELALOHIT-HADASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new petrol pumps were set up after January, 1980 till as on date throughout India;

(b) the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up new petrol pumps further; and

(d) if so, their State-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) 363 retail outlets have been set up after January, 1980.

(b) State-wise details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 1982-83 Roster for development of retail outlet dealerships in the country has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Name of States/Union Territories	No.
1. Andhra Pradesh	33
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3
3. Assam	3
4. Bihar	20
5. Gujarat	25
6. Haryana	8
7. Himachal Pradesh	1
8. Jammu & Kashmir	2
9. Karnataka	16
10. Kerala	12
11. Madhya Pradesh	14
12. Maharashtra	38
13. Manipur	1
14. Meghalaya	1
15. Nagaland	2
16. Orissa	15
17. Punjab	13
18. Rajasthan	17
19. Tamil Nadu	63
20. Tripura	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	40
22. West Bengal	30
23. Delhi	3
24. Pondicherry	1
Total :	363

Starting of Caprolactum Project at Udyoga Mandal

3921. SHRI A. NEELALOHIT-HADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the question of starting a caprolactum project at Udyoga Mandal ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up facilities for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of caprolactum and 2,25,000 tonnes per annum of ammonium sulphate as by-product at Udyogamandal, at a cost of Rs. 147.94 crores.

Transfer of shares of Swadeshi Polytex Ltd. to Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd.

3922. SHRI CHINIAMANI JENA :

SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of transfer of 1.26 lac Equity Shares of Swadeshi Polytex Limited in the name of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd., sold by the Jaipuria Trusts ; and

(b) what action is being initiated against Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd., for violation of section 108-A of the Companies Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) 1.26 lacs equity shares of M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., which were standing in the names of A. M. Jaipuria Public Charitable Trust and Jai Devi, Anand Ram Jaipuria Charitable Trust were sold by Tax Recovery Officer, Kanpur, in exercise of the powers conferred on him under the Income Tax Act [read with Income Tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962] to Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Company Ltd., for recovery of arrears of taxes under the Income Tax Act and Wealth Tax Act. The said shares were delivered to Swadeshi Mining

& Mfg. Co. Ltd., through Stock Brokers on 30-6-81. The said shares were lodged by Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd.; with Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., for transfer but the latter company refused to register the transfer of shares. A petition under section 155 of the Companies Act, 1956, was filed by Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd., in Allahabad High Court, and the same is pending before the Court.

(b) The question of action being initiated against Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd., for violation of Section 108-A of the Companies Act, 1956, has been examined. Since the petition under section 155 of the Companies Act, 1956 is pending before the Allahabad High Court the Government is awaiting the result of those proceedings.

Demand and production of Ethambutol HCL

3923. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the expected demand of Ethambutol Hcl in our country in 1982-83 ;

(b) what is the indigenous production of Ethambutol Hcl from the basic stage of DL2 Aminobutol in the country ; and

(c) how do Government propose to fill up the gap in production and demand after having discouraged import of D2 Aminobutanol by withdrawing concessional rate of duty 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have estimated the demand of Ethambutol Hcl at 150

tonnes during 1982-83. The indigenous production of Ethambutol Hcl in 1981-82 was 66.92 tonnes. Production from DL2-Aminobutanol has also started. It is expected that the country's demand of Ethambutol Hcl in 1982-83 would be met from indigenous production both from D2 Aminobutanol and DL2-Aminobutanol.

Facilities provided to Workers of Coal India Ltd.

3924. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the facilities provided to the workers and employees of Coal India Ltd. as per National Coal Wages Agreement-II;

(b) the number of quarters built during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what is the criteria adopted for the allotment of quarters to a workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) These details are given in the National Coal Wage Agreement II which is a published document.

(b) The number of quarters built during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is 6,520, 8,710 and 9,282 respectively.

(c) The information is being collected.

Capacity utilization in Thermal and Hydel Plants

3925. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing the capacity utilisation of the thermal

power plants and hydro-electric power plants (separately) during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The capacity utilisation of thermal and hydro power station during the period 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is as given below:

Year	Thermal	Hydro
1979-80	45%	48%
1980-81	45%	47%
1981-82	47%	48%

Construction of Kedla Coal Washery

3926. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction works of the Kedla Coal Washery under the Central Coalfields Limited have started in full fledged manner ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what measures have since been taken for the rehabilitation of the families whose lands have been acquired for the purpose ; and

(d) whether the farmers have been given proper compensation for the land acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The acquisition made for Kedla Washery and other lands in the area has been challenged in the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Though the order of the interim injunction passed by Supreme Court in respect of 48.02 acres required for washery was dissolved

by subsequent orders, the construction work has been restrained on account of an order promulgated by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (Sadar), Hazaribagh, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(c) Although the law relating to land acquisition provides only payment of adequate compensation and not for rehabilitation, the crop compensation on the rates fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh was paid to the tenants, besides the compensation deposited with the Tribunal. The contract for construction of washery has been awarded to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and they are willing to provide employment according to their present requirement. The tenants are not willing to accept the offer and are not co-operating with the Central Coalfields' management and have taken recourse to the Courts of law and got the CCL management restrained from construction work under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

(d) Compensation, as assessed by the competent authority under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, was offered to the affected land owners but on their refusal to accept the same, the amount has been deposited with the Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under the said Act.

Review of system of Court Fees

3927. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI ANANTHA
RAMULU MALLU:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to review the whole system of court

fees now prevalent in order to administer cheap justice, which is the function of the State; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have since been initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Levy of Court Fee in the States is a State subject and necessary measures in regard to it have to be taken by the State Governments.

The matter was discussed in the Law, Ministers' Conference held in June, 1982. The Conference was of the view that on account of financial constraints, the approach should be to go in for rationalisation of court fee and not for its abolition. The Conference set up a Committee of Law Ministers of five States, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs as its Gonvenor to go into the question of the rationalisation of Court fee and submit its report. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Drilling at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal

3928. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to resume the drilling of the well at Diamond Harbour in West Bengal which was suspended sometime ago;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) the reasons for the suspension of drilling of that well?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The drilling operations at Diamond Harbour well in West Bengal were not suspended by the ONGC. In fact the well was drilled to a record depth of 5555 metres against the projected depth of 5500 metres.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**सोनपुर ब्लाक के सबलपुर-दिवारा में
विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को कोयला
देने की मंजूरी**

3929. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में सोनपुर ब्लाक के सबलपुर-दिवारा में भूमि कटाव के कारण विस्थापित हुए परिवारों को मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोयला सप्लाई करने के बारे में लिखित अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने दो खानों के 544 विस्थापित परिवारों में से प्रत्येक परिवार को 15 टन कोयले की मंजूरी दी थी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार सरकार ने उनसे दो खानों की बजाय एक ही खान से कोयले की सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था ; और

(घ) अब तक कोयले की सप्लाई की मंजूरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :
(क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही
है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Management and Manpower Development Programmes for Employees of State Electricity Boards

3930. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Energy has stated that the Centre is likely to introduce management and manpower development programmes for all employees of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, what are the other measures Government propose to take to tone up the Power Boards Management in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Power Board's Management in the country has not been working properly so far and it requires a thorough overhaul; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision in regard to this is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) to (d). The States are primarily responsible for the overall performance of the State Electricity Boards. The management and performance of the SEBs has been a matter of concern to the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Delays in timely execution and commissioning of projects, under utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and dis-

tribution losses inadequate training of personnel and unremunerative tariffs in respect of some categories of consumers have inter-alia affected the overall performance of State Electricity Boards.

From time to time, the Deptt. of Power has been issuing suitable guidelines to the SEBs for bringing about improvements in their management including their project management practices, financial and operational performance training of personnel, etc. The performance of the SEBs in these areas is reviewed periodically and necessary remedial measures adopted.

Meeting of Secretaries and Directors of Information of States and Union Territories

3931. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretaries and Directors of Information of States and Union Territories had a two-day meeting in the Capital in the month of July, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the discussions were held for the implementation of the recommendations made at State Information Ministers' Conference which was held recently;

(c) if so, the other steps discussed and decision arrived at; and

(d) what steps were taken to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). A meeting of the Secretaries and the Directors of Information

of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations was held on 1st and 2nd July, 1982. It was immediately followed by a Conference of the Ministers of Information from State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations of 3rd July, 1982. A statement showing the recommendations of the State Information Ministers' Conference is attached.

Statement

- (1) The Conference welcomed the starting of the National Programmes on Doordarshan from 15th August, 1982.
- (2) TV should be considered a necessity for information and instruction and not an item of luxury.
- (3) Every village should have TV sets at low prices without any taxes. Extension of TV coverage should be done by installing transmitters in the first instance at reduced rates, TV coverage of all States specially North-Eastern and border States should be achieved as early as possible, through INSAT/microwave links etc.
- (4) Direct Receiving Sets for North-eastern States and Border States should be provided for community viewing.
- (5) Exhibition and distribution of films could be included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.
- (6) Construction of cinema houses should be encouraged. The aim should be to construct 5000 cinema theatres during the next 5 years.
- (7) The entire country should be covered by more powerful AIR Stations.

- (8) Regular and uninterrupted power supply to AIR and TV Stations must be ensured by States.
- (9) State Corporation/agencies should take over distribution of newsprint for small and medium newspapers.
- (10) Information agencies of State Governments and the Central media units should coordinate their activities fully in multi-media campaigns on national themes viz. 20-Point Programme, national integration and family welfare etc.
- (11) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication in collaboration with State Governments should undertake training programmes for journalists and information personnel in Delhi as well as other suitable locations in the States.

Delay in appointment of Additional District Court Judges in Delhi

3932. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
 SHRI D.M. PUTTE
 GOWDA :
 SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
 SHRI H.N. NANJE
 GOWDA :
 SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases have piled up in District Courts in Delhi because a high level decision to appoint Additional District Court Judges has not been implemented by Government although the decision was taken nearly two years ago; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for delay in the appointment of Judges and to what extent cases have piled up and by what time the

appointment of Judges will be made to clear all the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). On 1-6-1982, there were 13,922 cases pending with the District/Additional District and Session Judges, Delhi as per information received from the Delhi High Court. Consequent on the coming into force of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 1980, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court was raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- and so all cases up to the pecuniary value of Rs. 1 lakh were to be filed and tried in the district courts, instead of the High Court. As a result, 1100 cases were transferred from the Delhi High Court to the district courts. The Delhi Administration and the Delhi High Court proposed the creation of 4 additional posts of Additional District & Sessions Judges along with ancillary staff. Sanction for the creation of these posts has issued. It is understood from the Delhi High Court that the appointment of Judges against these posts will be made shortly.

Power crisis in the Country particularly in Maharashtra

3933. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been acute power crisis in various parts of the country and particularly in Maharashtra and its drought affected and backward areas for the last two months;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ; and which are the affected areas ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the functioning of the power units in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The power generation in the country has increased by 7 per cent during April to July, 1982 as compared to the corresponding period last year. There are, however, marginal energy shortage. The energy generation in the country has registered an increase of 6.9 per cent and 10.4 per cent in June and July, 1982 respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country, the following steps have been taken :

- (i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme ;
- (ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques ;
- (iii) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ;
- (iv) Arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal ;
- (v) Setting up of task forces for 200/210 MW units and 110/120 MW units to identify deficiencies and prepare programme for achieving early stabilisation and better performance ;
- (vi) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel for thermal power plants.

Production of Life Saving Drugs by Multinationals

3934. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of life saving drugs are not being manufactured by multinational companies;

(b) number of drugs listed as life saving drugs during 1978 and those which are now being produced;

(c) whether low-priced drugs for heart trouble, Asthama, T.B., have all gone out of market and are being substituted by very costly drugs which are out of the reach of the poor;

(d) how many of the items referred to in (b) above are being produced by in public sector and how many in private sector; and

(e) steps Government have taken to see that the needs of the poor are fully met either through production of these life saving drugs by the public sector undertakings at a cheaper cost or by compelling the multinationals to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). A number of essential and life-saving drugs such as Insulin, Digoxin, Dapsone, Hydrochlorothiazide, PAS and its salts, Amodiaquin, Chloramphenicol, Prednisolone Chloroquine Phosphate; Tolbutamide, Frusemide, Oxytetracycline, Pyrolidino Methyl Tetracycline are being produced by the multinational companies.

The First Schedule of the drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979 specifying forty three bulk drugs which are essential, life-saving and of mass-

consumption nature. The drugs referred to above are included in the list of forty three.

(c) The introduction and availability of newer drugs with better therapeutic efficacy affects the demand pattern of the traditional medicines used for the same therapeutic problems.

It is possible that the initial cost of production of some of the newer drugs might be high but with increase in the scale of production alongwith increase in efficiency, the cost of production and the resultant price could be expected to come down.

(d) Out of the 43 bulk drugs specified in first Schedule to the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1979 the following are produced in the Public Sector Undertakings and Government factories. Some of these drugs are also produced by Private Sector Units.

1. PAS and its salts.
2. Pancillin and its various derivatives.
3. Streptomycin Sulphate
4. Thiacetazone
5. Dapsone
6. Saras and Vaccines
7. Morphin Sulphate
8. Tetracycline
9. Sulphadimidine
10. Analgin
11. Phenobarbitone
12. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole
13. Piperazine
14. Oxytetracycline
15. Quinine

Public Sector units have also plans to undertake the production of some more bulk drugs in this list which are being produced by Private Sector Units only at present.

(e) Government constantly endeavour to increase the production of these drugs in the country so that they can become available at fair and reasonable prices. Besides licensing new capacities for such drugs, expansions in capacities are also allowed.

Manufacture of Ethambutol by Small Scale Units

3935. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only on the emergence of small scale units in the field of manufacture of Ethambutol HCl from D2 Aminobutanol, Government treated them differently vis-a-vis large scale units by withdrawing the concessional rate of customs duty on D2 Aminobutanol in November, 1981.

(b) whether Government have not taken any action on the large scale manufacturers of making Ethambutol HCl and D2 Aminobutanol for over two years stipulating on their industrial licence ;

(c) whether the sudden withdrawal of customs duty concession on D2 Aminobutanol has resulted in windfall for certain large scale units;

(d) whether the large scale units who are licenced to manufacture Ethambutol HCl from basic stage have failed to produce the same ; and

(e) if so, how do Government proposed to protect the rights of small scale sector with reference to the uneconomically price mechanism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Decision to extend customs duty concession on

a particular drug intermediate is taken having regard to the stage of production in the country and the need to establish basic production.

(b) and (d). M/s. Lyphin Chemical Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Lupin Labs. Pvt. Ltd. two units in the Organised Sector have already reported commencement of production of Ethambutol HCl from DL2-Aminobutanol. M/s. Themis Chemical Ltd. and M/s. Cadila, the other two units in the organised sector have also given indications to produce the drug Ethambutol HCl from DL 2 Aminobutanol. No organised sector unit has so far been granted industrial license from basic stage viz Nitropropana/ Butene-1.

(c) and (e). Customs duty concession on D2 Aminobutanol was withdrawn w.e.f. 27th November, 1981. This resulted in increase in the landed cost of import of D2 Aminobutanol. Though there were representations from various units including Small Scale Units for a corresponding and immediate revision in price of Ethambutol HCl produced ex-D2 Aminobutanol, the price has not been revised so far. Parties who may, therefore, have had stocks of D2 Aminobutanol imported earlier during the period of the concessional duty could not get any advantage on account of increase of price. Therefore, the question of any windfall profits either by any unit in the organised sector or in the small scale sector engaged in the production of Ethambutol HCl from D2 Aminobutanol does not arise.

विदेशों से प्रसारित होने वाले हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन

3936. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से विदेशों से समाचार

प्रसारणों के रिपोर्टिंग के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों से प्रसारित केवल अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों का ही रिपोर्टिंग किया जाता है जब कि बहुत से बाहरी देश हिन्दी में भी काफी संख्या में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि विदेशों से प्रसारित हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों का रिपोर्टिंग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा विदेशों से प्रसारित हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों का भविष्य में रिपोर्टिंग करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । आकाशवाणी का अनुभवण सेवा निम्नलिखित हिन्दी बुलेटिनों जिनको प्रसारित करने वाले विदेशी प्रसारण केन्द्रों के नाम उनके सम्मुख दिए हुए हैं, का मानिटर कर रही है :—

विदेश प्रसारण केन्द्र का नाम	समाचारों के प्रसारण का समय
बी० बी० सी०	0630-0640 बजे
बी० बी० सी०	2000-2010 बजे
वी० ए० ए०	0630-640 बजे
वी० ए० ए०	2100-2110 बजे
रेडियो मास्को	1930-1940 बजे

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Film on "Jawaharlal Nehru"

3937. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Indo-Soviet film on Jawaharlal Nehru is under discussion between the cine artists of the two countries;

(b) if so, the name of film producers and directors of the two countries who are currently discussing the project;

(c) the authors who had written the script, the main locations for the shooting of film; and

(d) the financial collaborations for the venture, what are the other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : (a) and (b). Negotiations are currently in progress between the Chief Producer, Films Division and Shri Shyam Benegal assisted by officials of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Embassy in Moscow, from the Indian side and Mr. B.M. Pavlov, Vice-President, Sovin-film and Mr. Valery Riabinsky of Tsentrnauchfilm Studio from Soviet side for making of a full length documentary film on Jawaharlal Nehru. The film is proposed to be produced as a co-production between Films Division, Government of India and All Union Corporation Sovin-film (Moscow-USSR) and Tsentrnauchfilm Studio (Moscow-USSR). The film will be co-directed by Shri Shyam Benegal from the Indian side and Mr. Yuri Aldokhin from the Soviet side.

(c) The preliminary script of the film has been written by Shri Shyam Benegal on the Indian side and by

M/s Yuri Aldokhin, A. V. Gorev and V.M. Zimianin on the Soviet side. The final script by the combination of these two scripts is yet to be approved by the two sides. The film will make extensive use of available film and literary Archival material on Nehru. While some fresh shooting on locations will be necessary the details of the locations will become available only after the script has been finally approved and a detailed assessment of the available Archival material has been made.

(d) It is proposed to produce the film on mutually profitable and non-currency exchange basis. It is also proposed that each of the sides will independently assess its budget for the production of the film and will have no right to control the other side.

Payment of undue Compensation to a Contractor by DESU

3938. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PAS-
WAN :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a General Manager of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was instrumental in the payment of an undue compensation of Rs. 20 lakhs to private contractors after favouring them with the award of contracts of Rs. two crores civil construction works and whether he had also committed irregularities in the construction of his private house ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for closing both these cases by Delhi Administration exparte without sending investigation report to the Vigilance Commission vide Central Vigilance Commission report for the period from 1 Novem-

ber, 1980 to 31 December, 1980, page 20-21 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Two allegations have been made against a former General Manager of DESU ; while the first is still under investigation, the other has been closed for want of evidence.

Conversion of Chander Nagar Exchange into Automatic Exchange

3939. PROF. RUP CHANDPAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for conversion of Chandernagar Telephone Exchange into automatic exchange ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider such proposal in near future ; and

(c) whether Chandernagar exchange is being shifted to a new building from the present premises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Provision for Indane Gas in District Headquarters and Supply of petroleum Products to the Andamans

3940. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision to provide Indane Gas in every district headquarters in the country

has been implemented ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) when Government propose to extend this facility to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Except for about 20 district headquarters left out due to inadequate LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas) potential to sustain a viable dealership, oil companies expect to cover all district headquarters by 1982-83. As and when the left out district headquarters justify a viable agency, it would be covered in future plans.

(b) Due to logistic problems and inadequate potential there is no immediate proposal to introduce LPG facility to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Foreign Assistance to Bridge Gap in Power Generation

3941. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to get the assistance of foreign experts in technology to

bridge the technical gap in power generation ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreements in the field of tidal power generation and hydel plants concluded with foreign countries during 1981-82 ; and

(c) the details regarding the countries from whom such foreign technology has been taken or is going to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) No specific decision has been taken by the Government recently to invite foreign experts in technology to bridge the technical gap in power generation. However, advice of foreign experts is taken selectively in certain areas of technology where sufficient indigenous expertise is not available.

(b) and (c). Central Electricity Authority have entered into an agreement with Electricite de France for seeking their assistance in the planning of investigations of a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch. Agreements have also been reached with certain countries in regard to financial aid and import of equipment for hydel projects in 1981-82 as detailed in the attached *statement*.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name the Country/ Fund	Amount of Credit/ Loan/Grant
1.	Nagarjunasagar Hydro-electric Power Project (Stage-II).	Japan/OECF	7.00 Billion Yen.
2.	Lower Mettur Hydro-electric Project.	Japan/OECF	7.60 Billion Yen.
3.	Lower Borpani Hydro-electric Project.	Japan/OECF	1.70 Billion Yen.
4.	Hirakud Hydro-electric Project	Japan/OECF	1.50 Billion Yen.
5.	Koel-Karo Hydro-Electric Project.	Saudi Arabia/Saudi Fund for Development	106 Million SR

Decision to raise prices of crude

3942. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has indicated to Government to raise the prices of crude; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Out-of-turn Telephone Connections in Rajkot and other places

3943. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out-of-turn telephone connections are being given in many cases and the increasing day-by-day ;

(b) if so, what are the criteria for giving out of turn telephone connections ;

(c) how many categories are considered for the same ;

(d) the number of out-of-turn telephones given in Bulsar Rajkot and each other districts of Gujarat, Delhi, Bombay and other states during 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1982 and during 1 February, 1980 to 31 December, 1981 ; and

(e) how many applications are pending for the same and when the same are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir, out of

turn telephone connections are given only as per the laid down policy.

(b) and (c). Telephone connections can be sanctioned on out of turn priority for Embassies, Foreign Missions, Foreign Exchange earners, Newspapers, Small Scale Industries, Doctors, Accredited Correspondents, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, Senior Retired Government Officers and in other deserving cases on individual merits. Telephone connections can also be sanctioned on out of turn priority on traffic and technical considerations, such as in cases of Private Branch Exchange junctions and exchange area-transfers.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) There is no waiting list for this. As and when requests are received, they are disposed of.

Captive Power Unit for Talcher Fertilizer Plant

3944. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a captive power unit and a gasifier at Talcher Fertiliser Plant ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c). A Technical Study Group was appointed to study the

problems faced by Coal-based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam and to identify the short-term and long-term technical constraints which restrict the production capacity and make recommendations to achieve full rated daily and annual production capacities. The Committee has recommended the setting up of a captive power plant and additional gasifier in addition to modification/replacement of a few other equipments at Talcher. The recommendations are being processed.

Power Plants for Captive and Public Utility Power Installations

3945. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some large industrial houses have approached Government for installation of power plants for captive as well as public utility installations ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; the capacity of the proposed plants, their location and component of

foreign exchange involved in the import of plant machinery and how it will be financed ;

(c) the finance likely to be made available by Government of India in the installation of such ventures ;

(d) the stage at which the clearance of such projects stands at present ; and

(e) what control Government will exercise over the utilisation of this power for captive as well as public use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement indicating the various proposals alongwith their details is attached.

It is not possible to say at this stage whether any fund will be made available by Government of India and what control will be exercised by Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/State Sponsoring Agency	The capacity of the proposed plant and its location	Mode of financing and foreign exchange involved	Present status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Palamau Thermal Power Station-Bihar-M/s. Birlas as a Joint Sector Project.	2 × 67.5	Not yet decided	A policy decision is yet to be taken in the matter.
2.	Thermal Power Plant around Jamshedpur-Adityapur-Bihar-M/s Tatas as a Joint Sector Project.	4 × 60	Not yet decided	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Captive Power Plant at Renu-sagar-UP-M/s. Renusagar Power Co. Ltd.	2 × 67.5 (5th & 6th Units)	Partly long-term loan and partly own contribution. Rs. 103.72 lakhs	The proposal is under examination.
4.	Captive Power Plant at Kota-Rajasthan-M/s. DCM.	1 × 75	Not indicated.	That matter has been taken up by CEA with Rajasthan State Electricity Board.
5.	Captive Power Plant at Kota-Rajasthan-M/s J. K. Synthetics.	52.5 (Aggregate capacity)	Not indicated Rs. 566.83 lakhs.	-do-
6.	Captive Power Plant Talcher-Orissa-M/s Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	4 × 30	(i) Rs. 6550 lakhs as suppliers long term deferred credit for equipment. (ii) Rs. 1950 lakhs as long term Euro-currency financing. (iii) Rs. 700 lakhs as Euro-Currency borrowing to cover interest during construction. (iv) Rs. 1786.0 as internal resources of IMFA.	That matter has been taken up by CEA with Orissa State Electricity Board.
7.	Captive Power Plant at Sikan-drabad (Bul-andshahar) U.P. M/s UPSIDC as a Joint sector scheme.	2 × 30	Not indicated.	The CEA had sought certain clarifications from UPSEB as early as Feb. 81 which are still awaited.
8.	Captive Power Plant at Dandeti Dam, Karnataka-by M/s Ballarpur Industries Limited.	50 MW	Through Company's internal resources and institutional borrowings.	Policy decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

Separate Postal and Telecom Circle in each State

3946. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to have separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for each of the States;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the decision has been taken and implemented; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision to this effect would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise ?

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

राजस्थान में लिगनाइट के नये निक्षेप

3948. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में लिगनाइट के नये निक्षेपों की खोज करने में राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी प्रगति की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार के संसाधन सीमित है और खुदाई मशीनें भी सीमित हैं तथा इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप खोज की प्रगति बहुत धीमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार अधिकाधिक प्रगति तथा युद्ध-

स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण और खुदाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु राज्य सरकार को कोई विशेष सहायता देने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार के खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग ने अब तक नागौर जिले के मर्ठा रोड क्षेत्र में और बाड़मेर जिले के कुपडी गांव में लिगनाइट के भण्डारों का पता लगाया है। लिगनाइट के लिए विस्तृत अन्वेषण कार्य मनसियास, लाम्बा जाल्टा क्षेत्र में चल रहा है।

(ख) जी. नहीं।

(ग) इस बारे में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Cost of Power Generation on Account of Coal, Services, Material etc.

3949. SHRI B. R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) cost incurred on account of coal, services, material and other items which are included in determining the cost of generation per unit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of power generation increasing in each power project is mainly due to P.L.F. coming down; and

(c) what has been the PLF of Madhya Pradesh in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and what has been the cost of power generation in these two years per unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The cost of generation is determined

based on the investment made in installing the unit and the input required for operating it.

(b) Though decrease of PLF also contributes to increase in the cost of generation but it is not the main reason for increase in the cost of generation.

(c) The PLF of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 52.4% and 49.9 per cent respectively. Information on cost of generation is being collected.

Power Projects Pending for Clearance

3950. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many and which cases of power projects of Thermal, Super Thermal and Hydel are pending for clearance and since when :

(b) how many power projects of all types have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority of each State during the last three years ;

(c) what are the reasons of the power projects not having been cleared and remaining pending with Central Electricity Authority for more than one year ; and

(d) when the projects mentioned in (a) above are expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (c). The details of hydro and thermal projects received from the States and the present Status of their appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given in the Annexure I & II respectively.

Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4405/82]. Similar details in respect of projects which have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the CEA but are under consideration in the Department of Power and the Planning Commission are given in Annexure III & IV. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4405/82] respectively.

(b) The State-wise details of the projects which have been cleared by the CEA during the last three years (1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82) are given in Annexure V. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4405/82].

(d) The various issues involved under the proposals have to be reconciled during the appraisal of the project. No time limit can be laid down for the clearance. C.E.A., as a statutory body, is obliged to clear only such projects which represent the best technical and economic alternatives to meet the system requirements.

Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants

3951. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) capacity utilisation of each plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India in each of the last three years and loss/profit incurred by each plant in the said periods ; and

(b) if there has been under-utilisation, reasons thereof in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The

capacity utilisation and loss incurred by each plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last three years are as under :

	Percentage capacity utilisation (in terms of nitrogen)			Losses Rs. / lakhs		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sindri	**22.7	**11.4	**55.9	3863	6062	5158
Gorakhpur	38.9	45.6	55.8	1004	610	641
Ramagundam*	—	20.8	25.9	—	1492	2546
Talcher*	—	4.5	20.1	—	1935	3679
Percentage capacity utilisation (in terms of phosphatic)						
Sindri	**6.3	**12.1	**13.4	Included in the total loss of Sindri Unit as above		

(b) The reasons for under-utilisation are :

Special Component Plan

3952. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (i) Power cuts imposed by the Uttar Pradesh Government on the Gorakhpur plant;
- (ii) Equipment failure and power interruption at the Ramagundam plant;
- (iii) Equipment failures, power cuts and inferior quality of coal at the Talcher plant;
- (iv) operational problems at the Sindri Modernization plant; and
- (v) design deficiencies and equipment failures at the Sindri Rationalization plant.

(a) the total amount provided for the betterment and development of S. C. people under the "Special Component Plan" in his Ministry for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 separately;

(b) the amount actually spent under the said plan during the said two years separately; and

(c) the reasons for no/less expenditure during each year ?

*Commercial production commenced with effect from 1st November, 1980.

**Including production for industrial use.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers does not have any "Special Component Plan" and hence no provisions have been made for the purpose.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Cases of looting, dacoities, frauds, forged payments and withdrawals etc. in post offices of Gujarat and other States

3953. **SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of cases of looting, dacoities, frauds, forged payments and withdrawals etc. happened in post offices in Gujarat and other parts of the country during 1st January, 1982 to 30th May, 1982 and during 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1981;

(b) if so, the details of each case happened in Bulsar, Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(c) how many cases have been detected together with the amount received and released;

(d) in how many cases Postal employees and officials as well as other Government officials are involved, detail of each case and the action taken against each one;

(e) the outcome thereof; and

(f) what measures have been taken to minimise such incidents and to post more security guards etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (f). In

Gujarat no case of looting or dacoity in Post Offices was reported during the period from 1-4-77 to 30-5-82. The information about frauds involving forged payments and withdrawals in Post Office Savings Bank is follows :

For period from 1-4-77 to 31-12-81

	No. of cases	Amount involved	Amount recovered
		Rs.	Rs.
Gujarat	231	5,32,271.26	2,77,770.15
Bulsar Distt.	4	46,780.00	18,163.10
Rajkot Distt.	2	1,13,385.10	82,385.10

For period from 1-1-82 to 30-5-82

	No. of cases	Amount involved	Amount recovered
		Rs.	Rs.
Gujarat	29	38,247.59	4,701.20
Bulsar Distt		Nil	Nil
Rajkot Distt.		Nil	Nil

In all cases after investigation, appropriate departmental and legal action is taken against the departmental employees. As for the whole country, from 1-4-77 to 31-3-82 in all 20,838 cases of Postal loss and fraud caused to the department, in any manner were registered by the department, which includes all types of cases of looting, dacoity, theft, misappropriation, forgery, fraud, loss, fire, accidents etc. in regard to postal articles, money and property. The details of all such cases is not compiled and maintained by the department in the manner asked for. The security arrangements have further been tightened up.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Districts of Gujarat

3954. **S H R I RAMJIBHAI MAVANI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of demands have been made from V. I. Ps. Chambers of Commercies and other organisations since 1st April, 1977 to 30th June, 1982 to open new telephone exchanges including RAX as well as post offices and telegraph offices in Rajkot, Bulsar and other districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places and the dates of opening of the same during the above period;

(d) how many places are under consideration;

(e) what are the plan, projects and estimates for opening of the same during 1982 and 1983;

(f) what are the reasons for not providing the same as yet; and

(g) the names and places of each district of Gujarat which are likely to be provided with automatic exchanges and STD facilities during 1982 and 1983 and how many provided during 1977 to 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). *Telephone Exchanges* : Yes, Sir.

Telegraph Offices : No, Sir.

Post Offices : Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) *Telephone Exchanges* : The list of new exchanges opened during the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1982, is given at Statement I.

(d) *Telephone Exchanges* : Ninety four.

Telegraph Offices : Does not arise.

(e) *Telephone Exchanges* : Details are given at Statement II.

Telegraph Offices : Does not arise.

(f) *Telephone Exchanges* : Planning is a continuing process. Provision of facility depends upon many factors such as build up of telephone demand, feasibility and economic viability of scheme, availability of accommodation and equipment.

Telegraph Offices : Does not arise.

(g) By December, 1981, out of 20 Districts in Gujarat State, 13 have automatic exchanges, the rest are served by manual exchanges.

None of these is likely to be converted into automatic during 1982-83.

STD : By December, 1981 following exchanges have STD facilities :

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Gandhinagar
4. Jamnagar
5. Mehsana
6. Nadiad
7. Rajkot
8. Surat

Bulsar and Bhavnagar have been provided STD during 1982. No new station in Gujarat is likely to get STD facilities during remaining period of 1982 and 1983.

Statement-I

List of New Telephone Exchanges opened in Gujarat State during the period 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1981.

1. Aat
2. Adhoi
3. Ambavadi
4. Amblieyara
5. Anaval
6. Anior
7. Antisar
8. Asodar
9. Badoli
10. Bagau
11. Balachhadi
12. Balwa
13. Bamma
14. Bamangam
15. Banugar
16. Bhasan
17. Bhildi
18. Bhimdad
19. Bhujpur
20. Choranda
21. Dabhad
22. Dabaka
23. Dadhaliya
24. Dahisara
25. Danta
26. Desaj
27. Degam
28. Desar
29. Deshalpur
30. Detraj
31. Devkaran Namuvada
32. Dhokadwa
33. Dhola
34. Dormar
35. Dungarwant
36. Fatna
37. Fatehghadh
38. Gogodar
39. Gamhoi
40. Gangadara
41. Garbada
42. Ghadi
43. Ghadkan
44. Gola
45. Haldarwas
46. Jadar
47. Jolotra
48. Jambughoda
49. Jamla
50. Jantral

51. Jindwa
52. Kamarna
53. Kandagara
54. Karkedi
55. Kevadia Colony
56. Khadhali
57. Kheradi
58. Kheroj
59. Khimat
60. Khirasara
61. Kolithad
62. Kosindra
63. Kotda (Jododar)
64. Kotda-Sanghani
65. Kuha
66. Kungher
67. Lakhani
68. Lamba Bunder
69. Lath
70. Laxanpura Kampa
71. Laxmipura
72. Limbadia
73. Limbhoi
74. Limbuda
75. Limhkeda
76. Lunsar
77. Mahobatpur
78. Majdevi
79. Makensar
80. Malva
81. Manfara
82. Manganath Pipli
83. Manipura
84. Mohel
85. Mota Asambia
86. Mota Panchdevda
87. Moti Jaher
88. Mowan
89. Nadej
90. Napa
91. Nar
92. Navanagar
93. Netra
94. Nimaknagar
95. Nirmali
96. Padi
97. Palsana
98. Pandwa
99. Panthawada
100. Paravadi
101. Patri (Bhuj)
102. Poshina
103. Punsari
104. Raigadh
105. Ramania
106. Ranakandarna

107. Ranghola
108. Ravod
109. Ravapur
110. Sadra
111. Samkilai
112. Samona
113. Sandasal
114. Sandesar
115. Santalpur
116. Santaj
117. Santroad
118. Saputara
119. Sara
120. Sansangir
121. Satlasana
122. Santnagar
123. Sadla
124. Shampura
125. Shinol
126. Shivrajpur Kampa
127. Shri Amirgadh
128. Sutarapada
129. Takarwada
130. Takhatgadh
131. Tarnada
132. Tarsai
133. Thalia
134. Tilakwada
135. Tundav
136. Ugamed
137. Ugar
138. Umalla
139. Umralla
140. Umedgada
141. Umeta
142. Unai
143. Vadala
144. Yadinar
145. Valiya
146. Vankal
147. Vansel
148. Vanthali
149. Vardhari
150. Vasavad

151. Vatadra
152. Vesma
153. Vijynagar
154. Virampur
155. Vishnupur Kampa
156. Vithon
157. Wanakbari
158. Wav

Statement-II

Proposals for Opening New Telephone exchanges in Gujarat during 1982-83

25 line Small Auto Exchanges

1. Gota
2. Purel
3. Manai
4. Taka Tunka
5. Dudharamपुरa
6. Sametra
7. Dabhoda
8. Chada
9. Kharabata
10. Sundasana
11. Paldi
12. Pilucha
13. Kondh
14. Dhandhelpur
15. Adariyana
16. Mogar
17. Bhalada
18. Morva
19. Pavagadh
20. Deliapada
21. Achari
22. Dadra
23. Khanvel
24. Chunel
25. Vyas Vasna
26. Sudamada (35 Lines)
27. Sastapur
28. Zankhav

29. Areth
30. Dihor
31. Kotda Chakar
32. Darsadi
33. Kidiyanagar
34. Adeswar
35. Chitravad
36. Khajureda
37. Bamanbora
38. Navagam
39. Rana Khirasa
40. Juna Saver
41. Tori

50 lines Small Auto Exchanges

1. Jetalpur
2. Khed
3. Lambadia
4. Punasan
5. Chitrasani
6. Malan
7. Kahoda
8. Rangapur
9. Salamba
10. Raspari
11. Nogama
12. Dalwan
13. Kawas
14. Arni

Power Shortage in Orissa

3955. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific plan for meeting the power shortage in the State of Orissa, specially during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). A capacity of 110 MW

was added in the Orissa system during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. Presently, power projects with a total capacity of 1050 MW are in various stages of execution in the State. These projects will give benefits in the Sixth and subsequent plan periods.

In addition, two hydro-electric projects viz. Hirakud Stage-III 37.5 MW and Upper Kolab Extn. 80 MW have been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority and are under process for investment approval.

Orissa has been allocated a share of 75 MW from Farakka STPS in the Central Sector. The State will also get assistance from Chukha Hydro-electric Project in Bhutan and Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project in the Central Sector. Orissa will also have share from Farakka Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station.

Further, a number of short term and long term measures have been taken or are being taken to maximise the generation from the existing power plants in the State. A Load Despatch Centre is also being established in the Eastern region which would enable integrated operation of various power systems in the region and transfer of power from surplus to deficit States and exchange of power in emergency outage conditions.

Recommendation of Talwar Committee for Boilers for Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

3956. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Talwar Committee was appointed to

assess the needs of boilers for Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, the recommendations made; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the same and if so, when more boilers will be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) and (b). A Technical Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri L. R. Talwar, M. D., Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd., was appointed to study the problem faced by coal-based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher and identify the short-term and long term technical constraints and make recommendations to achieve full rated daily and annual production capacities. Broadly, the recommendations of the Committee are :—

1. Modification of Air Separation Units and replacement of the air compressor turbine.
2. Installation of 60 MW captive power unit at Talcher.
3. Modifications to soot blowers and in one waste heat boiler of Ramagundam and Talcher Units on experimental basis and if the system is successful, the same may be installed in other boilers.
4. Installation of 4th Gasifier.
5. Epoxy coating of raw gas mains upto raw gas compressor.
6. Replacement of heat exchangers in the de sulphurisation section.
7. IV Boiler integrated with item (2) i. e. captive power unit.
8. Installation of a 5,000 te ammonia storage tank.

9. Provision of IV Coal Preparation Unit at Talcher only.

(c) Recommendations are being considered for implementation and action for purchase of boilers will be taken after approval of the scheme.

State Electricity Board request for Import of Generating Sets

3957. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Electricity Boards have urged upon the Centre to permit them to import generation sets because the BHEL equipments do not give the desired results ;

(b) if so, the States which have preferred such requests ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at Vijayawada Thermal Power Station BHEL generation machinery is producing 100 per cent efficiency as against the 56 per cent laid down by the Planning Commission ; and

(d) whether such of the States as have sought imports are proposed to be asked to emulate the Vijayawada example ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Requests for permission to import power equipment have been received from U. P., Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) The Plant Load Factor of Vijayawada Thermal Power Station I & II was 91.93% in June, 1982 and 81.65% in July, 1982 (26th July).

(d) It has already been impressed upon the State Electricity Boards to

maximise generation from the existing power plants in the States.

पुरस्कृत फिल्मों को उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त किया जाना

3958. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति संबंधी कार्यकारी दल ने यह सिफारिश भी की है कि पुरस्कृत फिल्मों पर उत्पाद शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सिफारिश को कब से प्रभावी किया जायेगा और क्या पुरस्कृत फिल्मों पर वसूल की गई उत्पाद शुल्क की राशि वापिस की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वित्त मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 10 मई, 1982 को अपनी अधिसूचना में राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त फिल्मों तथा इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के डब किए गए रूपान्तरों को उत्पाद शुल्क से छूट दे दी है । नई प्रक्रिया 10 मई, 1982 अर्थात् अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से प्रभावी हो गई है और इसलिए पहले लिए जा चुके उत्पाद शुल्क को वापिस करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है ।

Telecommunication facilities in Trans-Yamuna Areas

3959. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for neglect in providing tele-communication facilities

ties in trans-Yamuna areas, whereas there has been expansion in all the local exchanges during the recent years ;

(b) when does the Department expect to bring this exchange at par with other local exchanges in respect of waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Tele-communications facilities in Trans-Yamuna-Area are not being neglected.

(b) The waiting list will be at par compared to other exchanges during 1985-86.

Indian Legal Service

3960. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Legal Service had been created ; and

(b) the reason for allowing different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to have their own independent advisers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The nomenclature of the Central Legal Service was changed to Indian Legal Service with effect from 29th March, 1982.

(b) The above change in nomenclature was not meant to alter the existing arrangements in the various Ministries. A few Ministries/Departments where advice and litigation work is heavy and of urgent nature, are having their own Legal Advisers for attending to their immediate day-to-day routine matters.

राजस्थान में एल० पी० जी० एजेंटों की नियुक्ति

3961. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में गैस वितरित करने के लिए वर्ष 1981-82 में एजेंटों की नियुक्ति की गई थी और यदि हां, तो उन एजेंटों तथा स्थानों का ब्योरा क्या है जहाँ उन्हें नियुक्त किया गया है और उनकी नियुक्ति का आधार क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या गैस एजेंसियां कुछ सांविधिक उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती हैं और यदि नहीं तो किस आधार पर दी जाती हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपनाई जा रही नीति/पद्धति के अनुसार राजस्थान में 1981-82 के दौरान तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 22 एल० पी० जी० वितरण एजेंसियों का दिया जाना बताया गया है। ब्योरे निम्न प्रकार है :—

चुने गये वितरक	स्थान
1. श्रीमती शशी राजावत	जयपुर
2. श्री नवीन डांगी	„
3. श्रीमती शशी जैन	„
4. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश सेनचेटी	जोधपुर
5. श्री दीपक सिंह गेहलाट	„
6. श्री वीरम सिंह नरुका	„
7. बीकानेर सहकारी उपभोक्ता होलसेल भण्डार लि०	बीकानेर
8. श्री बलेंद्र सिंह	„

9. श्री विमल चम्प डागा	बीकानेर
10. सिद्धार्थ गैस सर्विस	„
11. श्री शिवनाल वर्मा	अजमेर
12. श्री लाजपत राय	„
13. श्री एस० एम० दत्ता	उदयपुर
14. श्री मुकेश गोयल	कोटा
15. श्रीमती स्नेहलता सोलंकी	गंगानगर
16. श्रीमती इन्द्रा मायारम	भरतपुर
17. राज गैस सर्विस	„
18. श्रीमती बीमा काक	माऊंट पाली
19. विक्रम गैस सर्विस	सीकर
20. जावर माइन्स एम्पलाइज को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी	जावर
21. श्री जेठमल गेहलाट	नागौर
22. श्री विमल शान्ती कोठारी	सिरोही

(ख) समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा परिचालित नीति/पद्धतियों के अनुसार तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डीलर शिप/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप्स दी जाती है।

माइक्रोवेव टावर

3962. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कितने स्थानों में माइक्रोवेव टावर स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं और कितने स्थानों में माइक्रोवेव टावर स्थापित किये जाने हैं ;

(ख) लोगों को इस बात का विश्वास क्यों नहीं हो रहा कि माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के कारण टेलीफोन ठग से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) टेलीफोन के ठग से कार्य करने के बारे में सुनिश्चित करने के लिए माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली के प्रलावा और कौन सी तकनीक है ; और

(घ) अपने देश में अद्यतन और आधुनिक तकनीक को अपनाने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की जा रही हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकुवाना): (क) जिन स्थानों पर माइक्रोवेव टावर स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं उनकी संख्या 422 है और स्वीकृति योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन स्थानों पर अभी टावर स्थापित किए जाने हैं उनकी संख्या 160 है।

(ख) विभाग को जनता की इस प्रकार की भावना की जानकारी नहीं है, फिर भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली मुख्य रूप से लंबी दूरी के पारेषण के लिए लगाई जाती है, परन्तु सीमित सीमा में स्थानीय जंक्शनों के लिए भी इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) स्थानीय टेलीफोन परिपथ जाल के निष्पादन में सुधार के लिए अंकीय लाइन संचारण तकनीकी भी लगाई जा रही है।

(घ) यद्यपि देश में उपस्कर की अत्यधिक कमी है, समय-समय पर तैयार की गई नई तथा आधुनिक तकनीकी उत्तरोत्तर अपनाई जा रही है।

Oil Refineries

3963. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of oil refineries functioning in the country;

(b) what is their annual production ;

(c) the details of the oil refineries under construction and the approximate oil production in these refineries;

(d) by when the construction work will be completed and the refineries will start production;

(e) whether it is a fact that the construction work of those refineries is being delayed, is so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether cost of construction has been increased due to delay in the construction; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information on present installed capacity of each refinery and actual crude throughput for the year 1981-82 is given below :—

	Million Tonnes	
	Installed capacity	Actual Throughput (1981-82)
Indian Oil Corporation—Gauhati	0.85	0.75
Indian Oil Corporation—Barauni	3.30	3.03
Indian Oil Corporation—Koyali	7.30	7.04
Indian Oil Corporation—Haldia	2.50	2.28
Indian Oil Corporation—Mathura	1.50*	0.52
Indian Oil Corporation—Digboi	0.50	0.50
Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd—Bombay	5.25	4.99
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd—Bombay	3.50	3.48

* New Refinery at Mathura of 6 million tonnes capacity was commissioned on trial basis in January, 1982.

Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd—Visakh	1.50	1.18
Cochin Refineries Ltd—Cochin	3.30	3.12
Madras Refineries Ltd—Madras	2.80	2.80
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-chemicals Limited—Bongaigaon	1.00	0.45
Total	33.30	30.14

(c) and (d). At present the Mathura refinery of the Indian Oil Corporation is in the final stages of completion and the refinery is expected to be fully commissioned by October/November, 1982. In addition to this, the following refinery expansion/modernisation projects have been taken up. These are :—

- (i) Expansion of Bharat Petroleum Corporation refinery at Bombay from 5.25 MTPA to 6 MTPA with installation of 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit ;
- (ii) Expansion of Cochin Refinery Ltd. Cochin from 3.30 MTPA to 4.50 MTPA with installation of 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit ;
- (iii) Expansion of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Refinery at Visakhapatnam from 1.50 MTPA to 4.50 MTPA with installation of 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit ; and
- (iv) Expansion of Madras Refinery from 2.8 MTPA to 5.6 MTPA with installation of 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit.

All these projects are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

Installation of 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking units each in the Koyali and Mathura Refineries of

Indian Oil Corporation and 0.5 million tonnes delayed coking plant in the Barauni Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation are also under implementation. The first two projects are expected to be commissioned before the end of 1982 while the third project is expected to be commissioned in March, 1983.

(e) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the Mathura Refinery Project are as under :—

1. Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipments/materials ;
2. Delay in the supply of equipments and materials by indigenous and foreign suppliers ;
3. The need for considerable amount of re-engineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipments and materials ;
4. Unprecedented rains and floods that took place during 1978 ;
5. Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site from October 1978 to mid 1979 ;
6. The power cut imposed by the State Government from September 1979.

(f) Against the revised cost estimates of Rs. 192.32 crores approved by the Government in May 1979, it is estimated that the cost of the project would go up to Rs. 253.92 crores. Delay in the construction of the refinery is one of the reasons for the increase in the cost of the project. While the extent of escalation in the cost on account of this delay has not been precisely quantified, preliminary estimates from the

project authorities indicate that this would be of the order of about Rs. 16.14 crores.

Units for Manufacture of Telephone Instruments

3965. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units manufacturing telephone instruments in India and their annual production;

(b) what is the requirement of telephone instruments in the country annually;

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the requirement;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish any more units for manufacturing telephone instruments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Telephone instruments are being manufactured at present by three units of M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Limited (I. T. I.) Bangalore. These units are at Bangalore (Karnataka), Naini (Uttar Pradesh) and Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir).

The total production of all the 3 units of M/s. I.T.I. together during the last 3 years is as under :—

lakhs Nos.		
1979-80	4.27	
1980-81	3.26	(The Production during this year was affected due to strike in Bangalore and Naini Units).
1981-82	4.81	

(b) The projected annual requirement of telephone instruments during the last three years of the Sixth Plan period is as follows :

(In lakhs)			
	Posts & Telegraphs	Non-posts & Telegraphs	Total
1982-83	5.81	0.87	6.68
1983-84	7.12	1.07	8.19
1984-85	8.38	1.25	9.63

(c) to (e). The following steps are being taken to augment the capacity for manufacture of telephone instruments to meet the requirements :—

(i) It is proposed to set up manufacturing capacity for 10 lakh telephone instruments of modern design per annum under M/s. I.T.I. in replacement of their existing manufacturing capacities.

(ii) M/s. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited, Baroda, has been issued an Industrial Licence for manufacture of 2 lakh nos. of telephone instruments per annum. M/s. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, Trivandrum; M/s. Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Madras and M/s. Karnataka State Electronic Development Corporation, Bangalore have been issued Letters of Intent for manufacture of 2 lakh Nos. of telephone instruments each per annum.

Disruption of Telecommunication System in Cachar District

3966. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that telecommunication system of the Cachar

District has been seriously disrupted due to severe cyclone of May, 1982 ;

(b) what is the extent of damage caused by the cyclone and what steps Government have taken to restore the disrupted communication system of Telephone and Telegram lines ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the local P and T Department has failed to restore the damaged lines due to lack of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximate amount of damage caused by the cyclone is estimated as Rs. 3.26 lakhs. All damaged lines were restored temporarily within a fortnight and permanently by the end of June, 82.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate funds were available.

Shortage of Postal Stationery

3967. PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is facing problems caused by the shortage of postal stationery ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the available information, no

shortage of Postal Stationery has been reported from any part of the country at present.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Telecommunication Network of Haldia

3968. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecommunications network of Haldia is not up to the mark ; and

(b) what are the proposals of Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The functioning of the telecommunication network of Haldia is generally satisfactory.

(b) Constant watch is being kept on the working of the network. A number of steps are also being taken to improve the performance further.

(i) The Committee on Telecommunications has recommended a number of steps to improve the telecom services. These are being progressively implemented in Haldia area,

(ii) Spares and stores are being supplied to meet the demands of Haldia.

(iii) By December, 1982 additional circuits will be provided on Haldia—Calcutta route for trunk traffic.

Non-Availability of Blood Cancer Drug

3969. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that patients of blood cancer of our country are on the verge of death due to the non-availability of 'Myleran 2 MG' which is an essential drug for patients ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that a Bombay company, which produced the drug has now taken a decision not to produce the drug ;

(c) what are the details of (a) and (b) ;

(d) whether Government are also aware of the fact that there is no standard alternative drug for the said patients ; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Shortages of Myleran formulations have been reported at some places at different points of time. There is only one indigenous manufacturer of these.

When advised to send supplies to the concerned areas, the manufacturer reported that the shortage has resulted on account of some problems in production and that import of the finished formulation is being arranged to meet the country's demand.

Under the Import and Export Policy, actual users, as well as hospitals and doctors can also import this drug (listed in Appendix 10 of Import & Export Policy, List 3, Busulphan tablets) directly.

समाचारपत्रों के लिए डी० ए० बी० पी० के विज्ञापनों की दरें

3970. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों में डी० ए० बी० पी० द्वारा दिए जाने वाले विज्ञापनों की दरें सभी भाषाओं के लिए समान हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी भाषावार दरें क्या हैं और दरों में भिन्नता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने हेतु यदि कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत है तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि 10,000 प्रतियों तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों को अंग्रेजी के समाचार-पत्रों की तुलना में कुछ अधिक दरें मिलती हैं ?

(ख) 1-10-80 से प्रभावी विज्ञापन नीति की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में डी०
ई० टी० और एस० डी० ओ०
कार्यालयों का खोला जाना

3971. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़
जिलों (उ० प्र०) में टेलीफोन और टेली-
ग्राफ सेवाओं के उपभोक्ताओं को अल्मोड़ा
और पिथौरागढ़ में क्रमशः डी० ई० टी०
और एस० डी० ओ० के कार्यालय न होने
से हो रही असुविधाओं को बार-बार उनके
ध्यान में लाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रा-
लय अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ के दो बड़े
जिलों में लोगों की सेवा के लिए क्रमशः
डी० ई० टी० और एस० डी० ओ० के
कार्यालय खोलने हेतु मानदण्डों में ढील देने
पर विचार करेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मंत्रालय के पास
इस क्षेत्र में उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को
दूर करने का क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां। इन
कठिनाइयों के बारे में जानकारी मिली है।

(ख) फिलहाल, इस प्रकार का कोई
प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों
की टेलीफोन प्रणाली सामान्य तौर पर
सन्तोषजनक है। अपेक्षित स्तर के कर्मचारी
इन प्रणालियों की देख-रेख तथा इन इलाकों
के उपभोक्ताओं की सहायता के लिये उप-
लब्ध हैं।

पिथौरागढ़ में वर्तमान टेलीफोन केन्द्रों
में उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु नवीन-
तम उपकरण लगाने का प्रस्ताव

3772. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिथौरागढ़, भिकियासेन,
चौखुटिया और बागेश्वर (अल्मोड़ा) में
विद्यमान टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में, उनकी क्षमता
बढ़ाने के लिए नवीनतम उपकरण लगाने का
मंत्रालय का विचार है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी क्षमता
कब तक बढ़ाये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या इन केन्द्रों को दोहरी सीधी
लाइन द्वारा अल्मोड़ा, नैनीताल और रानी-
खेत के साथ जोड़ने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है ;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक
पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) पिथौरा-
गढ़ को 250 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला एक
मैनुअल एक्सचेंज सेवा प्रदान कर रहा है।
पिथौरागढ़ में एक 400 लाइनों के आया-
तित डिब्बायुक्त किस्म का स्वचल एक्सचेंज
प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। यदि इसकी
मंजूरी मिल गई तो चालू योजना (1980-
85) के अन्त तक स्वचल एक्सचेंज के
संस्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है। अन्य
स्थानों जैसे भिकियासेन, चौखुटिया, बागे-
श्वर में अभी नये कनेक्शन प्रदान करने की
क्षमता है। अतः फिलहाल इन एक्सचेंजों के
विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) स्थिति निम्न प्रकार से है :—

निम्नलिखित स्थानों में सर्किटों का ब्यौरा

एक्सचेंज का नाम	अल्मोड़ा मौजूदा	अल्मोड़ा प्रस्तावित	नैनीताल मौजूदा	नैनीताल प्रस्तावित	रानीखेत मौजूदा	रानीखेत प्रस्तावित	कैफियत अतिरिक्त सर्किटों के लिए
पियोरागढ़	2	कुछ नहीं	1	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	
भिकियासेन	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1	1	चालू योजना (1980-85) के दौरान प्रस्तावित
चौखुटिया बागेश्वर	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1	1	
	1	3	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	1982-83 के लिए प्रस्तावित

Uncompleted Thermal and Hydel Projects and escalation of cost

3973. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which each installed thermal and hydel power project has exceeded the completion period and the cost which was planned for it originally; and

(b) the losses thus incurred in each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The cost over-run and time over-run in respect of each of the Thermal and Hydro Power Generating Unit is not readily available.

अल्मोड़ा में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3974. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रस्तावित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) किस निश्चित तारीख तक यह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक केन्द्र कार्य शुरू कर देगा ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) अल्मोड़ा के लिए नियत कन्टेनराइज्ड टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के नार्वे से भारत अगस्त/सितम्बर, 82 के दौरान पहुँचने की आशा है।

(ख) इस समय इसके लिए कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती। यथापि इस एक्सचेंज के मौजूदा वर्ग के दौरान चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

Excess Payment for Crude to Saudi Arabia and Algeria

3975. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have paid excess amounts to Petromin of Saudi Arabia and Algeria for the import of crude from these countries till December, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the details of excess amounts paid ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Payments for supplies of crude oil have been made to Petromin of Saudi Arabia and Sonatrach of Algeria, in accordance with the terms of the respective contracts entered into with these suppliers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राजस्थान में कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का प्रभाव

3976. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल से कृषि और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को क्षति हुई है;

(ख) इस हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि यह हड़ताल जारी रही तो किसान को होने वाली फसल हानि के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा; और

(घ) किसानों के नलकूपों को समय पर बिजली की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कारगर कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के कामगारों के एक वर्ग द्वारा हड़ताल करने के कारण कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है, क्योंकि विद्युत सप्लाई बनाए रखने के लिए व्यवस्था कर ली गई थी।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) हड़ताल 15-7-82 को समाप्त हो गई। यद्यपि कार्यालय के काम में कुछ अस्त-व्यस्तता हुई परन्तु हड़ताल की पूरी अवधि के दौरान कुल उपलब्धता तक पूरे राज्य में विद्युत सप्लाई की गई थी।

Growth of Drug Industry

3977. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of drug industry in the country is not satisfactory;

(b) the target for drug production in the Sixth plan period and the steps under consideration to achieve the same;

(c) what are the programmes for making India self-sufficient in drug production; and

(d) the quantity and value of drug imports during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) During 1981-82, the production of bulk drugs is estimated to have increased by 14.6% and of formulations by 8.3% over that in the previous year.

(b) and (c). The working group set up by the Planning Commission in 1980 estimated the requirements of bulk drugs and formulations by 1984-85 at Rs. 815 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. Production of bulk drugs and formulations in the country during 1981-82 is estimated at Rs. 275 crores for bulk

drugs and Rs. 1300 crores for formulations.

The following measures have been taken by Government to encourage drug production to achieve the targets during the Sixth Five Year Plan :—

- I. (i) A large number of Industrial approvals including DGTD Registrations have been granted.
- (ii) Expansion in the capacity of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector, has been undertaken.
- (iii) Assistance is given for removing bottlenecks in production by the introduction of improved technology, in the procurement of raw materials, and supply of utilities in respect of existing drug units.
- (iv) Implementation of industrial licences and letters of intent is monitored, and the difficulties in implementation, if any, in respect of such units is gone into.

II. A number of decisions have been taken by Government for stimulating the production in different industrial sectors including the drug industry.

(a) In August, 1980 Government notified the decision providing for automatic 5% annual growth (limited to 25% in a 5 year period) in one or more stages. This decision is applicable to the drug industry with suitable modifications on the basis of the 1978 Drug Policy, as notified vide Press Note dated 22-5-1982.

(b) In August/September, 1980 Government announced the decision to recognise productive installed capacities as on 4-9-1980 which were in excess of the licensed capacities. This decision is also applicable to the drug industry, as modified on the basis of the 1978 Drug Policy vide Press Note dated 17-10-1981.

(c) In April, 1982 Government announced the facility of re-endorsement of capacities. Under this decision if the highest production during the five year period ending March, 1982 plus 1/3rd thereof exceeds 125% of the licensed capacity, the said highest production + 1/3rd thereof can be endorsed on the relevant industrial licences. Further, if the production during 1982-83 is higher than the capacity so re-endorsed, that production plus 1/3rd thereof would be endorsed on the licences in 1983. For FERA and MRTP companies, this facility is restricted to Appendix I (core sector) activity. The provisions of the Press Note dated 17-10-1981 are applicable in the case of drug units.

The country is by and large self-sufficient in formulations, imports being marginal. The value of imports of bulk drugs (c.i.f.) as a percentage of the total value of bulk drugs used in the country came down from 28.46% in 1978-79 to 26.6% in 1980-81 and is expected to go down further in the subsequent years. Self-sufficiency was achieved in the case of important bulk drugs like Sulphamethoxazole, Trimethoprim, Metronidazole etc. Indigenous technologies were developed and implemented in the case of many drugs like those mentioned above. The exports of drugs and pharmaceuticals have also increased substantially from Rs. 69.02 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 95.41 crores during 1981-82. Export earnings meet an increasing part of the import bill for drugs and pharmaceuticals and it is expected that the export earnings would completely cover the import bill in the coming years.

(d) Imports of bulk drugs, intermediates, formulations etc. during the last 3 years were as under :—

	<i>Rs. crores</i>
1978-79	95.33
1979-80	120.03
1980-81	112.86

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Madhya Pradesh

purpose Distribution Points will be appointed in 1982;

3978. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(e) whether new Multipurpose Distribution Points would be opened in the backward areas of Rajgarh, Guna, and Vidisha Districts of M.P. in 1982, if so, the details thereof; and

(a) what was the total demand by M. P. Government for supply of kerosene oil during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 and the supplies made during the last two years and expected to be made in 1982;

(f) whether it is a Government's policy that kerosene Agencies/ Multi-purpose Distribution Points would be given on first priority to cooperatives than to individuals?

(b) whether the kerosene supplies to M. P. are much less in comparison to its population, area and number of backward regions;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have broadly been indicating that the requirement of kerosene for the State is 20,000 tonnes per month. The allocation and sales of kerosene during the years 1980 and 1981 as also for part of the year 1982 in respect of Madhya Pradesh are given below :

(c) whether the demand for kerosene has suddenly increased in Madhya Pradesh due to constant failure to power;

(d) how many agencies and Multipurpose Distribution Points are operating in M. P. as supply points and how many new agents or Multi-

Figures in metric tonnes

Allocation	1980	Allocation	1981	Allocation	1982
	Sales		Sales	(Jan. to Oct. '82)	Sales (Jan. to June '82)
1,92,676	1,76,907	2,07,160	2,03,814	1,76,300	1,06,224

The kerosene allocations for November and December, 1982 have not yet been finalised.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have stated that power failure is an important factor responsible for the increase in the demand for kerosene.

(b) Allocation of kerosene is made keeping in view various factors such as historical sales, seasonal variations in requirements, product availability, movement capacity, etc. and not on the basis of population, area or the backwardness of certain regions of a State. Historical sales depend greatly on availability of alternate fuels.

(d) As on 1-1-1982, there were 300 kerosene/light diesel oil agencies, and 39 multipurpose distribution centres (MPDCs) in Madhya Pradesh. During 1982-83, as per their tentative plans, the oil companies have proposed to open 25 new kerosene/light diesel oil agencies in the State.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) There is no preference for the cooperative societies in the matter of award of kerosene agencies.

Import of "Salbutamol"

3979. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the essential life saving Drug "Salbutamol" is being imported in India, if so, the quantity imported and the foreign exchange involved in each of the last five years;

(b) whether CIPLA Limited is the only monopoly producer of Salbutamol in India; if so, its production, its cost of production and the sale price of Salbutamol in each of the last five years;

(c) whether a letter of intent to produce this drug was given to Glaxo Limited in 1974, if so, has it been converted into an Industrial licence, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the inordinate delay in taking a final decision has resulted into avoidable drain of foreign exchange during the last seven years, with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of quantity of Salbutamol imported during the past five years and c. i. f. price of imports are given below:

Year	Quantity imported (kgs.)	c. i. f. value of imports (Rs. lakhs)
1976-77	155.23	13.17
1977-78	103.3	7.72
1978-79	273.548	16.17
1979-80	362.6	20.40
1980-81	406.50	21.69

(b) Bulk Drug Salbutamol is being produced in the country by M/s. CIPLA and M/s. Fairdeal Corporation India Limited. The drug is, however, formulated by a number of other units besides the two bulk producers. M/s. CIPLA declared the price of Salbutamol at Rs. 35000.00 per kg, under para 5 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. This price is yet to be revised. The available production data of Salbutamol for the last four years is as follow:—

Year	Production (kgs.)
1978	109.00
1979	156.00
1980-81	350.00
1981-82	540.00

The B.I.C.P. have not yet been able to study the cost of production of M/s. CIPLA but in their Cost Audit Report for the year ending October, 1980 M/s. CIPLA have claimed a cost of production of Rs. 27432.39 per kg. for production from basic stages.

(c) M/s. Glaxo was granted a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of 100 kgs. of Salbutamol in 1974. The Letter of Intent so granted has been treated as lapsed due to the reasons that (i) the company's acceptance of the conditions stipulated in the Letter of Intent was belated; and (ii) the location proposed for the manufacture was contrary to the Government's location policy.

(d) No, Sir.

Promotion of Transmission Executives

3980. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that transmission executives are working as Station

Directors in A. I. R. and T. V. and most of them have become Station Directors through D. P. C.;

(b) whether the persons senior to them are only working as Producer or Senior Producer in A. I. R.;

(c) is it a fact that they were not given promotion on the plea that they were working on contract; and

(d) whether highly qualified persons of the production cadre who were employed as specialists are proposed to be fixed up in higher grade?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are a few cases in which persons who had started their career as Transmission Executives have risen to the grade of Station Director either through Departmental Promotion Channels or through open competitions conducted by the Union Public Service Commission as per the relevant Recruitment Rules.

(b) The question of Transmission Executives being senior or junior to Producers is not relevant as the category of Transmission Executive is a part of a regular programme cadre while the Producers are employed on contract. Both have separate channels of promotion.

(c) No, Sir. The Staff Artists cadre had within it, due channels of promotions. All this has however become a matter of the past since Govt. have decided that effective from 6-3-1982 and subject to their options, the staff artists in specified categories other than in Artists' category would be treated as Govt. servants.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt.

Retirement age of Staff Artistes

3981. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons are working after completing the age of 58 years in A. I. R. among the various categories of Staff Artistes;

(b) whether Government propose to give them pensionary benefits and terminate their contract immediately so that young unemployed youth could be appointed;

(c) the reasons why Government rule to retire a person at the age of 58 was not implemented in the case of Staff Artistes;

(d) whether Government propose to open more promotional avenues to the Production Cadre of AIR and retire them at the age of 58 years whether they work on contract or as a civil servant;

(e) if so, when it will be implemented ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As on 1-7-1982, 95 Staff Artists who have attained 58 years are working in All India Radio.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to terminate the contract of these Staff Artists. As per the approved Scheme, such persons on extension beyond 58 years are not entitled to pension.

The Staff Artists at present are contract employees. As per policy, their contracts are extendable upto the age of 60 years on a review of their performance and also subject to good health after the age of 58 years.

(d) to (f). Government have recently decided to convert the existing Staff Artists in AIR into two categories (a) Artists and (b) other employees performing functions similar to those performed by Government servants in regular categories, subject to their exercising an option to become Artists/Government servants as the case may be and subject to a screening. This step is expected to provide more promotional avenues to staff artists in Production Cadre who become Govt. servants.

Seniority of Staff Artistes

3982. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to improve the service condition of the Staff Artistes ;

(b) after screening in which grade these people will be fixed up ;

(c) how their seniority will be decided as they have not got promotions in comparison to regular programme employees ;

(d) whether highly qualified persons will be given weightage in the interest of programmes or non-Graduates will be treated equal to a Post-Graduate ; and

(e) how much time Government are expected to take to give shape to their proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In order to improve the service conditions of Staff Artists, Government have recently decided to convert the Staff Artists both in AIR and Doordarshan who are contract employees into two categories, (a) Artists and (b) other employees

performing functions similar to those performed by Government servants in regular categories, subject to their exercising an option to become Artists/Government servants as the case may be, and subject to a screening. This step will also ensure promotional avenues to Staff Artists who become Government servants.

(b) to (e). The issues like fitment, inter-se seniority of Staff Artists in the corresponding scales of regular civil establishment, and other allied issues, are matters to be taken up after the options have been exercised and at the screening/fitment stage. All these factors will be given appropriate and due weightage.

Screening of Staff Artistes

3983. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Staff Artistes who opt to become Government servant, will be screened first ;

(b) if so, why those Transmission executives who are working at present as Assistant Directors and were promoted through D.P.C. are not screened alongwith these persons ;

(c) is it a fact that Producers in A.I.R. are appointed by a High Power Selection Committee, if so, why they are treated inferior to regular Programme people who have no expertise knowledge ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give higher grades to those Producers after screening, who are highly qualified and are working for the last many years ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The screening has been stipulated to assess the suitability of contract staff for conversion to regular Govt. servants. The need to screen programme officers who are already working as regular Government servants does not arise.

(c) Producers in AIR are appointed by duly-constituted Selection Committees. They alongwith the Programme Executives are equally responsible for all aspects of planning and production of programmes. They are not inferior to any one. Nor is it correct to say that the regular programme cadre officers have no expertise.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Theft of Coal in BCCL through Trucks

3984. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) details of the theft of coal involving trucks carrying it caught in the B.C.C.L. in the last three years facts, in details.

(b) same in the Nirsa Mugara Zone of the F.C.L. in Dhanbad ;

(c) particulars of the owners of the trucks so involved in stealing ;

(d) whether they belong to the mafia group operating in Dhanbad coalfield ;

(e) whether it is proposed to black-list such owners from entering into any business or contract with the B.C.C.L. or B.C.L; and

(f) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR : MISHRA) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fuel for Dhuvaran Power Station

3985. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dhuvaran Power Station in Gujarat was initially planned to use coal as fuel, but in order to provide an assured market for R.F.O. of the Koyali Refinery, the Power Station switched over to the use of R.F.O, at the instance of O.N.G.C. and his Ministry ;

(b) whether under the US Aid Agreement, under which the Power Station was financed, adequate quantities of the fuel are to be supplied at a reasonable price ;

(c) whether from December, 1977 onwards I.O.C. has made a series of increases in the prices of R.F.O. from Rs. 390 per tonne in December, 1977 to about Rs. 1600 per M. Ton ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to apply the concept of coal equivalence for determining the price of R.F.O. to Dhuvaran Power Station, which is depending upon R.F.O. ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The first stage of the Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station consists of four multi-fuel units of 63.5 MW each that can operate on coal and/or gas and/or oil. After the commissioning of Koyali refinery, the fuel requirements of these units were met by LSHS/RFO to facilitate refinery operations.

(c) In the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Gujarat in November, 1981 to the Government of India on the price of RFO supplied to the Dhuvaran Power Station, it has been stated that one of the conditions for the US-Aid arrangement under which the Power Station was financed, was an assurance that adequate quantities of RFO for Dhuvaran Power Station would be available at a reasonable price.

(c) The price of RFO (LSHS) supplied to the Dhuvaran Power Station is to be regulated from time to time in terms of the Hidayatullah Award. As per interpretation of the said Award by IOC, the price payable for supply of LSHS to Dhuvaran Power Station after 16-12-1977 has gone up in stages and w.e.f. 11-7-1981 has become Rs. 1938.15/MT.

(d) No, Sir.

Items Reserved for Manufacture from Basic Stage

3986. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the items which have been exclusively reserved for manufacture from basic stage in our country ;

(b) what is the role that the small scale units are expected to play in this field in view of their inability to go basic ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) There is no such reservation.

(b) and (c). Small scale units are already producing a number of bulk drugs from the basic stage. There is no bar on their producing bulk drugs from intermediate stages. Further information in regard to the role of small scale sector in the production of bulk drugs has been included in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4684 on 23-3-1982.

Indigenous Producers of Chloramphenicol

3987. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when were the indigenous producers of Chloramphenicol from basic stages licensed;

(b) what has been their production and approved price, year-wise during this period ; and

(c) what is the reason for their approved price not having gone down inspite of these units being in production for so long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a) The two indigenous producers of Chloramphenicol from basic stages are Parke-Davis Limited and Boehringer-Knoll Limited who were originally licensed in 1956 and 1960 respectively. They were subsequently allowed expansion of capacity.

(b) Their production during the last three years were as follows:—

	(In tonnes)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Parke-Davis	17.93	16.71	22.81
Boehringer Knoll	38.15	39.89	41.25

The retention price of Chloramphenicol Powder produced ex-Benzaldehyde was revised at Rs. 622.00 per kg. in May, 1976. This was revised to Rs. 644.00 per kg. effective 7th October, 1980 and further revised to Rs. 680.79 per kg. effective 16th November, 1981.

(c) The price of Chloramphenicol Powder has been revised based on the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices after cost-studying the units. Due mainly to the continuous increase in the costs of inputs as a result of the increase in the prices of petroleum products, the retention prices have been increased.

Technology for Manufacture of Chloramphenicol

3988. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technology available with the basic manufacturers of Chloramphenicol in our country is poor and there is much difference in the approved price for each one of them;

(b) whether it is also true that in spite of these units having taken complete advantage on depreciation under the Income Tax Rules, they are still being allowed depreciation on the original value of machinery thereby making the price approved for final bulk drug costlier to the consumers; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 2756 answered on 9-3-1982.

Issue of Industrial Licences for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

3989. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of grant of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for manufacture of bulk drugs in favour of M/s Lupin, M/s Dolphin Laboratories, M/s Cadila, M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited and hemis group of companies, Industrial Licence Nos., Date, Name of bulk drugs, Capacity approved, break-up of raw materials mentioned in the proposal, imported or indigenous quantity required and foreign exchange percentage requirement, cost factory value in each case ;

(b) production of each item during the last three years, year-wise and the raw-materials used ;

(c) the reasons for not manufacturing these bulk drugs within the stipulated period from basic stages by these companies ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to cancel those Industrial Licences wherein the conditions of manufacture from basic stages have not been implemented within the stipulated period alongwith the steps taken to mop up the unintended benefit accrued to these units on account of manufacture from intermediate stages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Request for Decontrol of Bulk Drugs

3990. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from the drug industry associations in the past requesting for the decontrol of more bulk drugs ;

(b) how many bulk drugs are decontrolled at present ;

(c) how many more bulk drugs are likely to be decontrolled as a result of representations from drug industry associations ; and

(d) what steps Government contemplate to see that after decontrol, their prices are not increased in the market and they are made available to the people at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from time to time from Industry Associations for decontrol of some more bulk drugs.

(b) The price controlled bulk drugs are specified in the first two Schedules to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The bulk drugs not specified in these Schedules are price decontrolled.

(c) Government have not given consideration so far to the representations from the Industry Associations.

(d) Does not arise.

Profits by Drug Multinationals

3991. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a working paper prepared by two researchers of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the drug multinationals operating in India have perfected new techniques for maximising profits by evading regulatory mechanisms i.e. transfer pricing.

(b) whether it is a fact that even packing and raw materials are imported by them from their parent company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large amount is sent by them outside on account of royalty payments, various collaboration fees for the use of brand names and for every bit of technology transferred; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to have check on these multinational drug companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen a case study of the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India made by S/Shri Nagesh Kumar and Kamal Mitra Chenoi. It is alleged in the study that drug multinationals operating in India indulge in transfer pricing. In so far as the imports of packing material and raw-materials are concerned, imports are permitted subject to the provisions of the Import Policy, in respect of such packing materials and raw-materials which are either not available in the country or are inadequately available. Besides scrutiny before allowing imports, the imports of vital raw-materials are also monitored by the Government.

(c) and (d). Figures of remittances abroad by foreign drug companies during 1978-79 to 1980-81 on account of profits/dividends have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2570 answered on 9-3-82. During this period the figures of remittance on account of technical know-how fees and royalty payments by these companies were as follows :—

	Remit- tances		(Figures in Rs. lakhs)
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Technical know-how fee	29.34	—	5.22
2. Royalty	2.35	—	3.27

It is observed that the remittances on account of technical know-how fees and royalty payments are not large. The activities of foreign drug companies are regulated under the provisions of Drug Policy and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

फिल्मों पर सेंसर लगाने के लिए मानदण्ड

3992. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में फिल्मों पर सेंसर लगाने के लिए फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा क्या मुख्य मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ख) किसी फिल्म को एक भाषा में बोर्ड द्वारा पास किए जाने के बाद उसी फिल्म को उसी रूप में दूसरी भाषा में फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा कई स्थानों पर कोटछांट करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के विरुद्ध इस प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग) फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा सभी फिल्मों की जांच चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [प्रणालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—4406/82] फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने 17-6-81 को फिल्म उद्योग की विभिन्न संस्थाओं को फिल्मों में महिलाओं और अश्व विस्वासी, आदि के चित्रण के बारे में एक पत्र भेजा है। उस पत्र की भी प्रति संलग्न है।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि विभिन्न भाषाओं में डब की गई फिल्मों की जांच करते समय एक समान मानक लागू हों, अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि डब की गई फिल्मों के मामले में दृश्यों की सेंसरशिप नहीं होनी चाहिए, बशर्ते कि सेंसर बोर्ड इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हो जाए कि डब किए गए रूपान्तरों के दृश्य बिल्कुल वही हैं जो मूल प्रमाणीकृत रूपान्तर के हैं। अब के बाद बोर्ड डब की गई फिल्मों की जांच इस निर्णय की रोशनी में करेगा।

Co-axial cables link between Lahore and Amritsar

3993. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wide band co-axial cable link between Lahore and Amritsar is likely to come into operation during 1983;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether in addition to telephone lines the link will also cater to a T.V. channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir, it is likely to be operational towards the end of 1983.

(b) A wide band coaxial cable system with ultimate capacity of 2700 circuits is being provided.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Sponsored Programmes on Doordarshan

3994. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit private organisations to buy time on Doordarshan network for sponsored programme to be telecast in colour;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the likely income to be earned by Government therefrom in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SAHNE): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme for introduction of sponsored programmes from all Doordarshan Kendras has been approved by the Government.

(b) The programmes will be of the following three categories:—

(a) Programmes produced by sponsors.

(b) Foreign programmes, imported by sponsors.

(c) Programmes produced and/or offered by Doordarshan.

The rate of payment and other details are indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4407/82].

(c) The quantum of revenue, received will depend on response to the scheme.

Development Works Undertaken by Dandakaranya Development Authority

3996. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya Development Authority is required to undertake development works in Koraput District of Orissa in addition to the work of resettlement of displaced persons in specified locality of the district;

(b) have Government of India received a proposal from the State Government of Orissa to fulfil this commitment; if so, what steps have been taken in the matter; and

(c) now that the Umerkote Zone of Dandakaranya Development Authority is being handed over to State Government for administration, do Government propose to consider placing special allocation with the State Government on a phased manner to undertake area development programme not undertaken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Dandakaranya Project was set up by the Government of India in the year

1958 for effective and expeditious execution of the scheme to settle displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Dandakaranya area and for integrated development of that area with particular regard to the promotion of interests of the area's tribal population. The operational area of the Project is confined to two Zones in Madhya Pradesh which constitutes 1% of Bastar District and two Zones, namely Umerkote and Malkangiri in Orissa which constitutes 2.6% of Koraput District. With the implementation of Dandakaranya Project during the last 20 years, considerable area developmental activity has taken place both for the displaced persons as well as the local tribal inhabitants in the Dandakaranya area.

(b) A letter has been received from the Chief Minister of Orissa in which the Chief Minister has desired that more attention should be paid to the integrated development of the area after the workload of the Project on account of rehabilitation operations has been reduced considerably. The reply to the Chief Minister has not been sent so far.

(c) As the work of resettlement of displaced persons is now over, Government of India have decided to transfer the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Project in the different Zones to the respective State Governments to enable the displaced persons to merge with the main-stream of life in the State. In Orissa portion of Dandakaranya Project, the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in Umerkote Zone will be transferred to the State Government free of cost. Government of India have agreed to provide funds to make up deficiency in the assets as also for their maintenance costs of these assets and institutions till the end of 1983-84 or till a further period as may be agreed to. Upto now the plan schemes in the operational area of Dandakaranya Project

were being implemented by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. Government of India have agreed that unspent plan funds earmarked for the developmental activities in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the Dandakaranya Project will be transferred to the State of Orissa in respect of Umerkote Zone. The State Government will ensure that these funds are not diverted to any other head subsequent to the transfer of these funds. The Malkangiri Zone of Dandakaranya Project which also forms part of Koraput District of Orissa State will continue to remain with the Dandakaranya Project till the residuary developmental works in that Zone are completed. The question of creation of the Koraput Development Authority for development of the Koraput District of Orissa has been taken with the State Government.

Surplus Employees due to Exhaustion of Mines

3997. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of employees are surplus and are out of job due to the exhaustion of mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how they are being absorbed;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to locate new coal-fields in the country during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY ON ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the field season 1980-81 i.e. from October, 1980 to September, 1981 G. S. I. was engaged in regional exploration for coal in 22 coalfields spread over Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. As a result of this exploration a total reserve of 1068 million tonnes of coal has been estimated.

Purchase of spare parts for drilling operations from Singapore

3998. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has acquired a lot of spare parts and other equipment required for drilling operations from Messrs Internega of Singapore;

(b) If so, the nature and value of equipment purchased from that firm during the last two years ;

(c) whether any Global tenders were called for for the supply of the equipment referred in (a) above before selecting the offer of Internega ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Higher Grades to Staff Artistes

3999. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Staff Artistes in AIR are being made Government servants and they will be eligible for pension;

(b) whether Government propose to treat them as specialists and rules of specialists like Medical Doctors or Scientists will be applicable to them;

(c) is it also a fact that Staff Artists are specialised programme production cadre in AIR and they are appointed on account of their speciality in some subject ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not giving them higher grades?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANI SAHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have recently decided to convert the Staff Artists both in AIR and Doordarshan who are contract employees into two categories, (a) Artists and (b) other employees performing functions similar to those performed by Govt. servants in regular categories, subject to their exercising an option to become Artists/Govt. servants as the case may be, and subject to a screening. Both the categories will be eligible to receive pensionary benefits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Staff Artists are recruited for specific jobs on the basis of their qualifications and experience as is the case generally, for recruitments for appointments.

(d) Does not arise.

Service Conditions of Staff Artistes

4000. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Staff Artistes are the main functionary in All India Radio ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve their service conditions and their promotion channel in their own cadre ;

(c) if they are made Government servants whether they will be treated as experts or will be amalgamated with other non-expert categories ;

(d) what are the plans of Government to create one specialised production cadre to improve the quality of programmers ; and

(e) whether Government propose to create more senior posts in the production cadre as was done in sports cell ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. No category can merely be described as the main functionary.

(b) The staff in the different cadres viz. Engineering, Programme, Administrative and Contractual, have been provided with due promotion opportunities in the respective cadres.

(c) and (d). Government have recently decided to convert the Staff Artists both in AIR and Doordarshan who are contract employees into two categories ; (i) Artists and (ii) other employees performing functions similar to those performed by Government servants in regular categories, subject to their exercising an option to become Artists/Government servants as the case may be, and subject to a screening. This step is expected to provide promotional avenues to Staff Artists who become Government servants. Therefore, the question of creating more posts in production cadre of Staff Artists does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Appointment of Producer in Gorakhpur Radio Station

4001. SHRI RAMAYAN RAI : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that a post of Producer at AIR, Gorakhpur is lying vacant ;

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not been filled up so far ; and

(c) what are the reasons for not appointing expert persons as Producers at every station including Gorakhpur ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is a post of Producer at AIR, Gorakhpur, vacant and the recruitment for the same has since been finalised.

(c) Appointments to various posts in All India Radio Stations are made in accordance with the Recruitment Rules which prescribe the educational qualifications and experience required and keeping in view the programme requirements of stations. The eligible candidates are considered for appointment. This applies to all Stations of All India Radio which *inter alia* includes Gorakhpur.

Temporary Telephone Connections in Delhi

4002. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of temporary telephone connections in Delhi are working beyond the originally sanctioned period ;

(b) if so, the total number of temporary telephone connections in Delhi working for more than 6 months and one year respectively and reasons for giving extensions in such cases ;

(c) how many temporary telephone connections in Delhi have been regularised during 1981-82 so far and on what grounds; and

(d) how many applications for sanction of temporary telephone connection are pending and the reasons for delay in sanctioning them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir, temporary telephones working only for the sanctioned period.

(b) There are 816 temporary telephones working for a period of more than six months and 809 temporary telephones working for more than one year. Temporary telephones are sanctioned for temporary needs. If the requirement is for more than six months or one year, the period is extended on merits after scrutinizing each case.

(c) If the turn of the provision of a permanent telephone matures and if the party is also having a temporary telephone, he may apply to the local telephone authorities for converting the temporary telephone. No record is, however, kept in this regard.

(d) Decisions on the application for temporary telephone connections are taken promptly after due scrutiny on receipt of written requests from parties.

Telecommunication Channels through INSAT-IA Project

4003. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department proposes to provide 8000 telecommunications channels through INSAT;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether it will affect the financial viability of the INSAT-IA project; and

(d) if so, other steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will be ultimately possible to utilise total of 8000 channels through INSAT. The above channels are being made available progressively at Twenty eight earth stations consisting of 5 Main stations at Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Shillong; 8 primary stations at Jaipur, Lucknow, Jullundur, Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Ernakulam and 15 remote stations at Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bhuj, Panjim, Minicoy, Gangtok, Itanagar, Kohima, Imphal, Agartala, Leh, Port Blair, Aizwal, Kavaratti and Car Nicobar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

S.T.D. facility in West Bengal

4004. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many districts headquarters in West Bengal are not connected with the State Capital, Calcutta directly with the S.T.D. line ;

(b) what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the proposal of Government to connect all the district headquarters of West Bengal directly with the State capitals by S.T.D. lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Eleven.

(b) At present the following District Headquarters are not connected with State Capital Calcutta directly with STD line :

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bankura | 2. Balurghat (W. Denajpur) |
| 3. Behram-pore (Murshidabad) | 4. Coochbehar |
| 5. Darjeeling | 6. Chinsurah. |
| 7. Jalpaiguri | 8. Krishnagar (Naelia) |
| 9. Midnapur | 10. Purulia |
| 11. Suri (Birbhum). | |

(c) It is proposed to provide STD facilities between all the district headquarters of West Bengal and the State capital Calcutta progressively during the current and the next plan period.

Reduction in Pay of War Service Candidates in P&T Department

4005. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay of War Service Candidates absorbed against post-1945 vacancies after 16-8-47 in P&T Department was fixed in the prescribed scale of Rs. 60-4-120-5-170 vide Ministry of Home Affairs Memo No. 16-13/55 CS, dated 6-11-1955 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1980 the pay of War Service candidates has been reduced to a minimum of the prescribed scale of Rs. 60-4-120-5-170 ;

(c) if so, the number of the employees affected ;

(d) the reasons and the rules under which recovery as a result of refixation has been made from the employees ; and

(e) whether Government propose to waive the said recovery in the interest of the employees who are on the verge of retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Cases of regular hearing and on admission matters pending in Supreme Court

4006. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases pending in the Supreme Court separately in respect of (i) regular hearing matters and (ii) on admission matters as on 31st December during the last 5 years;

(b) number of cases in respect of these two matters separately instituted and disposed of during the last 5 years;

(c) number of Supreme Court Judges in position during each of the last 5 years; and

(d) what specific measures Government propose to take in view of the substantial increase in the pendency of cases in the recent years on account of increased litigation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Information, as furnished by the Registrar of Supreme Court, is given in the attached statements I and II. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4408/82]

(d) Increase in pendency is due to complex factors. Steps taken to reduce the pendency are indicated in the attached statement III. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4408/82]

Drilling Programme in Mahanadi Basin

4007. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the progress of production-oriented exploratory drilling programme in Mahanadi basin both off-shore and on-shore ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Oil India Limited is carrying out exploration work in the Mahanadi Basin both in off-shore and onshore areas. In the Mahanadi offshore area 2 wells were drilled during 1980-81 but no commercially producible hydrocarbons were found. On the basis of re-interpretation of the available data by OIL's geoscientists and the Company's foreign consultants, a Project for drilling 6 exploratory wells in the offshore area during the 6th Five Year Plan period is under consideration of the Government.

In regard to onshore area, seismic survey is in progress. The question of drilling any onshore wells can only be decided after the results of the survey have been evaluated.

Payment of Royalty on gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

4008. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the royalty on 1000 cu. metres of gas, Oil and Natural Gas Commission pay to Government of Gujarat for the last five years;

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has raised price of gas consumed by industries in Gujarat. If so, upto what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) if Oil and Natural Gas Commission is already making good profit, what is the necessity of such price hike;

(d) what is the basis for such a price hike; and

(e) what is the profit of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The profit of the ONGC for the last 3 years is as under :

	1980-81	1979-80	1978-79
	(in crore rupees)		
Profit before tax	46.57	107.23	81.52
Profit after tax	46.57	55.23	72.52

Accounts for 1981-82 are under finalisation.

Production of BCCL

4009. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the production of Bharat Coking Coal Limited during

the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and what are the targets fixed for the year 1982-83; and

(b) whether these targets are likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The production of coal in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 21.43 and 23.02 million tonnes respectively. The target for production of coal in 1982-83 is 23.75 million tonnes.

(b) Yes³ Sir.

Construction of Building for office of Madhubani Postal Division, etc.

4010. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent requirement for constructing buildings for the office of Madhubani Postal Division, Benipatti Sub-Post Office and Louksha Post Office under Madhubani Division;

(b) what is the cause of delay in constructing buildings for Motipur Post Office and Kathaiya Sub-Post Office under Muzaffarpur Division ?

(c) whether a proposal for opening a post office at Kabiradhap under Solakhua thana of Saharsa District is pending since long; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is need for construction of departmental accommodation for Madhubani Postal Divisional Office, Benipatti, Sub-Post

Office and Louksha (actually Loukaha) Post Office under Madhubani Division. Madhubani Postal Division has been created recently and construction of departmental building for this divisional office has not been included in the programme for the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). It is proposed to construct departmental buildings for Benipatti Sub Post Office and Louksha (actually Laukaha) Post Office during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) The construction of departmental accommodation for Mitipur Post Office in Muzaffarpur Division has been included in the programme for the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85). Preliminary drawings are at present under preparation. In respect of Kathaiya Sub Post Office, information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d). Kabira and Dahp are two separate villages. As the villages in which post offices are to be opened this year have already been identified as per the target, the cases of these two villages will be considered next year.

Foreign Assistance to overcome power crisis

4011. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought assistance from foreign countries to overcome the power crisis in India ;

(b) names of these countries and description of assistance sought from each country ; and

(c) by what time the deals are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). Various offers from countries/overseas companies have been received for supply of equipment for power projects with possibilities of

financing through Government Credit, suppliers' Credit and commercial loans. The details of these offers are given in the attached statement. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4409/82]. No decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

Reduction in Equity by Multinationals

4012. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many multinational drug companies operating in the country have not complied with Government order to reduce their foreign equity to various levels ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Information asked for has already been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2706 answered on 27-7-1982.

Communication earth stations for monitoring oil wells performance

4013. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to establish three satellite communication earth stations for monitoring oil wells performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these stations are likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two satellite communication earth stations will be set up in the Bombay Offshore area on two platforms (BHN Platform and South Bassein Platform) and one satellite communication earth station will be set up onshore at Uran, Bombay. These are being set up by the ONGC in collaboration with the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Radar & Communication Project Office (RCPO) of the Ministry of Defence.

(c) Two stations at Uran and BHN Platform are likely to be completed by the August, 1982 and the third station at South Bassein platform is likely to be completed by the middle of 1984.

Generation of power from various sources and per capita availability

4014. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9th March, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 2752 and on 23rd March, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 4718 regarding Generation of power from various sources and per capita availability and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while taking the country as a whole has improved its per capita power availability, the same in Bihar and particularly in North Bihar has come down sharply;

(b) if so, details thereabout, the reasons therefor and remedial measures being undertaken;

(c) whether it is proposed to grant subsidy for captive generation units for cottage and small scale industrial units equivalent to that granted for agricultural and irrigational purposes; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Charging of Fee for LPG Dealership by Oil Corporations

4015. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fee at the rate of Rs. 100 is being collected from applicants for LPG dealership by the Oil Corporations ;

(b) if so, the total amount realised under this head during the past 3 years, year-wise ;

(c) the services rendered to the applicants in lieu thereof ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the amount to a nominal figure not exceeding Rs. 10 per head ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) For all dealerships/distributorships being awarded by the oil companies from 1981-82 plan onwards, a non-refundable fee of Rs. 100/- per applicant is charged from each applicant. For Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the fee is Rs. 50/-.

(b) Complete details since 1981-82 plan are not readily available.

(c) The amount is collected mainly to ensure that only genuine applicants seeking dealerships send their applications and to meet partially the expenses incurred by the Corporations on selection process.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) This is because it will not serve the purpose mentioned in (c) above.

Setting up of Polyester Filament Yarn Plant in North India

4016. SHRI R.L. BHATIA ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Petrofils Co-operative Limited, a joint venture of the Central Government and Co-operatives, plans to set up a 10,000 ton polyester filament yarn plant in North India;

(b) if so, whether in view of a large number of mills in the organised and small sector using polyester yarn being located in Punjab, the desirability of setting up this Unit in that State is proposed to be considered ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) In February, 1982 M/s. Petrofils Co-operative Limited submitted a proposal for setting up another plant to manufacture polyester filament yarn with an annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes/annum in any suitable location to be decided by the Government.

(b) and (c). A decision is yet to be taken.

Leaking Gas Cylinders

4017. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leaking gas cylinders are supplied at times;

(b) if so, steps taken to ensure that this doesn't happen in future; and

(c) whether with a view to check the mingling of spurious and discarded refills with genuine ones Government have considered the feasibility of giving serial numbers and tagging with a card bearing the trade mark of the suppliers as well as the date and batch of refill ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c). Complaints are occasionally received by the oil companies regarding leakage of cooking gas (LPG) cylinders supplied to the customers. All filled LPG cylinders are tested for leakages at the bottling plants. Cylinders are also checked at the godowns of the LPG distributors. In spite of these precautions, if any leakage in the cylinder is reported by the customer the same is replaced free of cost. All leaky cylinders are tagged with a label before they are returned to the filling plant for repairs. Spurious cylinders if detected are segregated and reshaped at the filling plant to make it unserviceable. Under the

Gas Cylinder Rules 1981 it is mandatory for the oil companies to emboss details regarding the name of the company marketing, date of manufacture, capacity, tare weight of the cylinder etc. on the body of the cylinder. As such it is not necessary to give these details on a separate label to be attached to the cylinders.

Theft of Gas Cylinders

4018. DR. A. U. AZMI :

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation is losing cylinders worth Rs. 50,000 a day due to theft while loading and unloading due to malpractices, and the cylinders find their way to ghost connections and bulk consumers as stoves and pressure regulators are freely available in the market;

(b) if so, steps taken to deal with the situation with details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to unearth the ghost connections in the country together with measures taken to plug the leakages.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The oil companies including the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has adopted detailed procedures for accounting all filled and empty cooking gas (LPG) cylinders which are sent to their distributors, transporters and bottling plants. Any loss of cylinders by the distributors/transporters is debited and the cost is recovered at penal rates in force from time to time. Losses on a large scale are duly investigated.

(c) The oil companies had taken up a scheme for regularisation of unauthorised connections in the period between September, 1979 and November, 1981 and about 94,380 such connections were regularised. These unauthorised connections have come into being mainly on account of the limited availability of LPG. With the increased availability of LPG and the large scale release of new connections it is expected that the number of such connections would be greatly reduced.

News Item Captioned "Disconnection of Telephone Service between Dhanbad and Nirsa"

4019. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the Dhanbad based Hindi Daily "AWAZ" dated 15-5-82 under the caption 'Dhanbad Ka Nirsa Se Dur-bhash Sampark Toota' if so his reaction thereto;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no automatic dialling system between Dhanbad and Nirsa within

Dhanbad district and the industrial belt and the trunk call system is also not properly working causing great hardship;

(c) If so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. There is no automatic dialling system. But it is not a fact that the trunk system is not working properly.

(c) On few occasions lines have been affected due to electrical lines falling on Telegraph lines due to storms/Cyclones. Also services are affected due to prolonged power failures.

(d) Attention of electrical authorities at Dhanbad has been drawn for their violation of PTCC code of practice for crossing the telegraph line arbitrarily. Attention of Electrical Inspector, Government of Bihar has also been drawn for the same. Invertors are being installed at Nirsa/Chirkunda for provision of power in the event of break-down of commercial electric supply.

Pithead stock of coal

4020. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) latest figure of pit head stock of coal, both coking and non-coking and also that on 1st April,

1982, 1st September, 1981 and 1st September, 1980 ;

(b) whether the stock is increasing ;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the item in Dhanbad based Hindi Daily captioned "Bihar me Koyla Ka Abhav" dated 20 May, 1982 giving details of the coal scarcity in Bihar, if so, his reaction thereon ;

(d) whether he is aware that large number of trains had to be cancelled due to the want of coal in the country both in 1981 and 1982 (upto 1-6-82) ; if so, facts in details ; and

(e) reason for these coal famines in the background of claimed increase in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The pithead stocks of coking and non-coking coal in Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. is given below :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

As on	CIL		SCCL	
	Coking	Non-Coking	Total	Non-coking
1-9-80	31.95	85.75	117.70	8.26
1-9-81	45.97	107.56	153.53	3.41
1-4-82	60.40	141.54	201.94	5.81
1-7-82	59.03	128.58	187.61	6.29

(b) The coal stocks in CIL has shown increasing trend between the

period 1-9-80 to 1-4-82 and have been slightly reduced as on 1-7-82. The coal stock in SCCL have been showing an increasing trend between the period 1-9-81 to 1-7-82.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House;

**M/s. Widia India Limited,
Bangalore**

4021. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the composition of Board of Directors of Widia India Limited, Bangalore and who are its principal shareholders ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints of mismanagement of this company if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether the management of this foreign company is repatriating large funds abroad to its principals and if so, facts; and

(d) whether Government propose to hold inquiry into the matter and take action against the management of this company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As per the Annual Report of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1981 filed with the Registrar of

Companies, its Board of Directors comprised of the following persons :

Dr. D. N. Vatcha	(Chairman)
Sh. R. Srinivasan	(Managing Director)
Sh. Autar Krishna	
Sh. Sarup Krishna	
Sh. Rudolf Goedde	
Dr. H. Roettger	
Dr. Ing. Kurt Mayer	
Sh. Helmut Rund	
Dr. J. Brandl ...	(Joint Managing Director)
Sh. E. B. Desai	(alternate to Sh. Helmut Rund)
Sh. D.N. Damania	(alternate to Sh. Rudolf Goedde)

As per the latest available Annual Return made up to 29th June, 1981 filed with the Registrar of Companies, the following were the principal shareholders of the company (holding more than 1,000 shares) on that date :—

Name of the shareholders	No. of shares
M/s. Meturit A.G. Zug Switzerland	72,000
Sak Industries Pvt. Ltd.	25,602
Sundaram Industries Ltd.	4,290
General Insurance Corporation of India)	2,670
Mrs. Gangavati)	1,122

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the annual accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1981 filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies, the total expenditure incurred by the company

in foreign currency during the said year is as under :

(i) Technical aid fees and others.

	Rs.
Amount remittable	24.23 lakhs
Amount remitted	19.65 lakhs
(ii) Dividend remitted	8.64 lakhs
(iii) Value of imports calculated on c.i.f. basis :	
Raw materials	526.27 lakhs
Components and spare parts	7.07 lakhs
Capital goods	45.19 lakhs

(d) No such prima-facie case exists.

मलेरिया विरोधी औषधियों का आयात

4022. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन देशों में मलेरिया विरोधी औषधियों का आयात किया गया था और उसका मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) ऐसे कौन से देश हैं जिन्होंने उप-हार के रूप में मलेरिया विरोधी औषधियों की सप्लाई की थी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :
(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन देशों से मलेरिया निरोधी औषधों का आयात किया गया था, उनके नाम, मात्रा और मूल्य समेत संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के माध्यम से स्वेडिश इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी से प्राप्त सहायता के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रु० 28,46,000 मूल्य के 2.25 मी० टन प्राइमाक्वीन पाउडर प्राप्त हुआ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 से 1980-81 (जनवरी 1981 तक) के दौरान कुछ कुनैन और मलेरिया निरोधी औषधों का आयात दर्शाने वाला विवरण-पत्र

क्र०	देश/मद का विवरण	आई० टी० सी० रवे० 2 कोड नं०	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (जनवरी 81 तक)		मात्रा हजार कि० ग्रा० में मूल्य रु० लाखों में
			मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	कुनैन आकसाइड	541.4024	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	कुनैन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड फ्रांस	541.4025	—	—	2	1.28	—	—	—
3.	कुनैन सल्फेट	541.4026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	कुनैन के लवण और उनके अन्य सदस्योस्टिव जर्मन एफ० आई० एन० नाम	8	6.84	3	2.57	6	5.71	—	—
	यू० एस० ए०	2	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5	10.93	—	—	—	—	—	—
	योग	15	20.80	3	2.57	6	5.71	—	—

541.7908

5. मलेरिया निरोधी, कामाखीन
स्विटजरलैंड
यू० के०

—	—	2	7.85	—	—
—	—	—	—	नगण्य	0.08
—	—	2	7.85	नगण्य	0.08

योग

541.7911

6. मलेरिया निरोधी बलोरोकवीन और
बलोरोकवीन फास्फेट

48	128.43	4	14.03	2	7.25
67	151.40	—	—	—	—
110	255.99	18	48.49	—	—
1	0.98	—	—	—	—
48	108.42	20	57.62	—	—

योग

274	645.22	42	120.14	2	7.25
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7. मलेरिया निरोधी, कुनैन डेस्क्विटिव
एन० ई० एस०

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8. मलेरिया निरोधी, एन० ई० एस०

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**Time barred claims paid by
DESU to Consumers in R.K.
Puram**

4023. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 50 on 11-3-80 and state:

(a) the number of cases of time-barred claims which were paid by the consumers under the DESU R.K. Puram Office under duress;

(b) whether in some cases the consumers concerned have taken up the matter for making refund of all such payments made under duress for bills sent to them after the meters got burnt and were not replaced in time and which were time-barred;

(c) whether the DESU R.K. Puram has not replied to any such representations; and

(d) if so, the number of such claims and how it is proposed to deal with them under the Law of Limitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Complaints received by Election
Commission on Election of
President**

4024 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has received any complaint about the use of official machinery for the propaganda of the election of President by the ruling party Congress (I);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Election Commission has taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the complaints and the steps taken by the Election Commission on those complaints are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing complaints regarding misuse of official machinery in connection with the Presidential Election-1982

Date of complaint	Name & Address of complainant	Details of complaint	Steps taken by the Election Commission	Result of inquiry, if any	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-6-82	Sh. L. K. Advani Member Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	Press note relating to an appeal made by Shri Rao Birendra Singh as Chairman of the Backward Classes Cell to vote for Giani Zail Singh.	Report from the Ministry of I & B called for. Commission addressed a communication to the Cabinet Secretary drawing the attention of the Government to the Model Code of Conduct for Political parties with special reference to the requirement therein that no cause should be given for any complaints that the party in power has used its Official position for the purpose of its election campaign. The Commission also emphasised that highest standards should be maintained in electroneering and such incident should not recur in future.	The I&B Ministry admitted that the issue of the Press release was a mistake and issued a press release to this effect.	The Election Commission wrote to the Cabinet Secretary drawing attention to the facts and requesting that action may be taken by Govt. to prevent recurrence.	

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- 7-6-82 Prof. Madhu Dandavate, M. P. Lok Sabha
 A reply sent to Prof. Madhu Dandavate stating that Commission has already taken note of the matter. As above.
- 11-6-82 Shri P. N. Lekhi Senior Advocate
 Smt. Indira Gandhi's speech at Sultanpuri resettlement Colony came within the mischief of Section 171G and 171H of I.P.C. and section 18 (2) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952. Shri Lekhi was informed that none of the legal provisions was attracted. A Press Note was also issued.
- 30-6-82 Shri V.K. Malhotra President, Bhartiya Janata Party, Delhi Pradesh
 Misuse of the D.D.A. function at Sultanpuri Re-settlement Colony for campaigning for Presidential Election. As the allegation had already been replied by means of a Press Note in reply to Shri P.N. Lekhi, no reply was issued.
- 10-7-82 Mr. Syed Shabbuddin M.P. General Secretary, Janata Party.
 Misuse of official Machinery by Giani Zail Singh. Comments called for from Giani Zail Singh. No reply, however received.

Condensed Newspaper

4025. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire population of Delhi reads daily newspapers ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether high price and lack of time, owing to busy material life are the reasons for not subscribing to daily newspapers ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to step in and reduce the price and time involved in reading a daily newspaper by condensing it (on the lines of Evening News)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does not conduct surveys of newspaper buying and reading habits of people.

(c) As compared to 1979, the circulation of daily newspapers in Delhi increased by 3.3% in 1980, which seems to indicate that factors like increase in the prices of newspaper etc. have not affected the readership of newspapers.

(d) There is no such proposal under the Government's consideration.

CIL to follow directives given by Supreme Court for Rehabilitating displaced persons

4026. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some time back the Supreme Court while disposing of

a writ petition on behalf of Adivasis and other displaced persons had also asked the coal companies to draw up plans to rehabilitate them;

(b) if so, whether the Government is going to ask the CIL to follow the directive given by the Supreme Court ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In its interlocutory order dated 5-5-82, the Supreme Court directed the Respondents, namely, Coal India Limited, Central Coalfields Limited, Union of India and the State Government of Bihar to submit a scheme for rehabilitation of the persons to be displaced by acquisition of land. The scheme of rehabilitation as directed to be submitted by Coal India Limited and Central Coalfields Limited in the said Writ Petition has been contested on legal grounds. Therefore, the matter is still sub-judice before the Supreme Court.

(d) Does not arise.

Villages without Post Office Facility

4027. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many villages without post office facilities exist in the districts of Bulsar, Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat and other States;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to open post offices or provide such facilities in these villages;

(c) how much expenses are likely to come for establishment and administration for opening the same; and

(d) what are the plans, projects and estimates to open or provide such facilities in villages of Gujarat during 1982, 1983 and 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) At present there are 1,26,222 rural post offices serving 5,75,936 villages in the country. When a rural post office is sanctioned a certain number of villages are usually attached to it. The delivery agent attached to the post office visits the villages also for delivery of postal articles, sale of postage stamps and stationery and clearance of letter boxes. Postal facilities are therefore available even in villages not having post offices. Further, the

scheme of rural mobile post offices has also been extended to a number of villages and as on 1-6-82, this service is available to about 73,000 villages in the country. The present policy is to further expand the rural postal network in a gradual manner with regard to certain parameters such as population, distance from the nearest existing post office and proportion of anticipated income to cost. Within this frame work preferential treatment is accorded to gram panchayat villages and villages situated in backward and tribal areas. It is purposed to open 8000 new rural post offices during the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan has provided an outlay of Rs. 9.82 crores for the expansion of rural postal network.

(d) Details of the plan for 1982-83 for Gujarat Postal Circle are furnished in the Statement attached. Annual Plans 1983-84 and 1984-85 will be drawn up at the appropriate time.

Statement

S.No.	Circle	Opening of Post Office				Appointment of extra departmental agents			Counter Service facility			Installation of letter boxes			
		Normal areas	Backward areas	Tribal areas	Total	Normal and backward areas	Tribal areas	Total	Normal and backward areas	Tribal areas	Total	Normal and backward areas	Tribal areas	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Gujarat	20	10	15	45	15	25	40	65	35	100	32	18	50	

Targets for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 of the 6th Plan will be fixed at the beginning of each Annual Plan.

Taking over sick units like Madras Petrochem Ltd.

4028. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to take over some sick units like Madras Petrochem Ltd. etc.

(b) whether they have examined thoroughly the financial involvement as well as loss to government in taking over the sick units like Madras Petrochem and whether Ministry of Finance has been consulted in this regard;

(c) what are the accumulated losses so far in respect of Madras Petrochem? Up to what loss Government will subsidies and for what reasons; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to information available, accumulated loss as on 31-8-1981 is Rs. 558.18 lakhs and depreciation not provided is Rs. 269.79 lakhs.

Shortage of power and loss in production in Rajasthan

4029. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute shortage of power in the country with particular reference to Rajasthan ;

(b) whether in the year 1981 there has been a production loss cut of about Rs. 4600 crores due to cut in power supply ;

(c) whether in December, 1980 a production loss of Rs. 10 crores per day was suffered due to less availability of power to the extent of 50 lakh units ;

(d) the percentage of power cut effected in Rajasthan in the year 1980-1981 and in the first seven months of 1982 ; and

(e) what efforts are being made to ensure uninterrupted power supply so as to avoid further production loss due to cut in power supply and the time by which regular supply of power is likely to be maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) to (c). The power position has considerably improved this year as compared to last year and shortage in June 82 was only about 5% as compared to 13% in June 79. Again power being only one of the inputs it is difficult to assess loss of production owing to shortage of power supply.

(d) Details of power cuts in Rajasthan from 1980 to July, 1982 are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT 4410/82]

(e) The deficit of Rajasthan is met by rendering assistance from the Northern region to the extent additional power can be made available to Rajasthan. There will be substantial improvement in the power supply position in Rajasthan with the re-commissioning of RAPP Unit No. II.

Treatment of Indoor Patients and their Deaths at Central Hospital Dhanbad

4030. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons treated as indoor patients and the number of deaths of the Central Hospital, Dhanbad during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether he is aware that out of five workers admitted from Murulidih colliery in the month of May three died creating panic amongst the miners for which the hospital was meant; if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether there has been a fast deterioration in service and treatment in the hospital ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Number of persons treated as indoor patients and number of deaths at Central Hospital, Dhanbad are given below :—

Year	No. of indoor patients treated	No. of deaths
1979-80	12728	634
1980-81	13067	434
1981-82	12403	511

(d) Eight patients were admitted from 'Murulidih colliery in May, 1982—out of which four persons died. Remaining four patients were discharged after being cured. No panic has been reported due to this incident.

(c) There is no deterioration in the standard of treatment. Instead, improvements have been made by

providing new bedsteads, dunlopillo beds, stainless steel thalis, hot food trolleys, increase in grant of medicines and payment of diet charges, generator, 24-hour water supply, posting of more specialists, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Committee on Working of Railway Mail Services

4031. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUITE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a committee to examine the working of the Railway Mail Services to suggest its reforms and restructuring ;

(b) if so, details of items to be examined by the committee ; and

(c) how far it will be effective in the better performance of Railway Mail Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes Sir. A study group comprising of officials has been set up to examine the working of the Rly. Mail Services.

(b) and (c). the proposal under consideration include conversion of Sorting sections as transit sections, performing as much sorting work as possible in Post Offices and integration of sorting with other Post Office work according to long existing guidelines with a view to streamline and expedite transmission of Mails.

Discovery of Lignite Deposits in Nagaur District

4032. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge deposits of lignite have been discovered in Nagaur district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Recently lignite deposits have been found near Merta Road in District Nagaur. These deposits cannot be considered to be huge. The thickness of lignite seams varies from 1.5 mts. to 6.00 mts. at a depth between 75 mts. to 120 mts. The estimated reserves are around 35 million tonnes spread over a 12 kms. long and 2 kms. wide belt. The area is still under exploration.

12-00 hrs.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। कल आप से कहा था और कल ही आपने विचार किया था कि आज कोई कार्लिंग एटेंशन नहीं होगा, डिस्कशन होगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए, इस बात का कल फैसला हुआ था और उसी हिसाब से मेरी एक्टिव कंसीडरेशन खत्म नहीं हो गई है।

It is still continuing and I am getting all the facts.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ ऑर्डर है। प्रैस की स्वतन्त्रता के सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कई कार्लिंग एटेंशन एक्टिव ग्रण्डर कंसीडरेशन है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, बिहार की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको आर्डर दूंगा तभी तो।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बिहार में गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। मैंने कल चार्ज लगाया था कि इन्होंने इन्स्ट्रक्शन जारी किया है। मंत्री महोदय चार्ज को एक्स्पैक्ट करे या रिजेक्ट करें।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I totally deny this charge.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। आप रोज ऐसा करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी आपका भाईचारा लगता है। भाईचारा तो आपका है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : (Gorakhpur) : It is not an honest denial. I want this to go on record.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए ऐसा है कि मुझे लाइट डिटेक्टिव टेस्ट लगाना पड़ेगा कि कौन क्या करता है। कल मैंने आप से कहा था और आपकी हमारी बात-चीत हुई थी और एक बायदा भी किया था कि आप मेरे पास आकर डिस्कस करेंगे। क्या कोई सज्जन मेरे पास आया?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अभी हम आपके पास था रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइए, बात करेंगे फिर।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा बोलने से तबियत खराब हो जाती है। ज्यादा बोलना

अच्छा नहीं होता है, सेहत का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। अच्छा नहीं लगता है—“अति सर्वत्र वर्जित”।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूँ, आप भी खड़े हैं, अच्छा लगता है आपको।

Why can't you follow certain rules ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। मैंने आपको कल कहा था कि आप मेरे पास आ जाइए।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आज ही आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल क्यों नहीं आए ? इसका जवाब लेकर आना।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी नीयत पर मुझे भरोसा है, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत बदल गई है। भरोसा आज भी है, लेकिन सरकार की नीयत में आज और कल में बदलाव आ गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार की नीयत के साथ मैं मेरी नीयत नहीं बदलती है।

That is not related to that. We can discuss it and there is no other problem....

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार सरकार को तुरन्त बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिए.....

(व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : बिहार की सरकार तत्काल बरखास्त की जानी चाहिए। सूचना मंत्री जवाब दें.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा है कि ज्यादा नहीं बोला करते हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East): There is complete confusion on the exact 'position of the Tarapur agreement. I want the Government to make a statement on it. I have given an adjournment motion on this subject. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed a question on it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार सरकार बदले की भावना से काम कर रही है.....

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : Not allowed. उसको छोड़िये। रोज ऐसा नहीं किया करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोज ऐसा नहीं किया करते हैं। आप मेरे पास आयेंगे तो बात करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप स्टेट-मेंट दिलवाइये।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I have given notice on the subject of police atrocities on the Scheduled Castes people in Agra Colony. So far I do not know whether it is a receiving your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is a very serious matter....**.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will you kindly consider the notice given by me ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. Everything is considered. Even if I reject it, I consider and then reject it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I will come and meet you.

MR. SPEAKER: You are well-come.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In order to shield corruption and malpractices, freedom of press is being eroded in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: That we will discuss.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यहाँ मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं ...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस सरकार के विरोध में हम वाक-आउट करते हैं बिहार सरकार पागल हो गई है ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं भी इस सदन से वाक-आउट करता हूँ ।

श्री० आर० एन० राकेश : हम भी सदन से वाक-आउट करते हैं ।

12-07 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri R.N. Rakesh and some other Hon. Members then left the House.]

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The way in which the Government of Bihar.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: We walk out from the House. Freedom of the Press is being eroded.

(Shri Ratansinh Rajda then left the House).

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काल एटेंशन दिया है—वेस्ट बंगाल के एक और मंत्री ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है। वहाँ पर रोज मंत्री इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं, सरकार नाम की कोई चीज नहीं चल रही है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इस मसले पर इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। वहाँ पर लोगों को बेदखल किया जा रहा है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के हनन तथा लाठी चार्ज के प्रश्न पर मैं भी सदन से वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

12-08 hrs.

Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar then left the House.

एक माननीय सदस्य : डा० सुब्रह्मय्य स्वामी ने तो वाक-आउट नहीं किया।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1980-81 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4384-82].

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF MINORITIES COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST. DECEMBER 1980 AND MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Third Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minorities Commission for the year ending 31st December, 1980.

(2) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4385-82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO., LTD. KHAMMAM (ANDHRA PRADESH) FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORT OF SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD., KHAMMAM (ANDHRA PRADESH) FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam, (Andhra Pradesh), for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4386-82].

(iii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4386-82].

12-09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill”.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

NINTH REPORT

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I beg to pre-

sent the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Petitions.

Now, Sir, I walk out.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy then left the House.

12-10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

NINTH REPORT

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो दिन से प्रैस वाले मामले को अपोजीशन इस सदन में उठा रही है। मैं आप के माध्यम से उन को यह कहना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं । यह प्वाइन्ट-ऑफ-आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : जो कानून पहले तामिलनाडू सरकार ने पास किया, उस के बाद उड़ीसा सरकार ने पास किया...

شری جمیل الرحمن (کشی کلچ) :

ادھکھس مہودے - دو در سے پریس
والے معاملے کو ابوزیشن اس سدن
میں اتھا رہی ہے - میں آپ کے
سادھیم سے ان کو یہ کہنا چاہتا
.....

ادھکھس مہودے : نہیں - یہ
پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے -

شری جمیل الرحمن : جو قانون

پہلے شامل ناڈو سرکار نے پاس کیا -
اس کے بعد ایسے سرکار نے پاس کیا...

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA (Saharsa): Sir, I raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA :
मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, इसे आप सुन
लीजिए । I raise a genuine point of
order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what
rule ? Which rule are you quoting ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA: My
point of order is whether the House
is competent to discuss a Bill which is
being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Where is it being
discussed ? They are raising a point.
That is why we have to see it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA: That
is why I wanted to submit.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under
consideration.

12-11 hrs.

EAST PUNJAB URBAN RENT RESTRICTION (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
Sir, I beg to move for leave to in-
troduce a Bill further to amend the
East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction
Act, 1949 as in force in the Union
Territory of Chandigarh.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce
a Bill further to amend the East
Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act,
1949 as in force in the Union Ter-
ritory of Chandigarh."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
I introduce the Bill.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रलीगढ़ के एक गांव में दो बाल्मीकि हरिजनों की हत्या कर दी गई है क्योंकि नाम के आगे 'चौहान' लिख दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेमी जी, आप ऐसा करिये कि मुझे यह लिख कर दे दीजिए वैसे यह स्टेट का मामला है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : दो लोगों को मार दिया गया है(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए। यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं(व्यवधान) .. इट इज ए स्टेट सब्जेक्ट। ऐसे नहीं होता है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : साहपुर डेलवी काण्ड तो संसद में लाया जा सकता है दो बाल्मीकि मरने पर उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर हो गया। मान्यवर, कम से कम इसको देख तो लीजिए। मुझे पार्लियामेंट में इसके बारे में कहने का मौका तो दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह तो दिया है।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : उनकी दोनों विधवाएं दिल्ली के अन्दर मिनिस्ट्रों के घरों के दरवाजे खटखटा रही हैं और उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं कर रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : दो, दो हत्याएं कर दी गई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपसे सहानुभूति है, इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हूं। हर

एक बात सही नहीं होती है, जो प्रखबार में लिखी हो। यहां पर माननीय सदस्य यह भी कहते हैं कि खबरों को प्लॉट करवा दिया जाता है। इसलिए आप लिख कर दीजिए और मैं पता करवाऊंगा।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : 22 साल के लड़के और उसके पिता को मार दिया गया है और थाने में रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जा रही है।(व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बिना वजह यह कर रहे हैं। आप लिखकर भिजवा दीजिए।
Let me see. I have to see it. I will find out what is wrong. We shall go into it and pursue this matter. If it has been done, then this is a heinous crime and they will be punished.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) NEED TO PROVIDE SPORTS AND COACHING FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS.

श्री भोखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

भारत एक विशाल देश है, जिसकी 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में बसती है किन्तु गांवों में खेल मैदान खेल यंत्र व ट्रेन्ड कोचिंग भी इतनी ही अधिक संख्या में सुलभ नहीं हैं जितने वहां पर खेलने वाले हैं। कहने को तो 1972 से अखिल भारतीय खेल-कूद परिषद् की सिफारिश पर केन्द्रीय शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण खेल-कूद प्रति-

योगिता आयोजित करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया था, परन्तु संबंधित मंत्रालय ने ग्रामीण इलाकों में आज तक कोई खेल मैदान निर्मित नहीं किये हैं।

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

सरकार जितना ग्रामीण खेल-कूद के आयोजन में उत्सुकता दिखाती है उतनी ही खेल-कूद सुविधाएं, खेल के मैदान, ट्रेन्ड कोचिंग और अन्य खेल यंत्र भी जुटाने चाहिये। अन्यथा वर्तमान भारतीय खेलों के गिरते स्तर को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। वह दिन दूर नहीं जब ग्रामीण खेल जगत से हाकी के जादूगर मेजर ध्यानचन्द, अजीतपाल जैसे श्रेष्ठ खिलाड़ियों का मिलना दुर्लभ हो जायेगा। कुछ खेल जैसे कबड्डी व कुश्ती की बात दूसरी है जो कहीं भी जोती हुई जमीन पर खेले जा सकते हैं, परन्तु अन्य खेल जैसे हाकी, फुटबाल, वास्केट बाल, खो-खो, जिमनास्टिक व तैराकी तो बिना किसी मैदान के खेले नहीं जा सकते।

ट्रेन्ड कोचेज और खेल सामग्री एकत्र करने की बात दूर रही, ग्रामीण कोचेज योजना के अन्तर्गत एस० आई० एस० पट्टि-घाला के मातहत भारत के विभिन्न भागों में कुछेक कोचिंग सेंटर जरूर कार्यरत हैं जो नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के नाम से जाने जाते हैं परन्तु देश में बसी ग्रामीण आबादी को नजर-अन्दाज करें तो इन केन्द्रों के तहत कार्यरत कोचेज की संख्या नहीं के बराबर है। इस समय लगभग 428 कोचेज इन केन्द्रों में कोचिंग कर रहे हैं जो इस विशाल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को देखते हुए आटे में नमक के बराबर भी नहीं है जबकि 90 लाख की आबादी वाले देश पूर्वी जर्मनी में लगभग 90 हजार

कोच हैं। यदि दिल्ली का ही उदाहरण लें तो केवल 4 नेहरू युवक केन्द्र हैं जहाँ पर 3-4 खेलों में ही कोचिंग उपलब्ध है व विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर जाकर कोचिंग देना पड़ता है। जब सरकार प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों की खोज हेतु ग्रामीण खेलों का आयोजन करती है तो 90 प्रतिशत खिलाड़ी गलत तरीके से टेक्निक को डेवलप किये पाये जाते हैं। इसलिए जब तक प्राइमरी स्तर से कोचिंग का सिलसिला शुरू न होगा चैम्पियन बनने के सपने साकार होने मुश्किल लगते हैं। यदि खेलों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना है तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में खेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करानी होंगी, खेलों का माहोल पैदा करने के लिए स्टेडियम खोलने होंगे, आधुनिकतम खेलों के साज सामान जुटाने होंगे, खाली दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे एन० आई० एस० को चेंज कर कोचिंग कार्यों में लगाना होगा। कम से कम ब्लाक स्तर पर बड़े-बड़े कोचिंग सेंटर खोलने होंगे। तभी हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ी मिल सकेंगे जो देश की खोई हुई इज्जत को वापिस दिला सकेंगे।

(ii) ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF STORES AFFECTING TELECOM. FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR (Hamirpur): The serious shortage of stores has adversely affected the expansion of telecom network in the rural area of the country. According to an assessment 75 per cent of the total population of the country which lives in the rural area has only 6 per cent of the existing telecom facilities. The shortage of essential items like stalks, brackets, and other line material have held up a number of projects. Thus, while in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1947 dated 20th July, 1982, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Communications, has

[Shri Narin Chand Parashar]

stated in the Lok Sabha that the position of the supply of stores has improved considerably and that the installation of P.C.O., exchange CO's is generally going ahead as per schedule in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1836, on the same day he has admitted that the Gagret-Daulatpur Chock-Talwara telegraph circuit which was sanctioned as far as on 25-11-1980 has not yet been installed due to shortage of line stores.

This is a very peculiar and difficult situation. So I request the Government to take a very serious note of the inordinate delay in the installation of various projects and ensured the immediate and adequate manufacture and supply of line material for the provision of telecom. facilities to the rural areas. No project should be held up for want of any material and should be installed within one year of its sanction. A time-bound programme for the installation of all planned and sanctioned projects should be framed and adhered to.

(iii) EXTENSION OF RAW COTTON MONOPOLY PURCHASE SCHEME TO MAHARASHTRA.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The Government of Maharashtra has been purchasing raw cotton and processing it for the last 11 years. This Act was passed last year for a period of one year which ended on 30th June, 1982. The Cotton season in Maharashtra is approaching very fast but so far, the Government of India has not yet given any clearance to this Act. If the Act is not given clearance and financial arrangements are not made in time, the Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra will receive a great setback. The Maharashtra Raw Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme has helped the cultivators during the slump period last year. Under these circumstances it is essential that the Commerce Ministry and the Finance Ministry should clear this and extend the loan

required for implementation of this scheme immediately.

(iv) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BUNDELKHAND HILLY AND BACKWARD AREAS.

श्री राम नाथ दुबे (बांदा) : देश के बुन्देलखण्ड के पर्वतीय एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास बिल्कुल नहीं किया गया है, जबकि इन क्षेत्रों में प्रचुर मात्रा में खनिज बाक्साइट, सिलिकासैंड, डोलोमाइट, ग्रानाइट पत्थर उपलब्ध है। इनके अतिरिक्त रेलवे लाइनों, सड़कों, विमान सेवा, पुल आदि मूलभूत सुविधाओं तथा डाक-तार सेवा, दूर संचार सेवा, पीने तथा सींचने का पानी, बैंक, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, तकनीकी एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं और पर्यटक विकास, बिजली उत्पादन, वन विद्यालय, कृषि, जन संचार प्रणाली जैसी अन्य सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण यह क्षेत्र अत्यधिक पिछड़ा है कि जांच करने तथा इन क्षेत्रों को पांच वर्षों के अन्दर देश के विभिन्न विकसित क्षेत्रों के बराबर लाने हेतु उनका तीव्र गति से आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करने के तरीके सुझाने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति गठित करें—जो कि स्थल का निरीक्षण कर सरकार के समक्ष रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे जिस पर सरकार अविलंब कार्यवाही करे तथा संपूर्ण बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र की एक योजना तैयार की जावे।

(v) STEPS TO LIFT LOCK-OUT IN PHULWARI SHARIEFF COTTON MILLS IN BIHAR.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना से छः किलोमीटर की दूरी पर फुलवारी शरीफ स्थित है जहां मुसलमानों की संख्या अधिक है। अभी जून महीने में वहां सांप्रदायिक दंगा हो गया था, जिसमें कई व्यक्ति मारे गए थे।

फुलवारी शरीफ में वर्षों से एक काटन मिल चल रहा है। वहां 700 मजदूर काम करते हैं जिन पर हजारों लोगों का जीवन निर्भर है।

एटक से संबद्ध फुलवारी शरीफ सूती मिल मजदूर यूनियन से ज्ञात हुआ है कि बिहार काटन मिल्स लि० के प्रबंधनक ने गैर कानूनी तालाबंदी 20 जुलाई, 1982 से लागू कर दी है। साथ ही कारखाने के तमाम मजदूरों को बर्खास्त करने की घोषणा की गई है। कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की तालाबंदी और मजदूरों की बर्खास्तगी की घोषणा बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना एवं बिहार सरकार के श्रमायुक्त से अनुमति लिए बिना कर दी गई है जो बिल्कुल गैर कानूनी और मजदूरों के हितों पर जबर्दस्त चोट करने वाली है। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (जो 1976 में संशोधित) के अध्याय 5 बी की धारा 25 (1) के अन्तर्गत बिहार काटन मिल्स लि० फुलवारी शरीफ का औद्योगिक विवाद आता है। इसके अनुसार प्रबंधन ने तालाबंदी का नोटिस 90 दिन पहले सरकार को नहीं दिया है।

कारखाने के प्रबंधन ने तालाबंदी को उचित ठहराते हुए जो नोटिस जारी किया है, उसमें दिए गए सारे तथ्य निराधार और मनगढ़ंत हैं। इसके पीछे कम्पनी की नीयत सरकार को धोखा देना तथा सरकार और बैंक के लिए हुए कर्ज, भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के लाखों रुपए को हड़प करना है।

मजदूरों की मांग है कि श्रम विभाग प्रबंधन को फौरन निर्देश दें कि वे अपनी गैरकानूनी तालाबंदी को उठा लें; तमाम

मजदूरों को काम पर वापिस ले लिया जाए, तालाबंदी नहीं उठाने पर प्रबंधन को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। मैं मजदूरों की मांगों का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए भारत सरकार और उसके श्रम मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि वे बिहार सरकार के श्रम विरोधी रवैये में परिवर्तन कर 700 मजदूरों तथा उन पर निर्भर हजारों व्यक्तियों को आज की भयंकर महंगाई में भूखों मरने से बचावें।

(vi) NEED FOR EARLY SETTING UP OF TWO MORE UNITS OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Bharat Electronics, the nation's premier electronic manufacturing company in the public sector has in hand firm orders for equipment worth Rs. 350 crores. Its annual production capacity is just Rs. 100 crores and at this rate, without setting up units, it will take three to five years to fulfil these orders. A major portion of this unit is for electronic equipment used for tanks. Four years ago the Bharat Electronics had submitted proposals for setting up two more units. Since the tank factory is located at Avadi, Madras, BEL suggested the setting up of an unit at Madras, as it would be leading to better coordination in effecting supplies. The second unit may be proposed to be set up at Pune for supplies of specialised defence equipment to Defence units in Pune.

It is regrettable that the whole issue should take more than four years to decide. Now it is understood that the BEL has been asked to reconsider the site location for the two units and several places in industrially backward areas have been suggested. Bearing in mind the problems of transporting both raw materials and finished products these units may be located at alternate locations. The

[Shri Era Mohan]

decision of a commercial undertaking, particularly making sophisticated electronic equipment for defence and not public utility items of day to day living of the people should be final. The industrial backwardness of any area should not come in the way of BEL setting up these two units to manufacture electronic equipment for meeting the defence needs. There should be no change in the location of one unit of BEL at Madras.

(vii) NEED TO GIVE ABUNDANT ORDERS BY ECL TO ANCILLARY UNITS IN ASANSOL TO ENSURE THEIR SURVIVAL.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, small scale ancillary units in Asansol area are on the verge of ruination due to non-cooperation from the Eastern Coalfields Limited. These ancillary units in Asansol used to get orders from ECL but for the last 16 months they are not getting any order from ECL. Sir, if these units are forced to close down, then livelihood for more than 5000 people attached with these units will be in peril. Sir, as per the instruction of Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) abundant orders should be given to these ancillary units for the development of small scale industry. For fixing the rate of 'coal tub' a meeting had been called in May, 1981 and in that meeting the representatives of the ancillary units protested at the final rate of Rs. 2,192/- for coal tub while the present rate stands at Rs. 2,500/-. After that meeting, ECL stopped order to these ancillary units. They placed order to various units in Bihar and even to far away Haryana and Maharashtra.

Sir, if this attitude is adopted by all the public sector undertakings, how can there be growth of small scale industry in the country? Therefore, I urge upon the Government that for the survival of the ancillary units in Asansol area abundant orders should be given by the ECL to them.

I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House in this regard.

(viii) DEMAND TO RESTORE *status quo* OF REGISTRATION PROCEDURE IN DELHI UNIVERSITY AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सार्वजनिक शिक्षा में केवल कंपिटेशन पर नामांकन की व्यवस्था की ही बाधा नहीं है। अभी हाल में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ने नामांकन के नियम में परिवर्तन कर बहुत से मेधावी छात्रों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में ऊंची शिक्षा पाने की सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया है। बिहार में शिक्षित ऐसे बहुत से प्रवेशार्थी अब नए नियम के कारण दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकेंगे। पिछले दिनों सदन में इस समस्या का उल्लेख हुआ था किन्तु अभी तक सन्तोषप्रद निदान नहीं निकाला गया है। इसी प्रकार जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में पिछड़ी जातियों के मेधावी प्रवेशार्थियों को जो सुविधा मिलती थी उसे प्रतिभा के नाम पर कम कर विश्वविद्यालय में इस वर्ग के छात्रों की संख्या नियंत्रित की गई है। यह सचमुच आश्चर्य का विषय है कि जहां हम पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को समान स्तर पर लाने के लिए मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू कर विशेष अवसर देने की मांग करते हैं, वहां इस विश्वविद्यालय में उन्हें पहले से मिलने वाली सुविधा में भी कटौती की गई है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में नामांकन की पद्धति पूर्ववत् कर दी जाए।

(ix) RAILWAY SERVICES IN U.P.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उत्तर भारत के उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद हरदोई,

बहराइच, सीतापुर, लखीमपुर, पीलीभीत में आजादी के बाद से आज तक एक इंच भी कोई रेलवे लाइन का न तो निर्माण किया गया है और न मीटर गेज लाइनों को ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित किये जाने की व्यवस्था ही की गई है जबकि निरंतर इस क्षेत्र की जनता और जन प्रतिनिधि रेल सुविधाओं के बढ़ाए जाने और मीटरगेज रेलवे लाइन को ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन में बदलने की मांग करते रहे हैं। बहराइच से सीतापुर तक नई रेल लाइन बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में 1979-80 में सर्वे कराया गया और इसके निर्माण की लागत 25 करोड़ रु० आंकी गई थी। परन्तु इसके अतिरिक्त अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो सका जब कि हरदोई से सीतापुर तक सर्वे कराने की और आवश्यकता थी। यही नहीं पूर्वी भारत को पश्चिमी भारत से सीधे लाइन से जोड़ने के लिए सीतापुर-बुढ़वल मीटर गेज ब्रांच लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने के लिए सर्वे कराया गया था और यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन के परिवर्तन का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा। इस लाइन के परिवर्तन से पूर्वी भारत से कलकत्ता, पटना, गोंडा, गोरखपुर से चलने वाली गाड़ियों को दिल्ली अथवा पश्चिम भारत के किसी क्षेत्र को जाने के लिये सुविधा मार्ग उपलब्ध होगा क्योंकि सीतापुर से शाहजहांपुर तक सीधी ब्राड गेज लाइन बनी है और बुढ़वल से सीतापुर तक मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने की जरूरत है। इस लाइन को न बदलने के कारण इस क्षेत्र की जनता में व्यापक क्षोभ है। सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण इस क्षेत्र में न तो नई रेल लाइन बनाई जा सकी है और न एक छोटी सी लाइन को ब्राड गेज में बदला जा सका है।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से जो ऋण प्राप्त किया गया है और रेल व्यवस्था के बारे में जो खर्चा किया जाना है उससे कुछ अंश निकाल कर जनपद सीतापुर, बहराइच और हरदोई के लिए नई रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था की जावे तथा बुढ़वल से सीतापुर की मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज में बदलने के लिए अविलम्ब व्यवस्था की जावे।

12.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF
PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT
OF STATE OF ASSAM,

ASSAM BUDGET, 1982-83—
GENERAL DISCUSSION,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(ASSAM), 1982-83

AND

STATUTORY RESOLUTION
RE: NOTIFICATION UNDER ES-
SENTIAL SERVICES MAIN-
TENANCE (ASSAM) ACT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Items 10, 11, 12 and 13 will be taken up together. Now the Statutory Resolution.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): What is the time allotted?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have started. Let us see.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Unless that is decided, those who speak earlier would be deprived of enough time. There are so many problems which we would like to

raise, to which Government should give serious consideration. Therefore, some time limit should be fixed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us start now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Is it four hours ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You all know it. It has been decided by the BAC. I am only announcing it.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move the following Resolution :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 19th March, 1982, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 19th September, 1982.”

As Hon. Members are aware, President's Rule was promulgated in the State of Assam with effect from 19th March 1982, on the recommendation of the Governor of the State and the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The Proclamation issued by the President under article 356(1) of the Constitution was approved by the Lok Sabha on the 27th March, 1982 and by the Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1982. The Proclamation is now in force up to September 18, 1982, on which date the six months' period stipulated in article 356(4) of the Constitution will expire.

There is no prospect of elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam being held before September 18, 1982. The agitation on foreigners' issue is still continuing and discussions in the three rounds of combined meetings of representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP to find a satis-

factory solution have remained inconclusive. Efforts to find a satisfactory solution are continuing.

Hon. Members are aware that I am having informal talks with the leaders of various groups in Parliament for the purpose of making a new approach to the solution of this problem.

As the Parliament is not likely to be in session in the month of September, it has become necessary to obtain the approval of both the Houses of Parliament for extending the term of President's rule in Assam for a further period of six months from 19th September, 1982. The term of the President's Rule so extended will expire on 18th March, 1983. Necessary action for completing elections before this date is proposed to be taken at the appropriate time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved:

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 19th March, 1982, in respect of Assam, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 19th September, 1982.”

Now, Mr. N.K. Shejwalkar may move his amendment. He is absent. Mr. J.S. Patil may move his amendment. He is also absent.

We are discussing Demands for Grants also.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1983, entered in the second column there-
in respect of the heads of demands of againts Demands No. 1 to 72."

Demands for Grants (Assam), 1982-83 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of De- mand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand on Account Voted by the House on 27-3-1982		Amount of Demand sub- mitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3		4	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. State Legislature		28,96,000	—	20,84,000	—
2. Council of Ministers		11,50,000	—	1,00,000	—
3. Administration of Justice		97,43,000	—	1,01,43,000	—
4. Elections		2,49,91,000	—	2,49,92,000	—
5. Taxes on Income & Expenditure		4,41,000	—	4,41,000	—
6. Land Revenue and Land Ceiling		4,11,85,000	—	4,35,85,000	—
7. Stamps		5,00,000	—	4,99,000	—
8. Registration		15,54,000	—	15,53,000	—
9. State Excise		39,70,000	—	42,33,000	—
10. Sales Tax and Other Taxes		63,88,000	—	63,88,000	—
11. Transport Services		1,78,66,000	49,25,000	1,15,02,000	1,27,90,000
12. Electrical Inspectorate		3,72,000	—	3,71,000	—
13. Small Savings		1,62,000	—	1,63,000	—
14. Financial Inspection		1,37,000	—	1,38,000	—
15. Civil Secretariat & Attached Offices		1,94,40,000	—	1,94,40,000	—
16. District Administra- tion		1,79,81,000	—	1,80,80,000	—
17. Treasury & Accounts Administration		59,08,000	—	59,09,000	—
18. Police		18,73,84,000	50,000	18,73,83,000	50,000
19. Jails		86,68,000	—	86,68,000	—
20. Stationery & Printing		73,07,000	—	77,07,000	—

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21. Administrative and Functional Buildings	3,27,21,000	6,00,48,000	2,36,37,000
22. Fire Services	51,56,000	—	1,14,56,000
23. Vigilance & Special Commissions	6,58,000	—	6,58,000
24. Civil Defence and Home Guards	1,26,26,000	—	1,26,27,000
25. Guest Houses, Govt. Hostels, etc.	16,36,000	—	23,77,000
26. Administrative Training	3,69,000	—	3,68,000
27. Vital Statistics, etc.	5,10,000	—	5,10,000
28. Pensions & other Retirement Benefits	1,81,60,000	—	1,81,61,000
29. Aid Materials	1,22,00,000	—	1,22,00,000
30. State Lotteries and Others	24,48,000	—	25,48,000
31. Education	57,23,67,000	1,00,000	67,42,26,000
32. Art & Culture	52,28,000	—	47,68,000
33. State Archives	1,10,000	—	1,10,000
34. Medical & Public Health	25,62,89,000	70,25,000	26,37,88,000
35. Sanitation & Sewerage	6,50,000	2,00,000	12,50,000
36. Housing Schemes	1,26,72,000	19,31,000	1,14,74,000
37. Residential Buildings	1,21,79,000	2,21,43,000	1,21,80,000
38. Urban Development	55,75,000	55,45,000	55,75,000
39. Information & Publicity	33,75,000	—	33,75,000
40. Labour & Employment	1,39,84,000	—	1,39,83,000
41. Civil Supplies	66,61,000	—	66,62,000
42. Relief and Rehabilitation	48,000	—	47,000
43. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes & others	2,50,28,000	5,00,000	3,59,77,000
44. Social Welfare	1,55,70,000	—	2,42,44,000
45. Prohibition	25,18,000	—	25,17,000

1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46. Pensions to Freedom Fighters, Rajya Sainik Board, etc.	20,36,000	14,87,000	21,65,000
47. Natural Calamities	3,46,00,000	—	5,46,00,000
48. Social & Community Services	2,50,000	—	2,50,000
49. Planning Board	16,35,000	—	16,35,000
50. Cooperation	2,74,11,000	2,12,08,000	3,21,86,000
51. North Eastern Council Schemes	81,34,000	1,89,32,000	82,92,000
52. Statistics	59,18,000	—	71,82,000
53. Weights & Measures	18,32,000	—	18,32,000
54. Trade Adviser	3,44,000	—	3,44,000
55. Agriculture	19,73,50,000	—	20,27,66,000
56. Irrigation	2,43,96,000	13,04,38,000	2,43,97,000
57. Soil & Water Conservation	1,95,74,000	60,00,000	1,71,23,000
58. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	4,44,91,000	—	4,54,51,000
59. Dairy Development	72,00,000	—	1,02,01,000
60. Fisheries	1,06,53,000	1,00,000	1,08,54,000
61. Forests	10,32,76,000	—	10,67,75,000
62. Community Development	4,18,42,000	—	4,18,42,000
63. Industries	21,70,000	2,64,73,000	21,71,000
64. Sericulture & Weaving	2,32,33,000	1,22,000	2,27,53,000
65. Cottage Industries	1,09,44,000	61,30,000	1,42,09,000
66. Mines, Minerals and Power	45,23,000	29,00,00,000	45,22,000
67. Flood Control	4,35,05,000	6,50,00,000	4,35,05,000
68. Roads & Bridges	13,71,33,000	11,95,00,000	14,62,17,000
69. Tourism	18,38,000	—	18,38,000
70. Payment of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	1,96,35,000	—	1,96,35,000
71. Assam Capital Construction	—	20,63,000	—
72. Loans & Advances to Government Servants	—	3,12,50,000	—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980 (41 of 1980), as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the issue of the notification of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department No. P.I.A. 906/82/3, dated the 5th May, 1982, declaring the following services to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980:—

- (i) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage, supply and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities.
- (ii) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage, supply and distribution of agricultural inputs and machinery.
- (iii) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by State Government for publication, production and distribution of text books.
- (iv) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage supply and distribution of seeds for agricultural operation.”

Sir, as the Hon. House knows, the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad who have been spearheading the Assam agitation on the foreigners' issue, had been giving calls, from time to time, for Assam Bandh and non-cooperation of Government and semi-Government, public corporation em-

ployees and employees of various statutory Boards and Corporations. These calls led to serious disruption of public life, working of public/Government offices and caused grave hardship to the community.

The AASU/AAGSP gave a call for 24-hours Assam Bandh on 6-5-1982. The services connected with storage, supply, distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities, agricultural inputs and machinery, publication and production of books for the student community and seeds for agricultural operations were not essential services under the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980, as on 5th May, 1982. As these services had been affected by Bandhs on previous occasions, it was apprehended by the State Government that there was every likelihood of these services being affected in the context of the call for Assam Bandh on 6-5-82. The State Government was of the opinion that the strikes in the aforesaid services would prejudicially affect maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community and would result in infliction of grave hardship to the community. They, therefore, declared these services as essential services within the State of Assam in exercise of powers under sub-clause (v) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980, as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981. The State Government also issued an order on the 5th May, 1982, prohibiting strikes in the essential services so notified.

Sir, I commend that the Resolution approving the issue of the Notification by the Government of Assam be passed by this Hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Motion moved:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam)

Act, 1980 (41 of 1980), as amended by the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 (40 of 1981), this House approves the issue of the notification of the Government of Assam, Political (A) Department No. PLA-906/82/3, dated the 5th May, 1982, declaring the following services to be essential services within the State of Assam for the purposes of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Act, 1980:—

- (i) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage, supply and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities.
- (ii) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage, supply and distribution of agricultural inputs and machinery.
- (iii) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for publication, production and distribution of text books.
- (iv) All services in any undertaking or establishment owned or controlled by the State Government for storage, supply and distribution of seeds for agricultural operation."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This extension of the Governor's rule is now inevitable because there is no other alternative. That is why I do not oppose this Motion. But I totally oppose the Motion moved by Shri Laskar. This is against the very fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. We bitterly opposed Essential Services Maintenance Act because our entire outlook is totally different. It is not the question of democracy only. The danger is more for its

mis-use, because the right to organise, the right to protest, the right to criticise, all these are guaranteed in our Constitution. This Act is totally a violation of all those fundamental rights which are guaranteed. It is our bitter experience, day by day those rights are being taken away and bureaucracy is being equipped with exceptional powers. This is a part of the general tendency towards authoritarianism. This is not an isolated thing in the context of Assam. In Assam, the problem is to fight the secessionists. Your policy is not to fight politically. You want to fight with the administrative measures, bureaucratically. That is why they are getting favourable situation to mobilise the people against you. The essential need is to fight politically. We told this repeatedly. I told the Prime Minister, 'If you are genuinely against secessionists, the people of Assam are not for secessionists but they have grievances. They have fears. Those grievances ought to be satisfied. Their fears are to be removed. The entire outlook of national integration should be placed before them so that they can feel confident with their culture, identity. Their economic, basic problems will be solved within this frame work of India as a whole."

Our country is a multi-national country. This term you do not accept. According to us this country, India with so many developed Nationalities is an exception. So many developed nationalities inhabit in India. Soviet Union and China are also multi-national countries. In China 96% of the population speak one language—i.e. Han language. The other nationalities are very small. That is different from India also. In Soviet Union also there are so many nationalities. They have their different cultures. I asked the Soviet delegation. They admitted that everybody can speak and understand Russian language. There the developed nationalities are given full right of secession. Here we are

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

not given that right of secession, but right to autonomy is a genuine and a democratic demand for all linguistic nationalities and those who are small nationalities or ethnic groups, they must be given full guarantee for the development of their own language, culture, etc. But these things are not coming from you. We want that India should remain united. You are giving a simple slogan "no succession" on which you and we are united. But your approach is totally different. That is why I say your method is the method of suppression. You are giving more and more powers to the bureaucratic authorities. We know all these powers are misused—not to suppress the secessionists, but this authority is used to throw away the minorities. The administration in Assam is in league with the secessionist movement. That is openly admitted. I have innumerable facts and I want to place some of the glaring facts as to how the present authority in Assam is hand in glove and how the minorities are being thrown away in Assam in the name of deporting the foreigners.

Now, I want that the Minister should give serious consideration to the problems which we are facing in Assam. Now, you have committed to the elections. But there is no preparation. You are creating no atmosphere so that elections can take place in a democratic atmosphere. So, there is no appointment of Chief Electoral Officer. There is no step taken how the voters' list can be prepared and on what basis? You are now waiting on the fence. Those agitators have only one stand—the programme of continuing the agitation. But what is the state of conditions in the agitation? Agitation is, day by day, losing the mass support. There is no denying of this. But people have sympathy for them though they are not active participants in the agitation. But as the agitators are also the secessionists; they are going against the basic in-

terest of the country. This exposure is not carried to the masses. Only a sober section is now realising this and it is now dissociating from the agitation. But that is not enough.

Now, a section of the agitation—I do not know whether they are the dominating section—has already raised the question unless the foreigners' question is settled, we do not allow any election to take place here. Now, you have to tackle these questions.

Another section inside those agitators, is thinking of taking part in the elections and the other political parties are also interested in elections and they all want that an atmosphere should be created so that these political parties can come before the masses and place their points of views—who is right, who is wrong—and all these issues are properly allowed to be placed before the people. Then, the people will judge and an atmosphere will change and the preparation for the elections can continue in that atmosphere.

Now, I saw in the Press that another negotiation is going to take place. The Press report in the *Indian Express* says that most probably in August, active efforts towards a negotiated settlement of the Assam problem resume next week with a 5-Member delegation led by the AASU President, Mohanty. This is August 1st news, meeting with leaders of the Opposition prior to the forthcoming round of tripatriate talks. The tripatriate talks are now expected to be resumed and they are going to meet in August. It is expected that the Union Home Minister too will call a meeting of Opposition Leaders around August 10 for preliminary talks before the agitators come to Delhi, the report says.

I do not know, you will reply about the real position. But the question is, we have told repeatedly. Now, there is no basis for settlement. As far as the positions taken by both the sides

are concerned, there is no basis for settlement. But so many factors are now working.

Another report I have got. This is also the same news. One Minister of the Timur Cabinet, Ghulam Usmani says :

“The Government has already accepted the agitators’ demand for treating 1961 as the cut-off year, and for the agitators, any one, who is not integrated in their struggle, is a foreign national.”

This type of news creates confusion and the minorities are very much afraid. The Government is giving no contradiction, nothing of the sort.

Another information that I have got is that already the Governor is also working out some formula, accepting the basis of 1967 as the basis for electoral rolls. All these informations are sent by our people there. They have collected these informations that this is on the move. Everybody is now thinking that the election is coming though formally the Government is not proceeding to prepare for the election. But the political parties are saying that there is no alternative than to go to elections unless the Constitution is changed, because the President’s rule cannot continue for more than one year. That is the present constitutional position. How the election will take place without resolving the impasse which has already created a deadlock. This is a serious thing to be thought of.

We want that the Government should take a firm stand now. If you drift, if you delay, it will cause more harm and give an initiative to those agitators and those people who are vacillating. They will be influenced by those sections. That is why, I say, there should be no further delay to take these steps on the basis of the commitment already made by the

Government to proceed on the basis that 25th March, 1971 should be the cut-off date and year.

So far as the reports I have got are concerned, the Assam Government has been asked to expedite the finding out of foreigners, detecting foreigners and to deport all the foreigners on that basis. Now, in the name of checking up foreigners and deporting them, they are throwing out genuine citizens who have come earlier from amongst the minorities. A large number of cases are with me. I have sent some cases to the Hon. Minister also. I have got all these reports. This has assumed a very serious feature now. That is why an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty in the minds of minorities is now very much dominant. This aspect should be seriously considered.

What are the other features ? When the agitation is losing its mass basis, the persons who are interested not to have any settlement want the situation of destabilisation in the whole of the north-eastern zone and they are now frantically trying to divert the movement to extremist line. That is why they are more and more dependent on arms. You might have seen in one of the recent incidents that 21 persons died in a bomb blast and this powerful bomb was placed in a busy market place. Unfortunately, among those who died, five of our Youth Federation boys died in that blast.

The report says:

“The agitation started in Gauhati on June, 6. A bomb was placed in a busy market place and in the explosion 21 people were killed and 18 injured. Among them were five Democratic Youth Federation of India comrades. Madhu Das (22) Gopal Das (19), Pralin Das (23), Rona Das (16), Pramod Das (23) and four more were seriously wounded ; they were working people mainly fishermen and some families were even too poor to pay for the funeral expenses.”

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

So, this is one of the methods to terrorise the people by these armed actions.

I have got another report. Another attempt was also made. This is dated 15-7-1982:

“Last night there has been an attempt to derail the Kamrup Express.”

Though the attempts were not successful, these attempts were there.

You might have seen that these armed terrorist actions have further increased in Tripura. Some of our people have very recently been murdered, those leaders who have been elected in Zilla Parishad elections are also murdered. TUJS are openly threatening. They are murdering their own community people. Those who have been murdered are of Tripuri nationalities. They are saying that any of Tripuri nationality who is the supporter of the Left or Communists, should be killed. An atmosphere of terror should be maintained here. And the slogan for independent Tripura is again raised by them. The MNF and other Army squads have again increased their armed activities in Mizoram, Manipur and in other regions. There is a link and we have repeatedly told that there are foreign interests, particularly hands of American Intelligence, CIA, are very active there. But, repeatedly we asked you “You concretely find out who are those agents”. But, there is great resistance on the part of the Government of India to name them. We know where your interests are working!

But at least you should keep in mind that they want no settlement, no peaceful atmosphere in the entire region because they want to keep alive this tension and this conflict between various sections, particularly within these ethnic groups, so that their intervention is helped.

We have already told that Churches have taken active role in the name of defending Christianity and religion and anti-Communist poses. They have issued Circulars also. I am mentioning one Circular. “Catholic Mission: Salana Naugam: Assam: 782139: Paris letter for Catholic Communities”. It is a long letter. We have printed it in our Party’s ‘Organ’. I am simply quoting a few lines:

“Every year, the Mission celebrates its annual congregation.”

Regarding this annual congregation, they have issued the Circular.

The second point is:

“Today we want to give you a special advice. The prime enemy of Catholic Church is Communism. That is why, Christian priests are put in jails in those countries and are killed.”

These are the stories they spread among their followers. They want to abolish religion etc.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
Poland.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
In Poland, you are defending them. Don’t defend them.

The Communist people are trying only to win them over to their side. These are only the tribal workers, who are Christians, who are joining our unions. They are now very much afraid that the workers are joining our unions. So, this Circular is:

“The Communists help people at times only to win them over to their side. No Catholic ever, even by mistake, join the unions led by CPI or CPM, Communists fundamentally opposed to religion. They will not tell this fact to the ignorant masses.”

Your Party and Planters have these common interests to fight the Left forces and our Unions, and that is why this Church, planters as well as the INTUC friends, all combine against us.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Kerala ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Don't divert the subject. You just listen. I am talking about a serious situation. You may get some satisfaction by raising Kerala, West Bengal and all these things.

These combinations, if you do not see, you will never be able to bring any settlement in Assam.

I have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to these combinations several times and said that to prevent these combinations you must control your own people, who should not join hands with the planters and with the foreign Churches.

13.00 hrs.

The foreign churches played a big role here, in the north-eastern region. In Tripura, the role of the Baptist Mission has been thoroughly exposed. Now I have got the report here that the Hills Leaders' Forum has been revived because the election is coming. It is led by Mr. A.S. Nicholas Roy. He is known as an American agent, as a C.I.A. agent. This forum has now been revived. These combinations are now coming to the open in the face of the coming election. So, the forces of destabilisation are very active, and attempt is going on to unite all those forces of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram etc. all these seven States. They have revived their earlier organization, NERSU, the North-Eastern Region Students' Union. They are combined with armed gangs. These are now being revived.

Another aspect which you should take note of is this. Because the elec-

tion is coming, large scale evictions and deportations have started. This is not being done very recently ; this has been going on since long. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of India to this. Now I shall read out a letter written to me by our present Rashtrapatiji who wrote it as Minister of Home Affairs on 31st July, 1981:

"Dear Shri Mukherjee,

Please refer to your letter No. SM/82/F-1/80 dated 9th February, 1980 addressed to Prime Minister regarding alleged wrongful deportation of a 15 Member family of Malkatagaon, Sibsagar District (Assam).

According to the Government of Assam, the action of the Superintendent of Police in issuing 'quit India notice' on Shri Makhani Dhar and others and subsequently carrying out their deportation was in violation of the instructions of the Government. The S. P. concerned has since expired and the DIG in charge of border has since been dismissed from service. Instructions have been issued by the Government of Assam to police not to issue quit India notice on persons who crossed over to India prior to 25th March, 1971 and also to withdraw notice/cases from the Foreigners Tribunals, if any issued/referred to earlier in respect of such class of persons. I am sorry for my inability to reply to your letter earlier for want of reply from the State Government."

This is the state of affairs. One example, I am giving. People have been forcefully deported knowing full well that they are Indian citizens, not foreigners. And this is continuing. I have sent some cases to Mr. Venkataraman and he has also given some replies. But very serious developments are taking place. I will give some examples.

Murder of Muslim minority workers.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

This is the reply given by Mr. Venkataraman. This is of 4th July.

"Dear Shri Mukherjee,

Please refer to your demi-official letter No. SM/524/F-9/82 dated 12th April, 1982 regarding alleged attack on labourers belonging to the Muslim community resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to two more.

2. I have had the matter enquired into. According to the Government of Assam, five Muslim labourers were hired as sawmen by one Shri Golok Sarma of village Kathanidhupa. Kalaigaon P.S. Some other villagers had also requested them to work for them as hired men and on their refusal to do so they were reportedly threatened with dire consequences. This matter had, however, not been reported to the police. Subsequently the labourers were assaulted on 6th April, 1982 by about twenty persons who were reportedly wearing caps and coloured goggles to conceal their identity. As a result three of the labourers died and the other two received injuries. A case was registered under Kalaigaon P.S. under No. 27(4) (82 US 147/148/149/302/153(A) I.P.C. Twenty two of the twenty five alleged assailants including the main accused have since been arrested. The situation is under close watch. The State Government have granted an ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5,000/- each to the next of the kin of each deceased and Rs. 2,000/- each to the two injured persons."

This is not an isolated case. These things are happening. Earlier one of our trade unionists was murdered in the Police lock-up. That case I sent to the Prime Minister and also to Mr. Zail Singh. I got a reply and that is also interesting. This is about Sri Kailash Kharmokar. I am reading only the reply given by Mr. Zail Singh on November 23 :

"Please refer to your letters dated 4th, 19th and 15th October, 1981

addressed to me and letters dated addressed to the Prime Minister on the alleged murder of Shri Kailash Kharmokar in the lock-up of Titavar Police Station, Sibsagar Distt. of Assam. I have had the matter enquired into.

According to the Government of Assam the late Mr. Kharmokar was arrested in connection with case No. 23/9/81 under Sec., 558 and 380 IPC by Titavar Police Station on 1st. October, 1981. The same night he died while in the police lock-up. The post-mortem report of the Medical and Health Officer, Jorhat Civil Hospital brought out the fact that the death was due to asphyxia. The Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar Districted ordered a magisterial inquiry. The inquiring Magistrate came to the conclusion that Shri Kharmokar was beaten."

So he was beaten to death. This is what the Magistrate has observed. On the basis of the Magistrate's report a case has been registered.

Apart from this, now evictions have started on a big scale and this is also a continuing process and now it is further intensified. I am given a large number of cases and I have forwarded all these cases earlier. Within a month of the imposition of the President's Rule in June-July, 1981 following the resignation of the first minority Government of the Congress, about 60 Scheduled Caste tenants with recorded occupancy rights of their land since 1949-50 were unlawfully and arbitrarily evicted as encroachers from Panikhaiti village near Gauhati. So they have got the documents to show that they are Indian citizens and they have the title deeds for this land and I have also brought a copy. The original copy of the document is with me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mukherjee, how much time do you require ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
 Another 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Grant-
 ed.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
 So, about 60 scheduled caste tenants with recorded occupancy rights on their lands since 1949-50 were unlawfully and arbitrarily evicted as encroachers from Panikhaiti Village, near Gauhati. Now these families, Mr. Venkataraman, are still living under trees. Repeatedly, I have represented that they are poor labourers and have got their titles of ownership of the lands. Long before these documents have been shown and the Taimur Ministry accepted that they are not foreigners. But, the local administration did not allow reoccupation of their land. This case is still pending. You should intervene in these matters so that they get back their due lands. The documents are with them.

“Landless agriculturists including poorest sections of Bodo, Tripuri, Reang etc. tribals have been evicted from lands killed by them for over two decades in Forest Reserve areas of Darrang, Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts without providing them with alternative land and shelter in the rainy season.

“The Sub-divisional and Forest authorities in Karimganj Sub-division raided and ransacked and later burnt down over three hundred fifty houses and huts of landless cultivators tilling plain lands within Forest Reserve areas since 1962. The S.D.O., Karimganj and Divisional Forest Officer, Karimganj not only went with armed police but even took hired hoodlums for carrying out eviction operations”.

I have brought these to your notice through several representations. I quote:

“Several social and political workers including a former M.L.A. of the Congress (I) who was also a Deputy Minister in the second minority Government of the Congress (I), Prof. Fakhrul Islam, Chairman, Assam State Madrassah Board, and Mr. Abdul Khalique Taluqdar, Advocate, and a Gaon Panchayat President were arbitrarily arrested and unlawfully detained in Police Custody for championing the cause of the evicted cultivators. Among the large number of poor cultivator families thus evicted are those belonging to religio-linguistic, linguistice etc. miniroties and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Tripuri Reang etc.)”

I have no time except to quote their pathetic descriptions. They have been detained and tortured. I further quote:

“Similarly, very large number of families belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, linguistic, religio-linguistic and ethnic minorities have been evicted from different districts even during the rainy season. (Evictions were never done during the rainy season in Assam in the past). Worst affected districts in this respect are Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Goalpara”.

They are staying in the railway land. They are all old refugees. They are minorities who have come immediately after partition. The Govt. of India did not take the responsibility of rehabilitating these people in some vacant lands of the railways. So long, they were living there. The Railway authorities last year started evicting them. They have made representations. I have also given representation. At that time, the railway authorities took the humane attitude and told them “All right. We were willing to give this land for rehabilitation. But, the money should be given by the State Government”.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Since they are not in a position to pay the money for the land, so I wrote to the Governor. He has given the most bureaucratic reply. Because they are encroachers, if the Government give them money for settlement, it will only encourage the encroachers. This is a most bureaucratic approach. Against this there were protests. Even Mrs. Anwara Taimur protested and all Opposition Leaders protested against this. Now, the eviction has been suspended. So, this also has to be settled because there are 3,500 families. I have been informed of some recent inhuman incidents and I quote:

“While the Government of India reiterates that there is no question of deporting pre-1971 migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan and that the “modalities” for detection of post-1971 entrants from Bangladesh remain to be decided, the Police and the concerned authorities in Assam under the President’s rule continue to pursue with impunity their lawless policy of arbitrarily deporting Indian citizens and pre-1971 refugees from East Pakistan.

Recently the Police of the Karbi Anglong district forcibly deported twenty-two persons including a Scheduled Caste family of six from Mayabazar and Manja Tinali under Dhansiri P.S. Eight of them are refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan who took shelter in India in 1964. They produced evidence of their entry in India in 1964 as refugees and six of them belong to a family with a Tea Stall licence since 1968 and enrolled in electoral rolls since 1971. Five others belong to the family of an employee of the N.F. Railway who died in 1961. All the remaining others came from the neighbouring State of Tripura and furnished evidence in support of their claim.

The manner in which all these families were forcibly deported in reminiscent of the Nazi Gestapo midnight knock directed against the Jews in Hitler’s Germany.

On July 1, 1982 at about 8-00 P.M. the Police O.C. of Diphu with 8 armed policemen, two plain-clothesmen and the S.I. of Dhansiri went near the residences of the five families and asked them to board the police van without any loss of time. They were also told that they would have to leave Assam immediately.

All these persons including a three-month-old infant had to carry out the Police instruction and leave their houses, shops etc. unprotected.

They were brought to Diphu, the headquarters of the Karbi Anglong district, and kept in the police lock-up for the night. No food was provided. Next day they were taken to Lumding Railway Station by train and kept there in the custody of the GRP on 3rd July at about 8-00 p.m. they were taken to Badarpur Railway Station by train and from there they were moved to Karimganj on 4th July. Then they were taken to Mahisashan Border Checkpost by bus at about mid-day. About 8-00 p. m. they were handed over to the BSF for deportation to Bangladesh. They were asked to proceed on foot. When they had started to move and walked a little distance some people in police uniform attacked them, carried away cash and valuables and even criminally assaulted the 14 year old minor daughter of Mr. Kanu Rishi, an Indian citizen belonging to the Scheduled Caste community residing in Manja Tinali, Karbi Anglong District.

The following is the list of persons arbitrarily deported by the Assam Police:

1. Shri Kanu Rishi and five other members of his family including

a fourteen-year-old daughter and a three-month old infant.

7. Sh. Jyotirmoy)1964 migrants
Dey)from E. Pakis-
8. Sh. Ranjit Dey)tan.
9. Sh. Arun Das)Tea Stall Li-
10. Sh. Ajit Das)cence since
1968.
11. Smt. Geeta Das)Names appear-
ing in Electrolal
12. Sh. Babul Das)rolls of 1971.
13. Sh. Babli Das
14. Sh. Mona Das
15. Sh. Sanjit Dey and four other
members of the family of a de-
ceased Railway employee.
20. Sh. Satish)All Indian
Majumdar)Nationals from
21. Smt. Subula)Tripura.
Majumdar)
22. Sh. Swapan)
Majumdar)

Then discrimination against lin-
guistic, ethnic and other minorities.

Then, I quote regarding discrimina-
tion against linguistic ethnic and other
Minorities:

“Cases of discrimination against
linguistic, religio-linguistic and eth-
nic minorities in employment, allot-
ment of contracts, permits, licences
etc. have been reported from various
parts of Assam. Apart from some
departments and undertakings of
the State Government, even such
prestigious and worthy public sector
undertakings like the Oil India Ltd.,
are allegedly following such dis-
criminatory policy.

A complaint has been lodged with
the Assam Government by some
Indian citizens of Nepali stock (all
born and brought up in Assam
where their parents have been resid-
ing or serving for decades) that they
have been denied employment as
unskilled workmen in the Oil India
Ltd. although they appeared for an
interview in the last part of January
1982 and included in the selection
list for appointment. All these

young candidates were not only
born in India but received education
as well as from the primary level
inside Assam and even furnished
their certificates of Birth, school
certificate and permanent residence
certificate. They were also asked
to fill up a five-page ‘attestation’
form which also was complied.
Still they have not been appointed
on the plea that their citizenship
status remained to be verified.
Among the Nepali speaking candi-
dates thus discriminated are:

- (1) Dil Bahadur Joisy ; (2) Krish-
na Raj Giri ; (3) Hom Bahadur
Konwar ; (4) Dhan Bahadur
Sonar ; (5) Krishna Bahadur
Chetry ; (6) Purna Bahadur
Chetry and (7) Lok Bahadur
Sonar”.

This is a complaint which I also
brought against the Management of
the Fertilizer Factory at Namrup.
The officers are in league with the
agitators and they are preventing the
genuine union leaders to work there
and they are encouraging all the seces-
sionists. The wife of one Shri
Shambunath Saha, Barapeta, has
written to me. Her husband has been
deported. The Inspector of Police
(Border) Mr. Kamala Sharma ‘got
hold of my husband who has citizen-
ship certificate’—this is what she has
written. That man has been force-
fully removed and deported to Bangla-
desh. No trace is even there.
Though the SDO of Siliguri has writ-
ten to the Assam Government that
this man is a ‘Citizen of India’ and not
a foreigner this is the letter of his
wife. So, these things are happening.
That is why, if the situation remains
as it is, how can election take place
in normal condition, normal atmos-
phere ? Government of India must
take note of this. They should seek
Cooperation of all antiseccessionist
and democratic, progressive forces ;
they should create necessary atmos-
phere for holding of elections. There
is a serious complaint against this
administration that whenever any

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

mass organisation from our side or our party wants to hold a meeting, such permissions are not given. But others are always given permissions. They are allowed to hold their meetings. I wrote to the Prime Minister once. She has given me a reply. I quote:

"Dear Shri Samar Mukherjee;

I have received your letter of June 10, and Dr. Anil Bharali's complaint about the nongrant of permission to the Democratic Youth Federation of India, Dibrugarh to observe 'Anti Unemployment and Anti-Imperialist Day'. The Adviser to the Governor of Assam is being asked to look into the complaint."

Adviser was asked, but no result ! Government of India should not drift. This type of attack against minorities in the name of 'detection and deportation' must forthwith stop. Minorities should feel secure. Govt. must give full guarantee that this type of attack will not be tolerated. You should also fight politically these secessionist and disruptionist forces. We are not opposed to any negotiations. But we feel there is no basis for changing the cut off period of 1971. If you change it will not be helpful in solutions but it will create further crisis and the entire minority will go against it. That is why, I am opposing this Resolution brought forward by Mr. Laskar against the ESMA. The extension of Governor's rule is inevitable, but the Government should not drift and they should come forward with a positive policy so that election process could start from now on. There are doubts that some attempts are going on for some unholy combination of your party also. This, I must mention to you because we have bitter experience of Assam and about Kerala and all the communal forces, disruptive forces are now very active. I will read out certain

portions of what has been said in one of the meetings by the President of the Bharat Sevasram Sangh held under the auspices of the Viswa Hindu Parishad at Silchar, I quote here.

"The Muslims are traitors and anti-national. They have never adopted this country as their own. The sacred land of ours has been built up with the blood of Hindus and it is the motherland of all the Hindus in the world. Wherever the Hindus may reside, Hindustan is their own country."

xx xx xx

"Once the Hindus become united, they can easily drive the Muslims out of this country and establish a Hindu Rashtra. The Muslims are powerless to resist this change."

xx xx xx

"Hindus in Assam cannot be considered as foreigners—foreigners are the Muslims—they should be expelled from this country."

This type of agitation is going on freely and calmly and the Muslim Fundamentalists are also raising communal slogans there and others are very much active. The Assam situation is most complicated and Government of India should move in the right direction and they should seriously take steps to prepare for elections. If an atmosphere of election is created, we are confident that this secessionist agitation will lose its mass base and mass support. One wing is in favour of holding elections and the other wing is trying to put obstacles. We want that the elections should take place. You have to face them. You have to take their challenge and mobilise all the democratic forces behind you for the restoration of normalcy to run election smoothly. We give guarantee that we are against the secessionist movement and we are for the integration and unity of our country. We will fight for that till end.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दहेज विरोधी चेतना
 जो महिलाओं का एक प्रदर्शन आया है
 उनकी यह चार मांगें हैं जो मैं आपकी
 अनुमति से सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। सारा
 सदन दहेज प्रथा के खिलाफ है। आप इसको
 सीधे लीजिये, विचार कर लीजियेगा, यह
 बात सही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is
 not permitted by the Chair.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या कहा आपने ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I only
 quoted some rules.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसमें रूल और
 कायदा क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if
 a Member wants to present a petition
 the rule is that he must write to the
 Speaker and after obtaining his per-
 mission, it is presented to the House.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कोई अपोज नहीं
 कर रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have
 already said what you should do.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सारा सदन इसके
 खिलाफ है। आप गृह मन्त्री जी से पूछ
 लीजिये क्या वह इसके खिलाफ हैं ? इसलिये
 सर्वसम्मति से इसको आपको मान्यता देनी
 चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
 Chair does not take cognisance of
 what has taken place.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
 (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
 I rise to support the continuance of
 the President's Proclamation for

Presidents' rule in Assam, the
 Statutory Resolution under the
 Essential Services Maintenance Act,
 and the Assam Budget which have
 been placed before the House.

This is for the fifth time that we
 have taken up the Assam Budget,
 and probably fourth time that we are
 considering the extension of Presi-
 dent's rule in Assam. The only new
 context this time is that we have got
 a new Minister of Home Affairs, and
 a new State Minister in the Ministry
 of Home Affairs: we are also consi-
 dering it under special circumstances,
 because as per the Constitution, pro-
 bably this is the last time that we are
 going to extend it, unless we think of
 amending the Constitution to take
 care of the situation in Assam. But
 I am sure, we are not going for it
 because the Government has already
 declared that elections will be there.

The subject matter before the
 House today can be broadly divided
 into three parts. First is the exten-
 sion of the President's rule, which is
 connected with the administrative
 activities there and the law and order
 situation: two, the Budget which
 has been brought before us and which
 relates to the developmental work,
 the backwardness of the area, and
 other aspects; there, the role of
 different political parties in Assam to
 solve this problem.

At the outset, I would like to submit
 before I start, that I am a new Mem-
 ber in this House; my span is only
 two and a half years. I have heard
 with great respect the speech of Shri
 Samar Mukherjee, and many of the
 points that he has raised are very
 important and vital. However, I
 could not understand one thing. He
 asked the Government to firmly tackle
 the situation, but he objected to the
 Government measures which are neces-
 sary to tackle the situation firmly.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
 I suggested—take political stand.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
 Correct; I agree that the political stand of all parties must be there. But when he thinks of political stand, he forgets one thing. His party also claims to be an all-India party ; they do not claim to be a regional party, but I say that they are semi-regional, there are on the brink of a national party, and not regional also ; in between—they are, of course, growing. Their party has got Government in Tripura and West Bengal in that region. They have also got something to do politically for that region. They should not only make allegations and pass on the blame on the Congress (I) Party. They are ruling there. Their party has proved their failure in West Bengal and Tripura, where the situation is equally bad. He himself stated that people are being killed in Tripura and Upjatis are killing his own party men....*(Interruptions)*. This is the habit of CPM. When we speak, they will raise objections, but when they speak, we give them a patient hearing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
 We know, your usual quota will be there ; you exhaust that ; we are waiting patiently.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:
 Now, let us have a look at the present situation in Assam. If I take the data from 1980 to 1982, about 263 persons have died either on account of incidents of explosion, or police firing, or because of law and order situation. This is my own data ; I have not collected from any other source. It seems that during these years, altogether 175 incidents of explosion took place. Of these incidents, 48 were reported in 1980, 91 in 1981 and 36 in 1982—upto June. Further, if you analyse them, you will find that most of these incidents have taken place in areas where there is concentration of Government officials of linguistic or regional minorities. And the Police

so far after investigating the cases have found out 62 bombs, 12 grenades, 906 gelatines and 6,598 detonators. But there is a funny thing about the police activity. I am speaking this with a great risk. When I speak on the floor of this House, I have to ventilate the feelings of the linguistic and religious people of Assam. But my experience, when I go to Dispur is that, I get such a behaviour from some of the Officers there, which I feel is very bad. Even now there are some Officers in the Officers' Gallery and I know they will not like it, but I cannot help saying this. I have to ventilate the feelings of the people whom I represent. Only then I can speak for the other side. What is happening in Assam is that in every case police have been able to find out a culprit where an incident happens. I congratulate them for that. But I fail to understand in spite of abundantly clear instructions from the Prime Minister and the Home Minister that drastic and serious steps should be taken against those who are involved in secessionist or anti-social activities, the question I ask is why is the Assam Police not able to find those culprits who are continuously doing this ? What we find is that they move into action only after the incident. That I don't understand. That is why I say that it is here where greater pressure and more stricter instructions are needed from the Central Government to the Assam Police Administration. They must make a special effort before the election is due in January. I know in the process there may be some innocent people who may be put to trouble. It is not possible for the police to see every case. Even today, because I am speaking, they may put me behind the bars. Some time I will be there. Even then for the cause of the people of Assam and for the North Eastern Region, I have to speak. Sir, as Mr. Mukherjee has also said in the course of the Police action 44 guns, 16 revolvers, fifteen pistols, two rifles and a huge quantity of ammunition have been taken from the possession of the people. Who are those people ?

Now after Shri Samar Mukherjee, my friend, Shri Ravindra Varma is preparing very seriously to speak on this subject. I think some from BJP will also speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is going to speak only on 5th August.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, from the police verification it has been found out that in these cases, those who are guilty either belong to the Assam People's Liberation Army, AASU volunteer force, AJYCP, North-Eastern Region Defence Army group, AASU Volunteer Force in Mangaldoi Sub-division, Bhaskar Bora Group in Dibrugarh district, Debo Dutta Barkataki group in Kamrup, Jatiya Rakshi Bahini, Kamrup, Amguri group of Pradip Hazarika group, North-Eastern region Socio-Cultural group or Hariprasanna Mahanta's group. All these group leaders are connected with the AASU and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. And it is under the shelter and umbrella of two national parties—Janata and the BJP. They are looking after them very well; very well in the sense that they never condemn them. I don't say all AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad people are bad. I will be the last person to say that. I say in these organisations there is a minor faction which is extremist. They are to be isolated from the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. For that reason, in my speech last Friday I urged and appealed to all the leading parties—CPM, CPI, Janata, BJP—that they have a role to play in achieving this end and irrespective of our-isms, we should condemn this because it leads to secessionist movement and anti-social activities in that area. It is here that we have totally failed.

Shri Mukherjee has spoken about the Act that Shri Laskar has introduced. I also have got a complaint against Shri Laskar and this Government, which is my Government also. I say this because I was one of

the fellows in this House who criticised all the Govt. officers who were totally with the movement. Now I thank the Governor's advisers and the Officers there. They have created a situation whereby 90% of the Government employees are coming to their Office. But unfortunately what has happened? Those officers and those employees who are coming in the Office are beaten up inside the Office by some extremists. They are being killed by the extremists. One particular instance, I will state. On the last day of the Bund, that is on 28th June, 1982, one Subhash Das, Joint Director of Sericulture, in order to obey the order of the Government had come on the previous day and stayed in a guest house in order to see that he could go to the office the next morning, but he was killed in that guest house by some people. There the Government must give instructions that those persons whether they are Central Government or State Government employees, who are coming to office, total protection must be given to them by the Government while they are working, while they are coming to office and going from office to their homes. Otherwise, this restriction will not help in any way. But what happens is that Mr. Laskar or Mr. Venkataraman is worried about Mr. Samar Mukherjee. Why? Because they have failed to take action against the Central Government employees, the banks, LIC, railways and P & T employees which are under the umbrella of the left unions which are more strong there. Government is taking serious action against the State Government employees but not against the erring Central Government employees there? Why? Because their union is very strong there. Some action against those leaders who are not attending office during agitation should be taken. If action is taken against the Assam Government employees, it must be taken against those employees who are working in the Central Government offices. Otherwise, the people will question it.

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

I was in Gauhati only three days back. The people and the Government employees told me about their position. They said, "We are ready to stand by the Government because the first phenomenon of the movement and the Assam agitation has gone". Now most of the Government employees are either Assamese or non-Assamese ; they are cooperating with the Government. The AASU—as Mr. Samar Mukherjee has said—and a faction of GSP want election which is correct. At the same time, there is an attempt to make a common platform with certain people, with certain political parties to have a front against the Ruling Party in the Centre, that is Congress (I) ; and we shall have to face it politically ; we will face it. But what happens actually in Assam ? The present movement and the situation—my personal assessment is—is that among the AASU and GSP, there are certain factors which have got political aim ; they do not want to solve the problem ; they want to go to the elections with a cry, "this is what we wanted ; this is what has not been given to us ; and if we come to the government, we shall give". Therefore, thereby they want to give rise to parochialism and regionalism.

The Central Government and the national parties should consider the issue in the national perspective and in the international perspective and solve this problem. While I come to the national perspective and international perspective, Mr. Samar Mukherjee has also said about the eviction and about the behaviour with the linguistic and religious minorities. I would also like to point out about this, but while doing so, I must convey my gratefulness to the Home Minister who has recently given an order to stop all evictions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
The order is being violated.—This is what they say.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are carrying on political propaganda. This is what they said ; and they will also say it upto the last minute. Now I go back to two Starred Questions. One is 1183. It was answered in the House on 11th April, 1968. The question was put by Shri Samar Guha. It says: "Whether it is a fact that the refugees from East Pakistan particularly those belonging to Namasudra, Santal, Chakma and other communities were well known for their fighting tradition in East Pakistan ; whether his Ministry approached the Defence Ministry for making special provision for employment of those types of refugees in Defence Services, Border Security Forces and Territorial Army". The reply of the Minister is: "According to the normal procedure, if any displaced person expresses a preference for Defence Services, he is put in touch with the Recruiting Office. All Indian citizens are eligible including (displaced persons) for recruitment to the Defence Services, Border Forces and Territorial Army, subject to the usual recruitment rules and the administrative instructions and other things". This proves that a displaced person who is a refugee is acceptable in the Indian Army.

Secondly, about this cut off year and other things, they have been raised in this House earlier. I would like to take you back to another question which was asked by one Mr. Prabodh Chandra on 22nd February, 1973. It has been opined in this House that the cut off year is more or less 1971. Now, even in the past in this House, it was opined that under special circumstances people who have come to India after 1971 would also be accepted. There is a commitment from the Government.

Shri Prabodh Chandra asked:

"Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few thousands of Bangladesh refugees who had

gone back to Bangladesh have since come back because they were not able to get possession of their houses and properties there ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken to send them back ?

Mind the question, Sir, "What steps Government has taken to send them back ?" The reply from the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri Ragunatha Reddy, was

"(a) and (b): Some families from erstwhile East Pakistan who had come to India before the army crackdown in East Pakistan on 25-3-1971 and had returned to Bangladesh in the wake of liberation of that country, have returned to India. (again). Having regard to the circumstances the Government of India have decided to . . . " Sir, mind the words, "... have decided to take back the above mentioned category of refugees after proper verification".

That means, even after 25th March, 1971 the refugees if they came back, because of the situation in that country, they have been accepted. I do not want to dispute it with the Government. We all accept 1971 as the cut off year, but with the deportation and detection procedure situation being what it is, I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to take into consideration certain points. The first point is that according to the present system the detection is made by Police. A review committee has been formed. Who are the members of this review committee ? The SDO, or the ADC who is of SDPO or DSP, an Assam Service cadre APS man. Either the SDO, SDPO or DSP of the Police, who is an Assam Police Service man. Now what happens ? These Assam Service people and APS people, unfortunately either by their act or by their deed, or even by their association resolution have in the past resolved in favour of this agitation.

These officers decide and the people will go for review to the same officers, who have openly, by a resolution supported the agitation. How is it possible to get justice from them ? I will request the Government to consider and find out if any alternative method can be evolved.

The next phase is, once this review committee either rejects or accepts, the man can go to a tribunal. Most unfortunately, you will be surprised to know, that this particular branch of judiciary, even the Assam judiciary by a resolution has supported this movement. I do not know how our Home Minister will take care of this. But this is the position. Even in a case where the case came before the Supreme Court, regarding one I.G.P. of Police, Mr. Gill mentioned in his report, that when he produced this particular fact before the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has in its remarks said, "The Assam judiciary is in a death knell and we do not know what is the position of the Assam judiciary". This is the actual remark passed by the Supreme Court ! But unfortunately we have to take care and seek redress from this particular court. In this respect, I will only urge the Government that this is a very serious and ticklish problem and it is very difficult for us to suggest anything. I am not against any Assamese officer of anyone and I do not want to name anybody. But my only request is that the Government officers, who are dealing with this problem of deportation detection and deletion, should be non-committal.

About developmental works, I am grateful that lot of funds have been provided in the Budget. It depends upon us whether we will be able to create a situation in which we can utilise this money.

Brahmaputra Control Board has been formed. There was a move to declare the Brahmaputra water as the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]
national waterway, but it has not been done. I do not know why. The Brahmaputra has been creating havoc and damage every year. Even in today's morning news we have read that four persons have died in an accident in Kamrup District due to the collapse of a dyke. Even the Kaziranga sanctuary, which is one of the attractions of whole of India, the town of Bokakhat, is also threatened with erosion. If the flood havoc continues, the town will be in a serious situation.

Most unfortunately, the number of cancer patients in Assam is the highest as compared to whole of the country. But there is only one hospital in Gauhati, which is not equipped with all facilities. There is one machine in Dibrugarh Medical College. There are two other Medical Colleges at Silchar and Gauhati. But they have got no facility for treating the cancer patients. I would request the Government to take necessary steps to advise the State Government of Assam so that there is an alternative machine for cancer patients at Gauhati and new machines are provided to Silchar and Gauhati Medical Colleges.

The road condition in Assam is very bad. We have about 20177 kms. of road. Because of the heavy rainfall and because of the fact that Assam caters to the roadways traffic of Arunachal, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland, the condition of the roads is dilapidated. So, I request the Minister that allocation of funds for roads, which has been made by the Central Government, should not be taken at par with other States. I wrote a letter to our previous Finance Minister. He gave me data about allotment of funds to the States. He was very sympathetic and he said that since Assam catered to six States, special allocation should be given to them.

There are 28 ferries in Silchar, which is my constituency. We claim to be champion in ferry service in the whole State. That means, even after 32 years of independence, people are still using either marboat or motor boat. What happens ? Six months in a year, they are not in a good condition. I have approached the NEC for a Rani Ferry Bridge. But they have expressed their helplessness because it does not come within their norms and as they are supposed to look after only those roads, which are connecting five or six States or giving benefits to them. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into this.

According to the 20-Point Programme, we have given special emphasis to irrigation and supply of water in rural areas and problem villages. But unfortunately, 80 per cent of the Assam villages are getting no drinking water. The Public Health Engineering Department is in charge of this subject. Only a few days back I had a meeting with them in front of the Adviser when they openly said that they will not be able to meet the growing demand of the increasing population of the Assam State with the present infra-structure. If this is really a fact, I would request the Government to look into this particular problem and see that the water problem is solved.

Before I conclude, I must say that the present situation in Assam under President's Rule is not very happy because of the fact that somebody is intentionally creating trouble. This situation is created actively by the AASU, AGSU and other political parties, as Shri Samar Mukherjee has made a speech here just now. I have seen that in the district of Cachar, people are complaining against other people, saying they are foreigners, and repeated enquiries are being made to the local administration and the SP as to what action is being taken. I presume this is the case all over Assam. I do not want

to mention names, but I will say that certain political parties are engineering these complaints, which are flooding the district administration. What is the reason? Keeping an eye on the election, they want to malign President's Rule, which is under the Central Government, where Congress (I) is ruling.

So, I would request the Home Minister to instruct the Government officials not to be biased. Certain bureaucrats want to be so efficient that they go by the complaints of certain people. But these complaints have been lodged to create a situation against our party, against our Government. So, they should be careful in considering these complaints.

Some of these complaints are given by the national parties. I have got proof, because I know them by name. These complaints are made by national parties against those people who, they think, will be supporting the Congress (I) there. You will be surprised to know that this situation is created in certain pockets where the Congress (I) has got the stronghold so that the Central Government could be blamed and maligned. So, the AASU, AGSP and some national parties try to sponsor these bogus complaints in their own interests and then come here and give us lecture.

Some incidents have been mentioned here. Karimganj is the constituency of Shri Laskar. While Shri Samar Mukherjee has condemned those incidents, you will be surprised to know that the BJP of Cachar supported the eviction by a resolution, the reason being that those who are evicted are Muslims. I know somebody will challenge this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): They are foreigners.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: When Shri Vajpayee goes to Cachar, he says to the Hindus the Muslims all are foreigners. When he goes to

Gauhati, he says: I do not know whether he is a Hindu, or Muslim, all those people who have come from Bangladesh after 1961 must go; he says that because he wants the support of AASU and the AGSP.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I want to make a personal explanation; not today but tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak for your party, when you can do this.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I want the Home Minister to look into all these problems.

I will conclude by saying that I come from a linguistic minority. Our family is in Cachar for the last four generations.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I have got friends in Upper Assam, I have got all respect for the Assamese people. But I must say that unity in diversity should be our cry. About Assam all I want to say is that in the Assam Secretariat a lobby has been created which is continuously depriving the linguistic as well as Assamese officers of their right. This must be looked into. You cannot run the Administration by overlooking the interests of the linguistic and religious Assamese minorities. Earlier, I also demanded in this House that all officers should be taken from outside, but my experience is that this is wrong. So, I would like to correct it by saying that the Assamese officers who are loyal, and the Bengali, Hindu and Muslim officers who are loyal, should be given their due share in the Assam Administration.

With these words, I conclude.

14.01 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up discussion under Rule 193.

DISCUSSION RE: DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT IN THIS REGARD

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत मैं कृषि मंत्री महोदय द्वारा 20 जुलाई, 1982 को इस सदन में सूखे की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए वक्तव्य पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूँ।

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने 20 जुलाई को एक नहीं, दो वक्तव्य दिये थे। एक दिया था राज्य सभा में और दूसरा दिया था लोक सभा में। पहला वक्तव्य दोपहर के भोजन के पहले था और दूसरा रात्रि के भोजन के पहले। पहले वक्तव्य में उनके स्वर में चिन्ता थी, निराशा थी, दूसरे वक्तव्य में कुछ आशा की झलक थी। कुछ ही घण्टों में यह अन्तर कैसे हो गया? बीच में कुछ पानी बरस गया राजस्थान में, हरियाणा में, पंजाब में उन्हें और वर्षा होने के समाचार मिले थे। वर्षा के समाचारों से आनन्दित होना स्वाभाविक है लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के कृषि मंत्री को 'क्षणे तुष्टा क्षणे रुष्टा' से बचना चाहिए। हमें स्थिति को न आशावादी के नाते, न निराशावादी के नाते बल्कि यथार्थवादी के नाते देखना होगा और हमारा आकलन वास्तववादी होना चाहिए।

उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ कहा था, उसके अनुसार तो इस समय स्थिति 1979 के सूखे से भी अधिक गंभीर है। 1979 के सूखे के बारे में वह कहा गया था कि वसा सूखा पिछले 100 सालों में इस देश में नहीं पड़ा। क्या उनका अनुमान यह है कि इस बार का सूखा पुराने सभी सूखों को पीछे छोड़ देगा? मौसम विभाग ने यह भविष्यवाणी की है, मैं नहीं जानता कि उस पर भरोसा करना चाहिए, मौसम विभाग के कथनानुसार 1979 में जितनी बारिश हुई थी, इस बार उस से कम होगी। अगर ऐसा होता है तो सूखा अधिक व्यापक होगा, परिस्थिति अधिक गंभीर होगी।

उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया था कि 9 राज्यों के 243 जिलों में से 146 जिलों में वर्षा कम हुई है। ये राज्य गुजरात से लेकर पश्चिमी बंगाल और उड़ीसा तक फैले हुए हैं। महाराष्ट्र भी इसकी चपेट में है।

एक आननीय सदस्य : राजस्थान भी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राजस्थान की स्थिति बड़ी गंभीर है। मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल से जिस तरह के समाचार आ रहे हैं उनसे मन में यह डर पैदा होता है कि अगर तत्काल बारिश नहीं हुई या सरकार ने तत्काल प्रभावी उपाय नहीं अपनाये तो लूटमार होने लगेगी। अभी लोग घर छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं। रोजगार की तलाश में जा रहे हैं। इस तरह के समाचार अनेक प्रदेशों से आ रहे हैं।

मध्यप्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ में यही हो रहा है। धान की फसल लगायी गयी थी, वर्षा के अभाव से सूख गयी है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में धान की पौध ही नहीं हुई। धान के जो सीड बेड्स लगाये जाते हैं और जिनमें से

धान का पीघा निकाल कर और जगह रोपा जाता है, वे सीड बेड्स भी बर्बाद हो गये। पश्चिमी बंगाल के जो समाचार हैं, जो अखबारों में छप रहे हैं, उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि अनाज के लिए लोगों ने गांवों में सरकारी अफसरों का घिराव करना शुरू कर दिया है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के ऐसे हिस्से जिन्हें चावल का भंडार कहा जाता था, उनमें बर्दवान आता है, बांकुरा की भी उनमें गणना होती है वे ज़िले आज पीड़ित हैं। मैं स्टेट्समैन में यह रिपोर्ट देख रहा था—

“The Block Development Officer of Raipur II in Bankura was gheraoed for eight hours while touring the block. The demonstrators demanded work and food. The next day another large group gheraoed him in his office for seven hours and heckled him. The B.D.O., Indpur was also gheraoed by 4,000 people recently”.

यह भी खबर है कि मिदनापुर से जो ट्रक अनाज ले जा रहे थे, उनकी रोका गया, उनको लूटा गया। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इस खबर में कहां तक सच्चाई है। जो कुछ प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसके आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ।

छत्तीसगढ़ से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग घरबार छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। वर्षा की कमी के कारण, अनाज के न मिलने के कारण यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। बिहार के पलामू, छोटा नागपुर और अन्य अनेक भागों में लोगों के सामने एक गहरा संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय, जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, वे क्या करें? आसमान घोसा दे गया, मेघों ने साय नहीं दिया, ज़मीन सूखी पड़ी है। खेत में काम बंद है। जो रोज मजूरी

कर के पेट भरता था उसकी जठराग्नि कैसे शांत होगी।

केन्द्रीय मंत्री महोदय तो थोड़े से पानी के बरसने से आशान्वित हो गये। राजस्थान सरकार तो पानी बरसने से फूल कर कुप्पा हो गई। मेरे सामने “पेट्रि-ग्राट” की एक रिपोर्ट है 27 जुलाई की—

“Finding the first monsoon showers to be “adequate”, the Rajasthan Government has decided to discontinue all famine relief work in the State from July 31”.

देखिए सरकार फैसले करने में कितनी फुर्ती करती है; कोई सरकार पर फैसलों में ढिलाई करने का आरोप नहीं लगा सकता। लेकिन यह फैसला कितना खतरनाक है यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

राजस्थान पिछले पांच साल से अकाल की दाढ़ों में जकड़ा हुआ है, हजारों गांव पीड़ित हैं। लोगों के पास पीने का पानी नहीं है। पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं है, पानी नहीं है। थोड़ी बरसात हुई और राजस्थान की सरकार ने सारे काम बंद कर दिए।

“Announcing the decision taken by the State Government yesterday, the official spokesman said that with these showers, the farmers had become busy in the fields ‘and there was no need to continue the relief work in the State”.

क्या इन राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे सूखे से लड़ने की तैयारी हो रही है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी राज्य सरकारें एक ही ढंग से आचरण कर रही हैं, लेकिन अगर केन्द्र में छोटा सा भी आशावाद होगा तो कुछ प्रदेशों में वह एक संक्रामक रूप धारण कर लेगा। राज्य सरकारें अपने कर्तव्य को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

भूल जाएंगी। वरसात हो गई है, सब कुछ ठीक है, चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है।

दूसरी तरफ मैं इस बात के खिलाफ चेतावनी देता हूँ ...।

सभापति महोदय : आशावाद भी संक्रामक होता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां—दोनों संक्रामक होते हैं। दुःख और सुख दोनों संक्रामक होते हैं, फैलते हैं। आशा और निराशा पर भी यही लागू होता है।

दूसरी ओर मुझे इस बात का खतरा है कि कहीं स्थिति को ज्यादा बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाने की कोशिश न की जाए। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र पर निर्भर करना है। केन्द्र अपने पिटे-पिटाए पुराने ढंग से चल रहा है। स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्र से एक स्टडी टीम जाएगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने राज्यों में गई है? फिर उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी। रिपोर्ट के बारे में राज्य सरकारें यह कहेंगी कि स्थिति का आकलन सही नहीं हुआ है। राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री कह रहे हैं कि दूसरी स्टडी टीम आनी चाहिए जो करेक्ट असेसमेंट कर सके। फिर इस पर वाद-विवाद चलेगा। नई दिल्ली में फैसले करने में देर हो गई। इतने बड़े संकट पर सफलतापूर्वक विजय कैसे प्राप्त की जाएगी ?

अगर स्थिति 1977 से अधिक गंभीर है, अगर पश्चिम बंगाल के लोगों को 1943 के अकाल की याद आ रही है, अगर हजारों लोग घर-द्वार छोड़कर नगरों की तरफ भागने के लिए विवश हैं तो मानना होगा कि देश के सामने ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिसका सामना करने के लिए युद्ध-स्तर की भावना जरूरी है।

केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी राज्यों पर डाले, राज्य सरकार जिला अधिकारियों के मरोसे बैठी रहे तो हम अकाल पीड़ित लोगों से न्याय नहीं कर सकते।

राव साहब सदन में नहीं हैं, शायद वे मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे होंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): He will come. I am here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: You are here, but he is not here.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: He is coming.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: But his absence is noted. Sir, did he inform you that he will come late? Did the Minister of Agriculture inform you that he will not be present when I will stand up to initiate the debate?

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: He is coming.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अभी आ रहे हैं।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: But I want the Cabinet Minister.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): This shows the seriousness on the part of the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: They are not taking the discussion seriously.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: We are very serious.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will be coming, I think.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: It is a question of propriety. I know, there is no sense of urgency on their part. But at least parliamentary propriety should be observed. He did not write to you.

मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस सवाल पर गर्मा-गर्मी हो। यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है। मैं नहीं जानता कि आगे क्या होगा। अगर आप अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरूक नहीं हैं : ..

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I give you some information about the rainfall in the country ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : Not now. ये मेरे ऊपर पानी बरसाना चाहते हैं। जो पानी बरसा है उसको रोक कर रखिये और उसको नहरें बना कर चर्चा के बाद तरीके से बहाइये ...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ऊपर छाता लगाए रखिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कृषि मंत्री ने उस दिन अपने बयान में बार-बार प्रधान मंत्री के बारह प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम की चर्चा की थी। सूखे का सामना करने के लिए 1980 में प्रधान मंत्री ने एक दर्जन सूत्रों का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था। मैंने उस कार्यक्रम को देखा है। वह अच्छा कार्यक्रम है। कागज पर बड़ा सुन्दर है। व्यवहार में कितना आता है, यह कसौटी है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जो ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज हैं उन में फुल टाइम रिलीफ आफिसर्स नियुक्त होने

चाहिये, कितने अपसर नियुक्त हुए हैं? कृषि मंत्री जी इस सदन में उसका विवरण पेश करें और बताएं कि क्या वे नियुक्त कर दिए गए हैं... (इंटरप्शन) जी हाँ प्रदेशों को करने हैं लेकिन प्रदेशों को मिला कर ही केन्द्र बना है।

दूसरा सूत्र यह था कि डेली मानिट्रिंग होना चाहिए अनाज के बारे में, रोजगार के अवसरों के बारे में, स्टारवेशन डैथ्स के बारे में, पीने का पानी उपलब्ध है या नहीं, इसके बारे में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने प्रदेशों में, कितने ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज में डेली मानिट्रिंग हो रहा है? प्रधान मंत्री के सुझाव के अनुसार जो एफैक्टिव एरियाज हैं—उनमें बफर गोडाउंज होने चाहिये। कितने बफर गोडाउंज कायम हुए हैं, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

केन्द्र में अनाज की कमी है। 15 मिलियन टन का भंडार पर्याप्त भंडार नहीं है। लेकिन संकट के समय यह अनाज प्रभावित इलाकों में उपलब्ध होना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को तत्काल दिया जा सके। यातायात की समस्याएँ हैं। इसी दृष्टि से शायद प्रधान मंत्री ने सुझाव दिया है कि बफर गोडाउंज वहीं बनाए जाएं। क्या इस पर भ्रमल किया गया है?

12 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम में यह भी कहा गया है कि दो हजार की आबादी पर एक फेयर प्राइस शाप होनी चाहिए। यह भी कहा गया है कि बैंक इसमें सहायता दें।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सरकार की अनाज वितरण करने की सारी मशीनरी टूट गई है? गांवों में तो पहले ही दुकानें नहीं थीं। जहाँ दुकानें हैं भी उन्हें पूरी सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है। केन्द्र से कह दिया जाता है कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हमने अनाज दे दिया लेकिन राज्यों में पूरा पहुँचता ही नहीं है। बीच में कहां जाता है? फिर समस्या राज्य से गांव तक पहुँचाने की है। इन नौ प्रदेशों में गांवों में सस्ते दर पर अनाज वितरित करने की व्यवस्था आपको करनी पड़ेगी। क्या कोई सर्वे किया गया है कि दो हजार की आबादी के हिसाब से अगर एक दुकान खोली जाए जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री चाहती हैं तो कितनी दुकानों की आवश्यकता होगी और उन में से कितनी दुकानें खुली हैं? क्या यह काम केन्द्र में नहीं होगा? क्या केवल 12 सूत्री प्रोग्राम बना कर भेज देना पर्याप्त है? मैंने कहा कि प्रोग्राम अच्छा है, मगर असली कसौटी...

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN :
Let me inform you, Mr. Vajpayee....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्री ने अपने बयान में ड्राउन प्रोन एरियाज का उल्लेख किया है। यह प्रोग्राम कई वर्षों से चल रहा है। उस प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कुछ काम अच्छे हुए हैं, उनकी तारीफ होना चाहिए। मगर ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक आडिट रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। 1980-81 की, इसके अन्तर्गत 50 परसेंट सेंटर को देना है, 50 परसेंट राज्यों को। मगर आडिट रिपोर्ट कहती है कि सेंटर ने 50 परसेंट दे दिया, राज्यों ने नहीं दिया। राज्यों की जो आर्थिक समस्या है मैं उस पर आने वाला हूँ। जितना रुपया दिया गया वह भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। 1980-81 की आडिट रिपोर्ट ऐसे उदाहरणों से भरी हुई है जिसके अनुसार इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई। बिहार में तीन एजेन्सियों को 1,247 लाख रु० मिला था और व्यय हुआ केवल 1,000 लाख। मध्य प्रदेश,

उत्तर प्रदेश में धनराशि बची रही। आन्ध्र का हाल तो यह है कि उसने 9 करोड़ 63 लाख रु० का कोई हिसाब ही नहीं दिया। ड्राउट प्रोन एरियाज प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र का स्पष्ट निर्देश था कि जब तक हाथ में लिये काम पूरे नहीं हो जाते तब तक नया काम हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। प्रदेशों ने इस बात को नहीं माना। चौथी योजना के अनेक अधूरे काम पांचवीं योजना में शामिल नहीं किये गये। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 50 लाख रु० खर्च करने के बाद 7 प्रोजेक्ट छोड़ दिए गये। आन्ध्र में, उड़ीसा में, मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवीं योजना में 280 सिंचाई प्रकल्प हाथ में लिये गये। इनमें से 86 अधूरे छोड़ दिये गये। 7 करोड़ पर पानी फिर गया।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ऐसे उदाहरणों की भी कमी नहीं है कि पैसा खर्च हो गया, पोर्टे-शियल तैयार हो गया, मगर उस पोर्टे-शियल का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि कमाण्ड एरिया नहीं बना सिंचाई के लिये। आज जब सूखा पड़ रहा है और मौसम हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहा है तब इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो कमियां रह गई हैं वह हमें कितना नुकसान पहुँचा रही है इसका सहज में अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं कि पैसा दिया गया सूखे से लड़ने के लिये पैसा खर्च किया गया गोदाम बनाने पर। सूखे से लड़ने के बजाय मकान बनाये गये।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि कृषि मंत्री सदन को विश्वास में लें कि आज स्थिति क्या है? 20 जुलाई के बाद कितनी वर्षा हुई? उस वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप सूखे की भयावहता में कितनी कमी आयी? आयी भी कि नहीं आयी? और इस समय

नक्शा क्या है, उसे सदन के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए।

बरसात की कमी के कारण जहां पानी से बिजली पैदा होती है, उसमें भी कठिनाई हो रही है। खेती के लिये हम कितनी बिजली दे पा रहे हैं? बिजली की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं?

उत्तरप्रदेश का हाल क्या है? बिजली मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। बिजली मंत्री और सिंचाई मंत्री यहां होने चाहिये थे, मगर जब एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ही गायब हैं,

(व्यवधान)

मेरी आंख पीछे थोड़े ही है, सामने ही देख सकता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश की तस्वीर क्या है—

Thermal generation is about 525 MW against an installed capacity of 2,267 MW, while hydel generation is around 485 MW against an installed capacity of 1,212 MW.

उस पर बरसाती की कमी, पानी का घरातल नीचे जाने का दृश्य, अचानक सिंचाई के लिए पानी की बढ़ती हुई मांग, इसे कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा?

कृषि मन्त्री यह भी बताएं कि राज्य सरकारों ने सूखे का सामना करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है और उसमें से केन्द्र कितनी धनराशि दे पा रहा है? मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ राज्यों ने बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कुछ दावे किए होंगे, यह स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन किसी राज्य के साथ इसलिए भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए कि केन्द्र की उसके साथ पटती नहीं है। सूखे से सामना करने का सवाल अगर राष्ट्रीय सवाल है,

तो इस मामले में किसी प्रदेश और पार्टी के साथ भेदभाव बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा।

पश्चिम बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कहेंगे, ओवर ड्राफ्ट बन्द कर दिया है, गांव में रोजगार चालू रखने के लिए अनाज नहीं है, वितरण की प्रणाली टूट रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र को ऐसा व्यवहार करना पड़ेगा जो सब प्रदेशों में विश्वास पैदा करे।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों को काम देने के लिए कौन-सी योजनाएं हाथ में लेने जा रही है? अगर बड़े पैमाने पर गांव से मजदूरों का शहर में निष्क्रमण हुआ तो इसके परिणाम भयावह होंगे। लूटमार की खबरें आने लगी हैं, देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पहले से खराब है, अगर समय रहते प्रभावी उपाय नहीं किए गए तो इस सूखे के ऐसे परिणाम होंगे जिसकी शायद हम आज कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। खेतिहर मजदूरों को बड़े पैमाने पर गांव में काम जुटाने की आवश्यकता है, और काम केवल सड़क निर्माण के नहीं होने चाहियें।

बैसे कभी-कभी सूखा सत्ताखुद दल के लिए बड़ा लाभप्रद साबित होता है। उदयपुर में लोक-सभा की एक सीट का उप-चुनाव था। मतदान की तिथि के पहले एक लाख लोगों को, 80 हजार लोगों को उसी क्षेत्र में काम दे दिया गया और मतदान खत्म होने के थोड़े दिन बाद वह काम बन्द कर दिया गया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : आज तक चल रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जांच की मांग करता हूं। हम अपने आरोप

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

साबित करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप चुनाव जीत गए, हमें चिन्ता नहीं है, मगर लोगों को भूखा मरने से बचाइये।

केन्द्रीय कृषि मन्त्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह मुख्य मन्त्रियों की एक बैठक नई दिल्ली में बुलाएं। प्रधान मन्त्री तब तक विदेश से लौट आएंगी, वह भी उस बैठक में भाग लें। केन्द्र में, प्रदेशों में, जिला-स्तर पर, गांवों में क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, इस पर विचार हो, फैसले किए जाएं और वे फैसले अमल में आते हैं या नहीं, इसका मॉनिटरिंग होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) केन्द्र ने स्टडी टीमें भेजी हैं, लेकिन मांग की जा रही है कि कोई दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेजी जाए।

आज प्रदेशों को धन चाहिए, धान्य चाहिए, भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार चाहिए, जानवरों के लिए चारा चाहिए, पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध चाहिए, और इन सब को युद्ध-स्तर पर करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री को भी सुझाव दिया है कि कृषि मन्त्री अलग-अलग प्रदेशों के विशेष कर सूखा-पीड़ित प्रदेशों के, संसद सदस्यों से लगातार मुलाकात करते रहें।

मैं फिर यह दोहराना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन आज कई प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जिनमें शासन ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, जहां प्रशासन-तंत्र को लकवा मार गया है, जहां मुख्य मंत्री को चिन्ता है कि अखबारों में मेरे खिलाफ क्या छपता है—लोगों के दिलों में क्या लिखा हुआ है, इसकी मुख्य मंत्री को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। बिहार का प्रशासन जा रहा है जहन्नुम में, उसके लिए मुख्य मन्त्री चिन्तित नहीं हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि उनके प्रतिकूल कोई समाचार न छपने पाए। क्या प्रैस की स्वाधीनता के

खिलाफ विधेयक ला कर सारे अपोजीशन से दो-दो हाथ करने का यही वक्त है? आपस की लड़ाई चलती रहेगी। अगर आप सूखे का सामना करने के लिए सहयोग का वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं, तो इस तरह से नहीं बना सकते। मगर मुझे सूखे की चिन्ता नहीं दिखाई देती, सत्ता की चिन्ता दिखाई देती है। मुख्य मंत्रियों को चिन्ता है अपनी सत्ता की।

राव साहब आ गए हैं !

सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए जैसी अरजेंसी चाहिए, वैसी अरजेंसी अभी दिखाई नहीं देती। लेकिन अगर हमने अरजेंसी की भावना से काम न किया, तो देश एक महान् विपत्ति में फंस जाएगा। इस चर्चा को प्रारम्भ करने का मेरा यही उद्देश्य है कि मंत्री महोदय सदन की भावनाओं से अवगत हों और हमें विश्वास में ले कर सरकार की योजना के बारे में बताएं। हम संकट को टालना चाहते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि देश एक बड़ी भारी मुसीबत में फंस जाए।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : प्रार्थना करो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रार्थना भी कर सकता हूं और इनको आशीर्वाद भी दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि मेरा आशीर्वाद उलटा लगता है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : तो फिर मेहरबानी कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आशीर्वाद मैं नहीं दे रहा हूं। प्रार्थनाओं से यह काम नहीं होगा। जो मंत्री हैं, वे प्रार्थनाओं

की बात न करें। प्रार्थना की बात पुजारी करेंगे। मंत्री प्रशासन की बात करें। भूखे प्रार्थना करेंगे भगवान् से। मगर इस देश के सूखा-पीड़ित लोगों को अनाज, पानी, रोजगार चाहिए और अगर यह सरकार नहीं दे पाएगी, तो प्रार्थनाएं इस सरकार को नहीं बचा सकतीं। लोगों की भूख की ज्वाला में यह सरकार दग्ध हो जाएगी।

श्री उमाकांत मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) :
श्रीमन्, 20 जुलाई से पहले तो ऐसा लगता था कि इस वर्ष प्रकृति बहुत ही विकराल रूप धारण करने वाली है और पता नहीं क्या होगा। वैसे सूखे का मुकाबला पहले भी इस देश में हुआ है और फिर होगा। 20 जुलाई से पहले की स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर थी। जब भारत के तीन-चौथाई हिस्से में पानी नहीं बरसा और मानसून एक महीना लेट हो गया, तो हाहाकार मच गया था। सब लोग—देश की जनता भी और सरकार भी घबरा गए थे। किन्तु 20 जुलाई से बरसात प्रारम्भ हुई और देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में वर्षा हुई—कहीं-कहीं तो आवश्यकता से अधिक वर्षा हो गयी है, कहीं कम है। मगर स्थिति संतोषजनक हो गई है। जो हाहाकार था, जो घबराहट थी, जो बेचैनी थी वह दूर हुई है। जो हमारे कृषि मन्त्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें विवरण दिया है कि किस प्रदेश में कितनी वर्षा हो गई है और उससे संतोष पैदा हुआ है क्यों कि एक बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्षा जो एक महीने देर से हुई है उससे कुछ राज्यों में, कुछ इलाकों में स्थिति अच्छी रहेगी और खेती होगी। जहां देर से पकने वाली खेती होती है धान की या बाजरे की वहां तो 80 प्रतिशत खेती हो जायेगी। किन्तु अब भी इस देश के बहुत से ऐसे

इलाके हैं, ऐसे जिले और ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां देर वाली खेती नहीं की जाती। मैं तो मिर्जापुर जिले से आता हूँ जो क्रानिक पेशेंट है सूखे का। बहुत जमाने से एक साल के बाद वहां सूखा पड़ता है। उसी से लगे हुए बांदा, बुन्देलखंड, बनारस और इलाहाबाद के इलाके हैं जहां अकसर सूखा पड़ता है। पहाड़ के ऊपर जो इलाके हैं वहां जो वर्षा हुई है उससे बहुत कम फायदा हुआ है क्योंकि वहां भदई सफल की खेती होती है और कुवारी फसल होती है—मकई, ज्वार, सावां, कोदी इत्यादि धान वहां केवल कुवारी होता है। कुवारी खेती का भी समय समाप्त हो गया है। तो पचास-साठ प्रतिशत खेती का काम ऐसे इलाकों में समाप्त हो गया। तो वहां तो सूखे का असर पड़ा है। लेकिन जहां लेट पैड़ी होती है, अगहनी धान होता है वहां अगर बरसात कायम रह गई तो अगहनी फसल बाले इलाकों में और जहां लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की व्यवस्था है, जहां नलकूप और शारदा सागर या रामगंगा जैसी नहर की प्रणाली है वहां काम चल जायगा। वहां खेती 60-70 प्रतिशत हो जायगी किन्तु सब से गंभीर स्थिति तो वहां है जहां पिछली रबी की फसल में शत प्रतिशत फसल-ओले से बरबाद हो गई थी और अब वहां का किसान आशा लगाए था कि खरीफ की अपनी खेती शुरू करेगा और भादों वार में उस को गल्ला मिल जाएगा। लेकिन उस की आशा पर पानी फिर गया। वर्षा एक महीने लेट हो गई, तो भदई फसल और कुवारी फसल समाप्त हो गई। तो ऐसे इलाकों में स्थिति अत्यन्त गंभीर है। वहां दयनीय स्थिति है।

वाजपेयी जी जिन्होंने डिबेट का प्रारम्भ किया, उन्होंने तो सारे देश का एक ऐसा खाका खींचा कि बड़ी गंभीर स्थिति और

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

प्रलयकारी स्थिति होने वाली है। अब ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। प्रलयकारी स्थिति कोई नहीं होने वाली है। परन्तु देश के कुछ पाकेट ऐसे हैं जो पहले से भी सूखे से पीड़ित रहे हैं और इस बार भी जो वर्षा हुई है एक महीने बाद उस से उन इलाकों का कुछ फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। उन इलाकों में अवश्य मैं उन की बात से सहमत हूँ, वहाँ के जो गरीब किसान हैं, खेतिहार मजदूर हैं वे शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं, कलकत्ते बम्बई की तरफ भाग रहे हैं, विदेश जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए उन को रोकने और उन को काम देने का प्रयास होना चाहिए।

मुझे केवल दस मिनट का समय मिला है इसलिए कुछ सुझाव देना बहुत जरूरी है। हम लोग जिस इलाके से आते हैं, जैसे मिर्जापुर का इलाका है, बुन्देलखंड का इलाका है या राजस्थान के और बिहार के कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जिन इलाकों में सूखे का प्रभाव अब भी पानी बरसने के बाद भी शत प्रतिशत है। उन इलाकों में सूखे का मुकाबिला करने के लिए, जनता को राहत देने का काम होना चाहिए। निस्सन्देह पिछले वर्ष जब ओला पड़ा था उससे सारी फसल प्रभावित हुई थी तो उस वक्त राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम के द्वारा गांवों में काम खोल कर काम देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। अब नितान्त आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो इलाके पिछले वर्ष ओले से प्रभावित थे और अब सूखे से प्रभावित हो गए हैं ऐसे इलाकों के अन्दर प्रत्येक गांव सभा के स्तर पर काम खोलना पड़ेगा और बड़े पैमाने पर विस्तृत रूप से गांवों के लोगों को काम देना पड़ेगा। काम प्रारम्भ करने का माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी का एक पत्र मुझे मिला है।

जब ओले पड़े थे तभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी को मैंने एक पत्र लिखा था उसी के जवाब में कृषि मन्त्री जी ने एक पत्र लिखा है कि लगान की वसूली बन्द कर दी गई है और पचास परसेंट से ज्यादा जहाँ पर फसल नष्ट हुई है वहाँ पर लगान माफ कर दिया गया है तथा राष्ट्रीय रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत काम चलाए जा रहे हैं। तकावी बांटने का काम भी जारी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उसी प्रकार से सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में आपको कार्यक्रम चलाने पड़ेंगे। यह रूरल एम्पलायमेंट स्कीम जो है।

समापति महोदय : आप दो मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना को राज्य सरकारें संकोच के साथ चला रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि इस योजना को चलाने के लिए पचास प्रतिशत अनुदान केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है परन्तु शेष पचास प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को ही खर्च करना पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो इलाके सूखे और ओले से प्रभावित हैं और जहाँ पर बहुत बेरोजगारी है वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान देने की कृपा करे ताकि राज्य सरकारों को उसमें कुछ न देना पड़े। उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं जहाँ पर 12 महीने बड़े पैमाने पर आपको यह कार्यक्रम चलाने होंगे। इसके लिए शत-प्रतिशत सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिलनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा प्रत्येक गांव सभा में सस्ता अनाज और आवश्यक सामग्री सस्ते भाव पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए दुकानें खोली

जानी चाहिए। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा गांवों में इस प्रकार की दुकानें खोली गई हैं लेकिन उनमें पूंजी की क्षमता और स्टॉक का अभाव है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि दुकानें खोली गई हैं, एक न्याय पंचायत के क्षेत्र में एक दुकान खोली है लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानों के अलावा व्यक्तिगत आधार पर इस कठिन समय में प्रत्येक गांव में एक दुकान अवश्य खुलवाई जानी चाहिए ताकि जनता को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

जैसा कि हम देख रहे हैं इस देश में 1967 में, 1972 में और 1979-80 में सूखा पड़ा। ऐसा लगता है कि सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए एक दीर्घकालीन योजना बनानी पड़ेगी। पहले यहां पर डा० के० एल० राव सिंचाई मंत्री थे, वे सिंचाई के विशेषज्ञ थे। उन्होंने इस देश की सभी बड़ी नदियां—गंगा, यमुना, नर्मदा, गोदावरी की एक राष्ट्रीय जल प्रणाली की योजना बनाई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस राष्ट्रीय जल प्रणाली योजना पर आगे विचार करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज सदन जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहा है, सूखे की स्थिति पर, इससे सारा देश चिन्तित है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस साल बारिश एक महीना देर से हुई। पिछले कई वर्षों से ऐसा नहीं हुआ था कि इतनी देर से बारिश हो और इस स्थिति से करीब-करीब सारा देश ही प्रभावित है। यह नहीं है कि कुछ

इलाकों में ही सूखे की स्थिति हो, सारा देश ही सूखे से प्रभावित है। बहुत कम जगहें ऐसी हैं, जहां समय से बारिश हुई है। इतना ही नहीं, जो चिन्ता इस समय सभी के मन में है वह यह कि आगे की स्थिति इससे ज्यादा बिगड़ने वाली है। अभी तक जो ज्यादातर हिस्सों में ग्रीसत बारिश होनी चाहिए थी उससे 75 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई है। ऐसी जगहें बहुत ज्यादा हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : इतनी कमी कहीं नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बहरहाल आप की ऐसी सूचना होगी लेकिन जो हम देख रहे हैं वह ऐसा ही है। कृषि मंत्री जी, यह आपकी मिनिस्ट्री का असेसमेंट है जोकि एकोनामिक टाइम्स में छपा हुआ है। इनकी मिनिस्ट्री के सोर्सेज के मुताबिक, उनका कहना है कि कुल पिछले साल खरीफ की फसल जो पिछले साल 75 मिलियन टन के करीब हुई थी और इस साल इनका ख्याल है 79 मिलियन टन होगी और उसमें कहते हैं कि 5-6 मिलियन टन से 10-11 मिलियन टन कम होगी, जो बिल्कुल गलत एसेसमेंट है। अगर यह मूल्यांकन है कृषि मंत्रालय का और इस पर विश्वास करने वाले हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको देश के खतरे का एहसास नहीं है और देश के खतरे का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : रबी की या खरीफ की ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : मैं खरीफ की बात कर रहा हूं। खरीफ की फसल टोटल बर्बाद हो गई। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं, जहां लोग खरीफ की फसल पर तीन महीने जीवित रहते हैं। पशु भी जिन्दा रहते हैं, आदमी भी जिन्दा रहता है।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

मकई वक्त पर नहीं बोया गया, उड़द वक्त पर नहीं बोया गया, मूंग वक्त पर नहीं बोया गया, कुछ भी वक्त पर नहीं बोया गया और जो शुरू में ..

श्री चित्त वसू : सही कह रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : सभी इसको सही कहेंगे, यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह वास्तविकता है। सभी को इस बारे में चिन्ता है।

दुर्भाग्य से जून महीने के शुरू में कुछ बारिश हो गई और अच्छी बारिश हो गई। इस वजह से किसान के घर में जो कुछ बीज था, वह उसने बो दिया। उसके बाद एक महीने बारिश नहीं हुई, जिसकी वजह से बीज सूख गया। इस वजह से जो कुछ भी बीज उसके घर में था, वह सब निकल गया। इस तरह की गम्भीर स्थिति हमारे देश की हो गई है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि कृषि मंत्रालय को जानकारी है या नहीं है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार हमारे मौसम विज्ञान के विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि इस वर्ष जितनी बारिश होनी चाहिए, उसका 56 प्रतिशत भी बारिश नहीं होने वाली है। यदि यह बात सही निकली तो देश में भयंकर सूखा पड़ने की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसमें कोई सरकार का दोष नहीं है। प्रकृति ऐसी हो जाए कि बारिश न हो, तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाती है। इसको देखते हुए मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार का जो नीचे का प्रशासन है, वह बिल्कुल सो रहा है। उसको इस बात का एहसास नहीं है। आप दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं, आपको जितना एहसास है, शायद प्रदेश सरकारों को और जिला प्रशासन को एहसास नहीं है। सारी की सारी जो तैयारी होनी

चाहिए, क्या आप सोचते हैं कि इतने बड़े देश में उसका मुकाबला इतनी आसानी से कर लेंगे। अगर अभी से तैयारी नहीं होगी तो आप किस प्रकार इसका मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

हमारे पशुओं के लिए चारा, जिसको भूसा भी कहते हैं, 50-60 रु० क्विंटल तक बिका है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सौ रुपये में।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। मैं पिछले दस दिनों से गया नहीं हूँ। हो सकता है सौ रुपये हो गया हो, जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री व्यास जी कह रहे हैं। इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मुझे तो खतरा दिखाई पड़ रहा है। खतरा यह कि यह साल भयंकर सूखे, अकाल का वर्ष होने जा रहा है। हमारे बिहार के माननीय सदस्य प्रोफेसर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वे कल कह रहे थे कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को इस वक्त काम मिलता था। जो किसान के खेत पर जाकर काम करता था। इस वक्त किसान के पास काम करने को कुछ नहीं है जिसकी वजह से खेतिहर मजदूर भूखा मर रहा है। खेतिहर मजदूर अनुसूचित जाति, जन जाति और दूसरी पिछड़ी जातियों के गरीब आदमी हैं, जो खेत पर काम करके अपना पेट पालता है, वह भूखा मर रहा है। ये खेतिहर मजदूर उन इलाकों को छोड़कर कलकत्ता जा रहे हैं, बम्बई जा रहे हैं, पंजाब में जा रहा है। काम की तलाश में खेतिहर मजदूर उन इलाकों के बाहर जा रहा है। बम्बई में जाता है, तो वहाँ पहले ही सूती कपड़े की मिलें बन्द हैं, वह वहाँ जाकर क्या करेगा। पंजाब में यह जरूर है जैसा कि श्री हरकिशन जी सुरजीत, जो

दूसरे सदन के सदस्य हैं, वे बता रहे थे कि पंजाब में 75 फीसदी फसल इसलिए बच जाएगी, क्योंकि कि हमारे यहां सिंचाई की अच्छी व्यवस्था है। अगर यह व्यवस्था अच्छी होती तो शायद इतनी हालत खराब न होती। तमाम उत्तर भारत में हालत सब से ज्यादा खराब है, उड़ीसा की वही हालत है, बिहार की वही हालत है, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान की हालत...

एक माननीय सदस्य : वेस्ट बंगाल की हालत भी बहुत ज्यादा खराब है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : वेस्ट बंगाल की हालत भी बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े निकले हैं, मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इन आंकड़ों को पढ़ने से पता लगता है कि हर प्रदेश में कई जिले सूखाग्रस्त हैं। सरकार के लगाये हुए जितने नलकूप हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश बेकार पड़े हैं। मैंने अपने इलाके में देखा है—आधे से ज्यादा नलकूपों की मरम्मत नहीं हुई है और वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। किसान हाथ-पर-हाथ घरे बैठा है।

इसी सदन में बिजली मंत्री ने बयान दिया था कि आदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि किसानों को 10 घंटे बिजली मिलेगी। मैं पिछले महीने जब अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहा था तो एक-एक जिले में किसानों ने बतलाया कि दो घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली कहीं नहीं मिली, कहीं-कहीं पर तो बिल्कुल नहीं मिली और जो मिलती थी वह भी रात को मिलती थी। मैं पूछता हूँ—इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? क्या सरकार इस की जिम्मेदारी से बच सकती है। अगर आप बिजली नहीं दे सकते थे तो उन नलकूपों में अरों रुपया क्यों खर्च किया गया? उन की मरम्मत नहीं हो सकी और अब सूखे की

स्थिति पैदा हुई, अकाल पड़ा तो किसान को पानी नहीं मिल सका। ऐसा इन लिये हुआ कि आप का नीचे का प्रशासन लुंज-पुंज हो गया है। नहरों का पानी लोगों को नहीं मिला। जब थोड़ी बारिश हुई तो पानी देना शुरू किया गया, किसान रोता रहा, किसी ने सुनवाई नहीं की। कहीं-कहीं पर तो इंजीनियर का घेराव किया गया, जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट का घेराव किया गया, तब जा कर उस को नहर से पानी मिला, अन्यथा उसको पानी नहीं मिलता। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

आप सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को देखिये—न कहीं कोई दुकान है न कोई स्ट्रक्चर है। गांव के अन्दर तो किसी भी प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। लोग कहां से अनाज खरीदेंगे। जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम बनाया गया था, आज उस को तोड़ कर तबाह करके रख दिया है। एक तरफ से फायर-फाइटिंग-मशीन बना कर रख दिया है। जब मुसीबत आयेगी, सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें खुलेंगी, गलत आदमियों के हाथों में जायेंगी और लोगों को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। इस देश में आज भी 40 करोड़ आदमी गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं। तीन महीने से ज्यादा काम खेतिहर मजदूरों को नहीं मिलता है—उनके लिये पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की कोई मुस्तकिल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। The Public Distribution System was started by your administration. The Pulic Distribution System should be made more effective. It is not the demand of the Opposition only. We are not here to criticise the Government. But it is the national necessity that the Public Distribution System should be stabilized at the grass-root level.

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

पिछली बार प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की हालत ऐसी हो गई थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को खुद जाकर प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की कोशिश करनी पड़ी थी। वह पंजाब, हरियाणा और दूसरी जगहों पर गई थी और उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि हमारे सूबों में प्रोक्योरमेन्ट की हालत यह है कि कोई प्रोक्योरमेन्ट नहीं है। अभी एक हफ्ता पहले कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि बिहार की सरकार ने प्रोक्योरमेन्ट नहीं किया, जब कि वह डेढ़ लाख टन गल्ला हर महीने मांगती है। आपने खुद कहा है कि उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। क्यों नहीं किया? उन को इस के लिये जिम्मेदार क्यों नहीं ठहराया गया। आज गल्ले की स्थिति इतनी गम्भीर हो गई है कि सरकार मुस्तैदी से इस काम को नहीं करेगी तो मुझे डर है देश में स्टार्वेशन होगा, अकाल से मृत्यु होगी, लोगों में बदअमनी फैलेगी, ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की हालत खराब होगी। इस समय भी ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की हालत बहुत खराब है, सारे देश में शासन-व्यवस्था भंग हो गई है, टूट गई है। गाड़ियों में राबरी, बसों में राबरी, रास्ते में राबरी बढ़ रही है। ला-एण्ड-आर्डर एक सीरियस प्रॉब्लम हो गई है। आज जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है उस में आप कहां-कहां से गल्ला मंगा कर रखेंगे, आप को किसी भी कीमत पर गेहूँ नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिये जो साधन हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं उन का सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। लेकिन होता क्या है—अब पैसा बटेगा, लोगों को कूएँ खोदने के लिये पैसा दिया जायेगा, तो वह गलत किस्म के लोगों के हाथ में जायेगा और वे उस को खा जायेंगे। जो सड़कें बन रही होंगी, उन्हें रोक दिया जाएगा। फूड फार वर्क की योजना दो-तीन साल पहले बनाई गई थी।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जमाने में वह बन गई तो सिर्फ़ इस लिए ही वह खराब हो गई। वह एक ऐसी योजना थी, जो कि गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने की योजना थी और गांवों का सड़कों से जुड़ना शुरू हो गया था लेकिन वह योजना छोड़ दी गई। गांवों में आज सड़कें तबाह हैं और उन की मरम्मत नहीं हो रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में एक ही काम यह सरकार कर दे कि एक-एक गांव को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ दें, गांवों को बिजली दे दें और वहां पर पानी की व्यवस्था कर दें, तो ये प्रदेश अपने आप गल्ले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएंगे लेकिन यह काम हो नहीं रहा है और इस काम की प्रायरटी नहीं मिल रही है। आज सरकार की कोई प्रायरटी नहीं है। सरकार के पास साधन बेहिसाब हैं लेकिन जहाँ खर्च होने चाहिए, वहाँ नहीं हो रहे हैं और कोई प्रायरटी नहीं रह गई है। आज टाप प्रायरटी इरिगेशन को मिलनी चाहिए, टाप प्रायरटी गांवों को पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ने को मिलनी चाहिए, टाप प्रायरटी गांवों में जो उद्योग-धन्धे समाप्त हो रहे हैं, उन की नई मशीनें, उन को साधन और उन को पूंजी दे कर, उनको विकसित करने की होनी चाहिए। आज अनेम्प्लायमेंट की बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है और ढाई करोड़ लड़के-लड़कियां बेकार पड़ी हैं। इन पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों के पास कोई काम नहीं है और वे यह सोचते हैं कि हम क्या करें। इस लिए आज बेकार नौजवानों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है और यह असंतोष आज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों बहुत तेजी से बढ़ेगा, जिससे देश के सामने अनेक समस्याएँ आ जायेंगी। बदकिस्मती से आज देश की राजनीतिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि नौजवान निराश हैं और

यह यह सोचता है कि कियर जाए और कहा जाए। उस को अपना अविष्य सुझाना दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। एक तरफ लोगों में यह निराशा हो, बेवैनी हो, परेशानी हो और दूसरी तरफ अकाल की स्थिति, हो तो यह एक राजनीतिक संकट का कारण भी बन सकती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इस को इमर्जेंसी—मैं इमर्जेंसी लगाने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ मगर चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी के लेवल पर, वार-फूटिंग के लेवल पर इससे निपटे और उसके लिए इस को तैयारी करनी चाहिए। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम जो है, उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए और लोगों को उस से लाभान्वित करना चाहिए और गांवों में सुइकों के लिए जो रुपया दिया गया है, वह बेकार न होने दिया जाए।

मैं तो कृषि मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा और इस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, वे यहाँ होतीं तो मैं उन से भी यह कहता कि उन को मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक खुद बुलानी चाहिए। वे तीन-चार दिन के बाद आ रही हैं और उन को खुद मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलानी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ऐसा कहेंगे, तो कोई मुख्य मंत्री उन की बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ऐसी हालत तो नहीं है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इस से भी बदतर हालत है। तो मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलानी चाहिए और उन को इस बात का निर्देश देना चाहिए कि वे डेफनीड प्रोग्राम बना कर इस काम को करें। आज जो स्थिति है वह एक राष्ट्रीय संकट है और इस में कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हम लोग भी इस में सहयोग करेंगे

और वे एक बैठक यहां दिल्ली में बुला लें, जिस में इस बात को देखा जाए कि कैसे काम किया जाए और कैसे इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करना है।

प्राच्यरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मौसम का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मौसम भी आज दुरंगी चाल चल रहा है। मई में बरसात हुई और जुलाई-अगस्त में जबकि पानी बरसना चाहिए, पानी नहीं बरस रहा है और पता नहीं इस के बाद क्या होगा। मैं काश्मीर तीन-चार दिन हुए एक सम्मेलन में गया था। उस वक्त वहाँ इतनी बर्फ पड़ी जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं और अब वहाँ ऐसी गर्मी पड़ रही है जैसी दिल्ली में भी नहीं है। तो मौसम अजीब-सा अपना रंग बदल रहा है और इन बातों का ध्यान रख कर विशेषज्ञों को कुछ नये किस्म के बीज, कुछ नये किस्म के काम करने के तरीके निकालने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस स्थिति पर पूरा ध्यान देगी, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, आज जिस विषय पर बहस हो रही है, वह बहुत गंभीर विषय है और दलगत राजनीति से हट कर वस्तु-स्थिति को हमें यहां पर रखना चाहिए। यह हमारा धर्म है और कर्तव्य है क्योंकि इस सदन में जनता की आकांक्षाएं और उनकी आशाएं प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जब प्रकृति का प्रकोप अकस्मात् ही आता है और बिना किसी सूचना के आता है, तो हम उस के लिए तैयार नहीं रहते हैं और उस में प्रशासन की ओर से भी उसका मुकाबला करने में कुछ कमी हो सकती है लेकिन जब चेतावनी

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

दे देकर और शनै-शनै: हमारे ऊपर विपत्ति आती है और तब यदि सतर्क न रहें, तो फिर यह किसानों के लिए बहुत ही दुःखदायी बात होती है और उन के लिए यह काफी कष्टकारक होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने 20 जुलाई को जो वक्तव्य दिया है,

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

उस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने कई राज्यों का ब्योरे-वार वर्णन प्रस्तुत किया है और 9 राज्यों का जिलेवार लेखा-जोखा दिया है कि कहां कम और कहां अपर्याप्त वर्षा हुई है। उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि बिहार के 31 में से 19 जिलों में काफी क्षति हो रही है जोकि वर्षा न होने के कारण हो रही है।

यह सही है कि बाद में थोड़ी-सी वर्षा हुई थी। इस वर्षा को वर्षा न कह कर फुहार कहना चाहिए जिससे वातावरण की गर्मी में तो कमी आ सकती है लेकिन जिसका कृषि कार्यों के लिए कोई असर नहीं होता। वह नाम मात्र की वर्षा थी। उससे धरती प्यासी ही रह गयी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरियाणा में भी यही बात है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : हरियाणा और पंजाब की बात अलग है। वहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि अनेक राज्य जैसे कि बिहार, गुजरात, राजस्थान आदि ऐसे हैं जिनकी स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है।

मई के शुरू में कृषि विभाग ने एक वक्तव्य जारी किया था कि—

“शुरू से सूखे के सम्बन्ध में एक आकस्मिक योजना आरंभ कर रखी है। राज्य

सरकारों तथा भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों को विस्तृत मार्गदर्शन दिये गये हैं और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे स्थिति पर कड़ी नजर रखने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठायें।”

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि इस वक्तव्य में जिसकी चर्चा की गयी है कि ग्रामीण जनता के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार रोजगार, खाद्य और चारे की व्यवस्था की जाए, उसके लिए कौन-सी योजना तैयार की गयी है? और अब तक राज्य सरकारों को क्या सहायता दी गयी है?

सभापति महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि पहले तो लोगों के ही भूखों मरने की आशंका थी, किन्तु अब जानवर भी मरेंगे। उसी दिन 20 जुलाई को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर बिहार विधान सभा में सर्व-सम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था कि बिहार को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए। भारत सरकार सूखा तथा प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण किसी आकस्मिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार राज्यों को मार्जिनल धनराशि देती है, इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार ने किसानों को कृषि आदानों की खरीद तथा वितरण के लिए राज्यों को 103.50 करोड़ रुपये का अल्पकालीन ऋण भी दिया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं कि भारत सरकार ने बिहार को कितनी राशि एवं कौन-कौन-सी अन्य सुविधाएं अब तक दी हैं जिससे कि बिहार राज्य को इस आपत्कालीन स्थिति से निबटने में मदद मिल सकती? यह सुनने में आया है कि बिहार में जितना प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। यह हो सकता है

कि प्रशासन की त्रुटियों के कारण प्रोक्योर-मेंट नहीं हुआ हो लेकिन क्या राहत कार्यों को प्रोक्योरमेंट से जोड़ना ठीक होगा, क्या इसके कारण लोगों को भूखा मरने की सजा दी जायगी ? बिहार की जनता को भूखा मरने से नहीं बचाया जा सकता ? आज स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है। इसके बारे में हमें गंभीरता-पूर्वक सोचना होगा, विचार करना होगा।

27 सितम्बर, 1981 के नवभारत टाइम्स में एक वक्तव्य निकला था जोकि भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग का है, जिसमें लिखा है कि—

“बाढ़ और सूखे से निपटने के लिए यह धन राज्यों के गैर योजना बजट का माग होगा। ऐसे अवसर पर केन्द्र सरकार की टीमों मौके पर जाकर स्थिति का आकलन करेगी। उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह राशि राज्यों के नाम राहत के लिए जारी की जाएगी। बिहार को इस मद में सर्वाधिक राशि 13 करोड़ 8 लाख रुपये निर्धारित की गयी है।”

इस वक्तव्य का हैडिंग दिया गया है—“यह राहत कार्यों के लिए जारी की जाती है।” “राज्यों को राहत के लिए एक अरब रुपया”।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी तक इसमें से बिहार राज्य को कितनी राशि दी गयी है ? क्या अभी तक इसके ऊपर वाद-विवाद ही चल रहा है ?

यह बात सही है कि आज हमारे किसानों के चेहरों पर अकाल की आशंका से वह शिकन दिखाई पड़ रही है जो कि सूखा पड़ने से हमारी घरती में ही पड़ी दरार से भी भयंकर है हमारे बिहार प्रांत में 19 जिलों में

50 % फसल सूख गयी है। भदई में मकई और मरूहा बिल्कुल समाप्त हो गया है। खरीफ की फसल की अपार क्षति हुई है। ऐसी क्षति हुई है जोकि 1967 में हुई थी। उसके बाद से ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति की आशंका नहीं की गयी थी। बिहार एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है। 6 करोड़ की आबादी है। सात अरब रुपये से ऊपर की राशि सिंचाई के ऊपर खर्च हो चुकी है। अभी समय ऐसा है जबकि सिंचाई मन्त्री को भी यहां रहना चाहिए, ऊर्जा मन्त्री को भी यहां रहना चाहिए। उन लोगों को भी इस विषय को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

बिहार कितना उपेक्षित रहा है, कृषि प्रधान राज्य होते हुए भी। यह स्पष्ट होता है कि अन्य प्रान्तों में 46 से 91 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन बिहार में मात्र 25 प्रतिशत भूमि में ही ऐसी व्यवस्था है, वहां भी अभी 18 प्रतिशत भूमि के लिए ही पानी की व्यवस्था है, बाकी जगह अभी पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

एक केन्द्रीय सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार पूर्वी राज्यों में बिहार की भूमि धान की खेती के लिए सर्वोपरि है, फिर भी वहां प्रति एकड़ की उपज 393 किलो धान होता है, जबकि बंगाल और उड़ीसा में 461 और 419 किलो होता है। इसी प्रकार 410 वर्ग मील का क्षेत्र, टाल क्षेत्र जिसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि वहां तिलहन और दसहन की उपज काफी अच्छी है, वहां की जमीन सोना उगलती है, लेकिन आज वहां हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। मूंग, चना, समाप्त हो गया है। भदई समाप्त हो गई है कुछ नहीं है। सारे खेतीहर मजदूर गांव छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति होने वाली है कि हमारे यहां खेती के लिए मजदूर नहीं मिलेंगे।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू]

ऐसी स्थिति में भय इस बात का है कि आज जवान लड़कों में जो अशांति फैल रही है, नीकरियाँ नहीं है, वे अराजकता मचा रहे हैं। और क्रांति की ओर अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति आने से पहले स्थिति को संभालना बहुत आवश्यक है। 1967 अभी हमारे स्मृति पटल पर हैं—क्या स्थिति हुई थी अका से?

ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में ठीक है कि अभूतपूर्व उत्पादन के दावे के बावजूद भी स्थिति यह है कि बिहार, राजस्थान में किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। जो राजकीय नलकूप हैं, वे या तो काम नहीं करते और कहीं ट्रांसफार्मर इतनी तादाद में चोरी हो चुके हैं, जिसके कारण बिजली नहीं मिलती है। यह मैं नहीं कह रही हूँ, बल्कि पेपर्स की कटिंग्स मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहती। समय नहीं है। जिलेवार सारे कलेक्टर्स और उपायुक्तों के वक्तव्य मेरे पास मौजूद हैं, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि राजकीय नलकूप 75 प्रतिशत काम नहीं करते हैं, जिसका कारण तकनीकी गड़बड़ी है।

आज की स्थिति में तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि “एक तो करेला और वह भी नीम चढ़ा।” एक तो वैसे ही प्रशासन में त्रुटियाँ हैं और दूसरी यह विपत्ति आ गई है। ऐसे समय में भारत सरकार को अन्य राज्यों की सरकार के साथ समन्वय करके, एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण न करके, कंधे से कंधा मिला करके देखना चाहिए कि जनता किस दुःख-दर्द में है।

अंत में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का जिस हद तक बिहार प्रांत में कार्यान्वयन आवश्यक है, उतना नहीं

हो रहा। आज के समय में तो इसकी ओर भी आवश्यकता है। बिहार प्रांत में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश के विकास के लिए इसकी आवश्यकता है।

एक बहुत दुःख की है कि जितने भी प्रकीर्ण होते हैं, जितनी भी मार है, वह सब किसान के ऊपर पड़ती, जबकि हमारे यहाँ 80 प्रतिशत किसान हैं और उन्हीं के ऊपर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था निर्भर है। वे हमारा अर्थ-व्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं। अगर रीढ़ टूट जाए तो इन्सान कैसे खड़ा रह सकता है। इसलिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि हम लोग इस समय दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर देखें कि इस प्रकार तमाम घोषणाओं के बाद, मार्गदर्शन के बाद यदि राज्यों में कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है, अकाल से लड़ने की क्षमता में कोई कमी है, त्रुटि है तो जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अनुरोध करना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं तो कहती हूँ कि इस समय जिस प्रकार आर्मी में कार्यवाही होती है, उसी प्रकार युद्ध स्तर पर उन कार्यों को देखा जाए। गांवों में जाया जाए और अभी तक अगर भारत सरकार ने टीम नहीं भेजी है तो तत्क्षण भेजी जानी चाहिए। उसकी रिपोर्ट तुरन्त मंगानी चाहिए। रिपोर्ट पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के बाद 3 महीने लगे उसके ऊपर किसी तरह की ट्रोबर्स हो और तब तक जनता अस्त हो जाए। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि इस विषय को हमें गंभीरतापूर्वक लेना है और अकाल से निपटने के लिए युद्ध-स्तर पर जुट जाना है।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): Sir, from the discussion it is quite clear that those who are faced with the reality are expressing the seriousness of the drought situation. Sir, if you compare the Statement given by the Minister with it, you will find that his Statement is far from the real reflection of the reality. His Statement given on 20th July in the Rajya Sabha—I have got a copy of it and it was read by other Speakers also—is very complacent one. If you read it you will find as if there is no crisis—all arrangements are there, all guidelines have been given in time and now the good news: rain is coming. So there is no crisis. If the Government is so callous, so self complacent, this Government cannot tackle the situation. It is better that this Government should go as early as possible so that the people can really undertake the responsibility in their own hands.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Give concrete suggestions. Don't politicalise it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the drought has now become a common feature in this country. And immediately after drought flood is coming. That means we are absolutely dependent on the vagaries of nature. There is no planned economy and no look out about the ways to counter this situation. There are only hand to mouth schemes and programmes and some guidelines and some 20-point programmes and 12-point programmes. All these are coming only for publicity and to hoodwink the people.

It is a fact that in 1979, there was a serious drought. This drought is much more serious than the 1979 drought. That is the general opinion expressed by various newspapers also. All impartial people have realised that this is a very serious drought, much more bigger than the 1979-80 drought.

Now, I refer to the flood situation also. Already the floods have started in Assam. Then in North Bihar, flood has become a problem. In North Bengal, Cooch-Bihar is under flood.

The other day our Irrigation Minister was telling that for Bengal Teesta Project is inevitable. But what is the performance of the Government? You see for the dam, the irrigation projects there are Five-Year Plans. Money is allotted under these plans for these projects. But what is the performance? Performance is most miserable. As many as 65 major irrigation projects including the prestigious Rajasthan Canal Project, supposed to be the biggest in India, are under construction at present. Out of them, 48 are behind schedule having taken already five to fifteen years more than the time target schedule. This delay in the time schedule for the completion of the projects naturally escalates the cost of construction several fold. Out of these 45 projects, the construction cost of 31 major projects have already gone up six times or more. Newspaper reports say construction work of Rajasthan Canal is behind schedule by about fifteen years. This is how the Government is serious.

Sir, in reply to a question asked by Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjeet in the Rajya Sabha, the Irrigation Minister told the House that the availability of surface water has been estimated to be about 17,80,000 million cubic metres or 1,440 million acre feet. Out of this, it was assessed in the past that about 67,000 million cubic metres or 540 million acre feet of water can be ultimately utilised. But 700 dams constructed so far in our country can store only upto 160,000 million cubic metres or 130 million acre feet of water—just nine per cent of the available water or about 1/4th of what is assessed to be ultimately utilised

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

So, this surface water availability, which is an abundant natural resource to us, is not being utilised. We could have utilised this surface water, if we could have constructed such big dams whereby you can preserve it throughout the year. With that we could have prevented floods, saved the fields and during droughts these dams would have been of great help.

Just now, it has been told to us that Punjab situation to some extent is manageable now, because there the irrigation system is much more developed than it is in other States. On an average the total land under irrigation throughout the country is below 25%. Just now an Hon. Member told us that in Bihar only 18% of the land is under irrigation. That means we are absolutely dependent on the vagaries of the nature. Under these circumstances if the Central Government remains callous and complacent about the real situation then the sufferings of the people have no remedy from this Administration and Government. So, I am not going into the details about the sufferings and miseries which the people are now facing because of this serious crisis.

I am now coming to West Bengal particularly, because the situation in West Bengal is now very serious. Nearly 15 million people have been affected by this and it is the admission in the Statement of our Food Minister himself. Out of the 16 districts, 13 districts are affected by this. Now, this drought is not a feature of this year alone. It is continuing for several years in West Bengal. That is why the situation has been more serious. Our Government repeatedly has drawn the attention of the Central Government, but the Central Government is callous over this. Its response is so unsympathetic that with the present position the State Government is not

in a position to tackle the situation unless immediate help and relief is given to it. I have got report from the State Government. They have discussed about this drought situation. This year on 5-3-1982, they have drawn the attention of the Central Government. An Official team came and made a report on the West Bengal situation and described it as serious. On 14-5-1982, Then there was a full discussion on 19-6-1982. They demanded money to meet the situation: They also demanded for increase of food supply. But nothing has been done.

Now, this is the letter of the Chief Minister. Here there have been suggestions that the Prime Minister should immediately call the Chief Minister's Conference so that this situation can be tackled seriously. Our Chief Minister wrote a letter on June 21, 1982 to our Food Minister, Rao Birendra Singh. The letter says:

"I am writing this letter to seek your assistance in meeting a very serious and difficult situation in West Bengal in regard to the supply of foodgrains through the public distribution system. You are aware that production of our last crop was very adversely affected due to long spell of drought during the flowering stage and pest attacks. In normal years West Bengal has been consuming more than 20 lakhs metric tonnes of Central Pool foodgrains annually. Our requirement of Central Pool foodgrains this year would be about 30 lakh metric tonnes. The State has consumed 11 lakh metric tonnes etc...."

Then they wanted that this food quantity should be increased. The rice per month should be 1.75 lakh metric tonnes, wheat for public distribution system one lakh metric tonnes and wheat for flour mills 0.55 lakh metric tonnes. But what is the supply? The supply during March, of rice, is 1.30 lakh tonnes, whereas our Chief Minister had demanded 1.75 lakh

tonnes. For 1 lakh tonnes of wheat for public distribution system, the supply has been 60,000 tonnes. This was for April. In May, the supply was 1.50 lakh tonnes of rice. About wheat, it is the same. In June again, it has been reduced. In July also, it was 1.40 lakh tonnes. That means that even for rationing, it has been reduced. When an almost famine and a very serious drought situation are there, this public distribution system also is in a crisis, because of non-cooperation from, or the negative attitude adopted by the Centre.

I have got the report from the Relief Minister only yesterday. He has written as follows:

“We have not yet received a copper as yet, and are racing against the very serious drought situation within the meagre amount of fund available with us, without any Central assistance in the year 1982-83 as yet”.

So, this has created a situation far more serious, but the State Government, within its own resources, is doing its level best. Now a stage has come when in the villages there is no market supply and people have no purchasing power, and prices have already risen, how people can live without relief ?

The State Government has decided to increase immediately the quantum of gratuitous relief by 2.5% in the affected areas. About Rs. 30 lakhs will be spent every fortnight in gratuitous relief for six weeks. The Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 5 crores for the National Rural Employment Programme.

Here, the Food for work scheme has been completely abandoned. So, the village people have no jobs. This also is the policy of the Central Government. You have referred to that. That has also created a situation which is worse. So, the Government has

also sanctioned Rs. 2 crores for test relief work. Another Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned for the purchase of mini-kits and agriculture inputs for distribution among farmers. Earlier, Rs. 4 crores were sanctioned on this account.

Besides, Rs. 60 lakhs have been earmarked for repair of tubewells in rural and municipal areas. The State Electricity Board has been asked to energize 150 deep tubewells for supply of drinking water.

The Government has decided to increase by 10% the supply of grain in the modified rationing areas in the affected districts. There has been an increase in the off-take of grain in the modified rationing areas in recent weeks.

The Relief Department has decided to create 2 million mandays a week to engage the unemployed agricultural workmen. Such work will continue for six weeks. The panchayats have been instructed to collect and store seeds.

How far can the State Government go, out of its own resources, unless you come to its help ? Not a single pie has been sent. Only a team has gone there, and they will have to submit their report ; and then another team may come, and then another review may be conducted. But that time, thousands and thousands of people will have to die of starvation, or they will have to be half-dead.

Whatever rain we have got, has not been sufficient for cultivations or for the seedlings which are almost completely dry. The tubewells are mostly dry ; but the State Government has taken this action in a very serious way. From whichever reservoirs there are, they have decided to release water. The water-level at the reservoirs is critically low. Against the normal level of 184,000 acre-feet

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

at Maithon reservoir of the DVC, the water level has gone down to 60,885 ft. At Mayurakshi, the water level has been recorded at 69,750 acre-feet, against the normal level of 237,000 acre-feet. It is feared that if there is no rainfall in the catchment areas of the reservoirs soon, the release of water will be stopped.

Now, the question is, the Government, the Central Government should act at this stage. Simply a statement by a Minister in the Rajya Sabha, that you can distribute foodgrains among these drought-affected people will not give them satisfaction. But the reality is starvation. And it is correct, that some people mentioned that the 1943 famine, the old Bengal famine is again reappearing in West Bengal. That time large scale deaths occurred. Shri Vajpayeeji has read the Press reports, that thousands of people are going to the officers demanding food. But the stocks of foodgrains are not reaching there. And another feature is, whichever stock is allotted by this Centre that is also not reaching because the required number of wagons supply is not there. So, they wanted, I am reading—this is a note:—

‘Although the central allotments are highly unsatisfactory, the movements of foodgrains are even poorer. The total backlog in arrival of rice from March, 1982 to June 1982 was 91,000 MT and the same only in June was 53,000 MT. FCI and the Railways have programmed for movements of 68 rakes of rice in July which means 108,800 MT is programmed from North India against an allotment of 140,000 MT.’

Allotment is 1,40,000 MT and the carrying capacity of the wagons is 1,08,000 MT! You can understand and imagine the position during this drought situation there. If food stock is not reaching there, even the

existing rationing system is bound to collapse. If that is the situation, how can the State Government fight this calamity? Again—“MP despatched only 13,000 MT in June”—because MP has been entrusted to despatch some foodgrains. “They have despatched only 13,000 MT in June and if it is supposed that MP will give in July only 13,000 MT still a shortage of about 20,000 MT is there in the planning itself.” But we have wanted that a minimum of 1,75,000 tonnes must reach immediately because this is lean period and without this additional allotment or extra allotment, the situation cannot be tackled.

‘The demand of the State is—

- (1) FCI and Railway should programme for movement of 120 rice rakes to this State in July and onwards’.

This must be noted. I request the Minister to note it. At least 120 rakes’.

Again, ‘...This will clear the backlog in arrivals during the last four months and will create monsoon reserves in North Bengal and other difficult areas.

- (2) A High-powered committee should watch daily that actually the planned programme is taking place’.

I have got a report that the Central team has come back on Monday. I do not know. And the State Government has given a full report to them and they have visited those affected areas. Our demand was that the Government should send a high-powered committee immediately without waiting for the complete report of the study team. This should be the method. It is not applicable to West Bengal alone.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is always the method.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : But nothing has been given. No *ad hoc* aid has been given. Nothing has been given. That is why a feeling is very much dominant in West Bengal that West Bengal is being discriminated against, and that this is being done for political reasons. I do not want to bring politics here. But there is a general feeling among the people of West Bengal. This must not happen.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You are bringing in politics.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You must immediately react to the demand which West Bengal has placed before you to tackle the situation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You are bringing in politics !

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Is stating facts politics ? I have given these facts.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): This is all politics.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Mr. Reddy, I have placed these facts here. When we wanted 1,75,000 tonnes, only 1,40,000 tonnes of rice is sent.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: (Hooghly): Do you agree to go to West Bengal with me ?

AN HON. MEMBER: You are not discriminated against.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order, please. Let him say what he wants to say. The Minister is there to reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Another demand is there. I have received a telegram.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A senior member has got the right to express his views.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: At least save the crop which can still be saved by releasing water from DVC. It is very important. I have received a telegram. People have demanded that from DVC at least 20,000 cusecs of water should be released. Now, there is rain and water has accumulated. From Tenughat water can be diverted and released. It is only for one district. For other districts also the same thing is applicable. The Government of India must give serious thought to it.

With these words, I insist that the Government should immediately act on the reports which the State Govt. has given and on the recommendations of the Central Team which has visited the State.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): To start with, it is a very sorrowful subject which is being discussed. I feel that the Central Government is worried, the State Governments are worried, the Members are worried and the country is worried. It is a very painful subject which is being discussed.

After touring some parts of the country, I can say that it is not as if the whole country is suffering from drought conditions, as my senior colleague, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has made out that the country is in distress. We have gone to the areas and met the people there. There are a few States which are drought-prone. When he talks about the country, I think, he considers Punjab and Haryana as part of the country. Can he show me a single village in either of the States where drought conditions have taken place ? But I am happy to hear his speech and I recollected all my studies. I am happy that at least Mr. Vajpayee has also started talking about poor farmers.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

It is a fact that West Bengal is passing through the same conditions as were prevailing in 1943. It is certainly the repetition of 1943 conditions. But I read in the newspapers today that it is because of the loose administration of the State Government that things are going from bad to worse. They will ask me to quote the newspaper. Of course, it is not a Congress (I) newspaper. It is 'Nav Bharat Times'. (Interruptions). They have been saying that the Central Government's administration is poor and that is why things are not moving. If I criticise the State Government's administration with the help of newspaper reports, I think, it is not bad. The idea is, whosoever is at fault, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, we must take note of it and suggest to them how to improve things.

As far as Bihar is concerned, whatever the expectation was to shift to rice cultivation, 80 per cent of the land could not be looked after because of drought conditions. 80 प्रतिशत में भी जो 20 प्रतिशत बोया गया है वह गरमा धान है। उसमें भी सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत को पानी मिलने की उम्मीद है। इसलिए बिहार की हालत बहुत खराब है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 57 जिले हैं जिन में से 40 जिले टोटली फफेक्टेड हैं। जहाँ पर कि 90 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन धान बोने के काबिल है उसमें से 35 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में बोने की हालत है और उसमें से भी 23 लाख हेक्टेयर में ही इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज हैं। तो 90 लाख में से सिर्फ 23 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन के मन्दर धान होने की उम्मीद है। इस तरह से यू०पी० की कंड़ीधन भी खराब है।

Now, I come to the most affected State of Rajasthan. It is obvious from the newspaper reports that it is the sixth consecutively running year of drought conditions in Rajasthan. In Western Rajasthan particularly Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner, people are so badly affected that they do not have even fodder for the cattle. In all the four States the main occupation of the farmers is farming and cattle feeding. इन चार जिलों में जितनी भयंकर स्थिति है उन्ती सारे देश में नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी पहली प्रार्थना यह है कि, जैसा आपने भाषण में कहा, ड्राइट-प्रोन एरियाज में स्ट्रिक्ट प्रायर्टी देनी चाहिए।

Since under Article 282 it is within your discretion, I would submit to the Hon. Agriculture Minister that all those aids which are given to them should be taken as grant-in-aid. Otherwise, there will be an over-draft. Already, Rajasthan is poor... (Interruptions) I would say, all the States. But Rajasthan should get priority, because that is the most affected State.

This is a subject on which many suggestions can be given. Since only the Government know the actual and full position, we cannot suggest much to the Government. We can only suggest better implementation, as very rightly suggested by my Hon. Friend, Shri Vajpayee. Today he has appreciated Shrimati Indira Gandhi's policies. (Interruptions). He himself said that the 20-Point Programme is very good... (Interruptions). Anyway, he has appreciated one point. I am happy that he has appreciated one out of the 20-points. I congratulate him for that. The implementation of the policy is the main thing.

I would say that our party is not like the Janata Party, where one would be removed from the Chief

Ministership because of some change in the party. You take those States which are ruled by our party. Our party is a disciplined party ; ours is a big party ; it is not worried about taking action against those States which are not following the instructions.

So, implementation and monitoring are the two 'must', without which we cannot do anything.

The complaint about the study team is that it takes six months for the team to make the visit. . . . (*Interruptions*) They have taken 3 to 4 months in the case of Rajasthan. Then action was taken after 8 months. I would suggest that the study team should be instructed to act promptly if real help is to be given to the drought-prone areas. If help is given one year after the study, then the object is defeated. The study team should be composed in such a way that it can take immediate action. Suppose I require food today and you give me food after four days, how can it help me ? So, the study team should immediately visit the State and make a report, which the Government should examine and act on immediately.

Then, without monitoring, nothing will move. If you do not monitor, you can only carry on file work, paper work, which will not produce any result in the country.

Lastly, I will refer to Prime Minister's visit to Chandigarh. Whenever our Prime Minister visits a place, she is criticised. If she does not visit a place, then also she is criticised. There is nothing wrong if the Prime Minister goes to a State to check on what is happening in the country. Why should we keep the Prime Minister away from this ? (*Interruptions*). Sir, may be I have misunderstood your point. It is a political affair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I said the State Governments are not functioning

properly and, therefore, the Prime Minister has to visit the States to make them active. She has to activate the functioning of the State Governments.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I do not agree with his view-point. She has gone to the States to check what is going on there. It is not on the request of anybody.

My last point is about the political parties. It was mentioned that the Chief Ministers are worried when they read the newspapers if they find that their names have not come. Let me clarify this point very clearly. Two or two and a half years back, the Chief Ministers used to read about individuals. The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan used to read about Shri Vajpayee, whether he was doing very well, because otherwise they will not survive. Similarly, the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Bihar were worried whether Shri Charan Singh was doing well, because they cannot survive otherwise. Now people do not read about individuals, they read about parties, because we have given political stability to the country.

The scheme of Food for work has been referred to. The food for work programme has been talked about much. If Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee challenges, I am also ready to challenge him at Rajasthan. There they have inducted 30,000 people unauthorisedly. There is no system and there is no requirement in those branches. They have enrolled teachers, they have enrolled doctors. Every Minister has gone and inaugurated a dispensary and a school wherever he felt like it and they were never authorised. Most of the corrupt people made use of this programme. I am ready to challenge this.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota): I accept your challenge as far as my district or the constituency is concerned.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: May be, it happened in my constituency.

I have gone to the villages where people have misused to the extent that they have sold the grain. The surpanches who are in charge of these programmes made money out of it. They had inducted their own people. Today you go to any district and you will find that there are 500 teachers enrolled and they do not know where to go. Dispensaries have been opened, but no staff have been posted there. In some places, for one post there are ten people. What I am requesting is that all these points are agreed, but we must take a practical view of this.

Last but not the least, may I tell the Hon. Minister that implementation in monitoring can only save the situation? Whatever policies you have framed, and whatever actions you proposed to take should be implemented 100 per cent. Then only this country can march forward and we can get away from the drought conditions prevailing in the country.

श्री दौलतराम सारण (चुरू) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सूखे की इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति को सभी पक्षों को राजनीतिक रंग नहीं देना चाहिए, इसको एक राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में देखना चाहिए। इसको राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ में देखते हुए और इसकी गम्भीरता का अनुमान करके, इसका सही मूल्यांकन करेंगे, सही हल निकालने की चेष्टा करेंगे, तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा।

सभापति महोदय, इस समय सूखे की स्थिति के संदर्भ में जो कानून बना हुआ है, वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है, बिल्कुल संदर्भ से दूर, आज की स्थिति से बिल्कुल विपरीत परिस्थितियों में बना हुआ है। उस कानून को

बदल कर तुरन्त नया कानून बनाना चाहिए। फ़ैमिन-कोड इस समय बिल्कुल व्यर्थ है, बेकार है। फ़ैमिन कोड के अनुसार पांच वर्ष लगातार जिन गांवों में अकाल की स्थिति मानते हैं, जन-जीवन प्रभावित मानते हैं, सोलह आने और बारह आने फसल नष्ट मानते हैं, उस जगह को आप स्केयरसिटी एरिया डिक्लेयर करते हैं, अभाव की स्थिति बताते हैं। चूंकि फ़ैमिन डिक्लेयर करने से आपकी जिम्मेदारी विशेष तौर पर बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए फ़ैमिन डिक्लेयर नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस कानून की भर्त्सना करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस कानून में परिवर्तन करके उपयुक्त कानून बनाया जाए।

दूसरे, आज तो स्केयरसिटी डिक्लेयर करने की प्रवृत्ति है, उसको रोककर वस्तु-स्थिति के अनुसार अकाल की स्थिति को देखना चाहिए, जिससे कि पीड़ित लोगों को उचित लाभ प्राप्त हो सके। देश के संदर्भ में बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं और उसके अनेक कारण हैं। यह स्थिति एक सुनियोजित, सुविचारित और उपयुक्त नियोजन के अभाव में पैदा हुई है। जंगलों की कटाई होती रही है, नदियों का पानी बाढ़ की तबाही मचाता हुआ समुद्र में बेतहाशा जा रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए कोई कारगर व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आज तक हम केवल दस प्रतिशत पानी का इस्तेमाल कर पाए हैं। जितनी बिजली की आवश्यकता है, उसको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अनुमान करके खेत तक नहीं पहुँचाया। आज हम खेत को केवल 14 प्रतिशत बिजली देते हैं। इस प्रकार हमने खेत की, गांवों की उपेक्षा की है। रोजी का मुख्य आधार खेत और पशु है, दोनों ही इस अकाल की स्थिति से पीड़ित हैं। इस संदर्भ में मैं आपको कुछ

राजस्थान के तथ्यों से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ। और यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको कितनी गम्भीरता से लेती है। राजस्थान में अकाल की व्यापकता और उसके विस्तार का अन्दाजा आप इन फ़ाँकड़ों से लगाएं—सम्बत 2037 यानी 1980-81 में 21395 गांव अकाल से पीड़ित थे। सम्बत 2038 में यानी सन 1981-82 में 23246 गांव अकालग्रस्त रहे। इस से पहले भी सम्बत 2035, 2036 से राजस्थान में अकाल रहा है—लेकिन इन दोनों सालों का मुकाबला करें तो आप देखेंगे कि 1980-81 में 167.79 लाख लोग अकाल से पीड़ित थे लेकिन 1981-82 में 200.12 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए—इतना होने के बावजूद भी आप एक बात देखेंगे कि जिस साल हालत सब से ज्यादा खराब है, उस साल सब से कम पैसा मिला, सीलिंग सब से कम है। रोजगार की व्यवस्था सब से कम है। एक तरफ आप स्वीकार करते हैं कि रोजगार की गम्भीरतम स्थिति है, अभाव की स्थिति गम्भीर है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी दो-तिहाई गांवों की खराब हालत होने के बावजूद भी, उस अनुपात से लोगों के लिए काम की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके जिस अनुपात से करनी चाहिए थी। आप को चाहिए कि इस सारी स्थिति को गम्भीरता से लें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—सम्बत 2037-38 में जहाँ 21395 गांव प्रभावित थे, सम्बत 2036 से 2038 तक 16276 गांव लगातार प्रभावित रहे और उस से पहले भी सम्बत 2035 से 2038 तक 4348 गांव लगातार प्रभावित रहे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अभाव की स्थिति, अकाल की स्थिति राजस्थान में हमेशा बनी रही है। आप इस तरह से अन्दाजा लगाइये कि जिस क्षेत्र की

आमदनी का एकमात्र ज़रिया कृषि नष्ट हो गया, जिनके पशु मर गये, रोजगार व्यवस्था उपयुक्त ढंग से नहीं हो सकी, जिन की क्रय-शक्ति समाप्त हो गई, आज जो अपने आप को तनिक भी सम्भालने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, जो अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, वे कहाँ जायें, क्या करें जिस से उन का जीवन चल सके।

राजस्थान में आज पानी का भयंकर अभाव है। 35 हजार गांवों में से 24 हजार गांव पानी से महारूम हैं। केवल 6 हजार गांवों में नलों द्वारा पानी पहुँचाया गया है, लेकिन वहाँ भी बिजली की कमी की वजह से पानी नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है। राजस्थान के 35 हजार गांवों में से 24 हजार गांव पानी अभावग्रस्त हैं जिन को हम पानी नहीं दे सके हैं। पंचवर्षीय योजना में पानी देने के लिये बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की गई लेकिन राजस्थान में इस काम के लिये जितने धन की आवश्यकता है उतना धन उपलब्ध नहीं है। राजस्थान के गांवों को पानी देने के लिये 4 अरब रुपये की जरूरत है लेकिन आप ने केवल 1 अरब 8 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिये रखा है—क्या इस से आप उन को पानी दे सकेंगे। राजस्थान नहर जो एक बड़े भूभाग को सिंचाई की सुविधा दे सकती है वह भी अघर में लटक रही है। आप उस योजना को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जब कि उस योजना को पूरा कर के राजस्थान के बड़े भूभाग में अकाल को स्थायी रूप से समाप्त करने की योजना थी। इसी तरह लूणकरणसर-बीकानेर लिफ्ट-इर्रिगेशन की योजना थी जिस में 7 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचने का कार्यक्रम था,

[श्री दौलत राम सारन]

लेकिन केवल 1 लाख 46 हजार एकड़ जमीन को उस के नीचे लाया गया। बीकानेर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन योजना नागौर तक ले जाना और बाकी योजनाएं भी सब ड्राप कर दी हैं। चुरू लिफ्ट योजना और दूसरी लिफ्ट योजनाएं भी रोक दी हैं। लुणकरण-सर-बीकानेर योजना अगर नागौर तक पहुँचती तो वह गंग कैनल द्वारा सिंचित किये जा रहे भूभाग के बराबर भूभाग को सिंचित करती। इस से एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से, एक जिले की अकाल की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान हो जाता, पत्नी की समस्या हल हो जाती, वहाँ के किसानों की माली हालत सुधरती। लेकिन आर्थिक बन्धन के नाम पर राजस्थान की 6 लिफ्ट योजनाएं लटक रही हैं।

प्रांतों के विवाद में जमुना-गंगा लिफ्ट योजना लटकी हुई है। और कई योजनाएं लटकी हुई हैं। इसी तरह से नर्मदा खाटी योजना का मनी राजस्थान प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहा है। और तो और गांधी सागर भी पूरी तरह से नहीं भरता। उसके कंच-मेंट एरिया अवरोध के कारण उसके अन्दर भी पानी नहीं आता। कम्बल का क्षेत्र जो सिंचित था वह भी उजड़ रहा है। राजस्थान में कोई पेरिनिक्स सदी नहीं है, बारह मास चलने वाली कोई नदी नहीं है। केवल एक छोटी सी कम्बल नदी है। राजस्थान को दूसरे प्रांतों से पानी मिलना चाहिए था वह ठीक तरह से न मिलने के कारण बहुत से सिंचित क्षेत्र उजड़ गये हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं आपको आंकड़े दे कर बताता।

राजस्थान की गंग कैनल में पैसे के अभाव की वजह से मरम्मत नहीं हो रही है। जिससे एक हजार क्यूसेक पानी की हानि

उठानी पड़ रही। मुख्य मन्त्री कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, केन्द्रीय सरकार कह रही है कि पैसा नहीं है। पैसा तो है लेकिन राजस्थान के लिए नहीं है। पैसा एशियाड के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के लिए है। राजस्थान की प्यासी धरती के लिए, वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। पैसा आलीशान होटल बनाने के लिए है। चार अरब रुपये की लागत से दिल्ली में दस फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने के लिए पैसा है। लेकिन राजस्थान के भूख से बिलखते मासूम बच्चों की भूख मिटाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है।

सभापति जी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार अदूरदर्शिता और नासमझी से चलती आ रही है। अगर हमारी सही ढंग की प्लानिंग होती तो इन 35 वर्षों में पानी और बिजली का सवाल हल हो गया होता और अकाल की समस्या का स्थायी समाधान हो गया होता। लेकिन योजनाएं सही ढंग से नहीं बनीं। हमारी धरती के नीचे पानी है। मराना में 90 हजार गैलन की आवरण पानी के स्रोत हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर हर वर्ष अकाल रहता है। उस पानी को निकाल कर उद्योगों को देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। जैसलमेर जिले में चन्दन के इलाके में पानी निकाल कर सिंचाई का इंतजाम करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। सीकर जिले में दादिया के पास 90 हजार गैलन प्रति आवरण के हिसाब से जमीन के नीचे से पानी निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन इसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। राजस्थान में भूमितल में जहाँ पानी मौजूद है और उस से सिंचाई की जा सकती है। लेकिन वहाँ के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है।

राजस्थान में बिजली के अभाव में सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है। पहले तो बिजली

बहुत कम गांवों तक पहुँची है, बहुत कम कुओं तक पहुँची है फिर जिन गांवों तक पहुँची है उन गांवों के किसान भी आपकी बिजली की मेहरबानी की वजह से परेशान हो रहे हैं, तबाह हो रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें बिजली अपर्याप्त मिलती है। उन्हें दो से चार घंटे तक ही बिजली मिल पाती है। जो बिजली मिलती भी है वह टिमटिमाती बिजली मिलती है जिससे उनकी मशीनें जल जाती हैं। बिचारे किसानों की बुरी हालत है। इस तरह से राजस्थान हर तरह से तबाह हो रहा है, किनारा बुरी तरह से बर्बाद हो रहा है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको गंभीरतापूर्वक लें और कानून में परिवर्तन करे। दूसरे खेतों तक पानी पहुँचाने का इंतजाम करें। अगर आप खेतों तक पानी पहुँचा देंगे तो केवल आपके पानी की समस्या हल कर देने से आपकी पैदावार चार-पाँच गुना बढ़ जाएगी। पहले तो पानी की जरूरत होती है, फिर फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत होती है। आप अबों रुपये फर्टिलाइजर के कारखानों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। इन रुपयों को अगर आप नहर बनाने पर, लिफ्ट योजना पर लगते तो हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार बहुत जल्दी से बढ़ सकती, जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकता, पानी की समस्या हल हो सकती, जल्दी से जल्दी अकाल का स्थायी समाधान हो सकता था। लेकिन आपके यहां प्राथमिकताओं का चयन ठीक नहीं है। योजना में प्राथमिकता का चयन सही न होने के कारण ये सब गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं।

ये सब गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिए, सही समाधान करने के लिए खेती में पानी पहुँचे, बिजली पहुँचे और

गांवों के लोगों को स्थायी रोजगार मिल सके, इस बात की ओर आप ध्यान दें और जो सूखा इस समय देश में है, इस साल फिर सूखे की स्थिति है। राजस्थान में वर्षा नहीं हुई है। अखबारों में पढ़ा कि चुरू में वर्षा हुई है, लेकिन जब पता लगया तो पता चला कि केवल चुरू शहर पर वर्षा हुई है, बाकी जिला सूखा पड़ा है। तो इस प्रकार राजस्थान भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति में है। वहां पर पाँचवाँ वर्ष सूखे का है। आपकी भाषा में, मेरी भाषा में भयंकर अकाल का पाँचवाँ वर्ष है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी समय रहते अगर व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो पशु तो अधिकांश मर गए हैं, लेकिन आदमी भी नहीं बच सकेंगे।

अंत में मेरा यही आग्रह है कि सारी बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I speak about the plight and misery of the farmers due to the vagaries of weather, I would recite one Sloka for the consideration of the Hon. Members and, particularly, the Minister of Agriculture and other Ministers like that or Irrigation.

मधुमति रोसधि ध्यावः,
आपो मधुमन्नो भवत्वंतः रिक्षम ।
क्षत्रस्य पतिरमधु मन्नो,
अस्तरिष्यंतो अनन्यचरेम ॥

This is from *Atharveda*: The English translation is:

May our vegetation be sweet, nutritious and health giving ;

May the rays of the sun and the moon produce sweetness all around ;

May the waters also create sweetness for us ; May our farmers

[Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi]

produce sweet food and we, avoiding injustice and injury to others, do whatever is in the interest of our farmers.

So, Sir, we are now discussing about the plight and misery of our farmers and the farm labourers.

Many of my colleagues have in detail narrated the situation which has arisen in the country which is more grave than that of 1979 drought and more grave than that of 1965 and 1969 drought in the country.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the report of the Economic Times Research Bureau in the *Economic Times*. A detailed report has been submitted. But the conclusion that they have given is just to put a moral courage in the mind of the teeming millions in the country so that this report will not discourage the people. In this report, it has been narrated that out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, 25 sub-divisions are deficient in rainfall to the extent of 41 per cent to 80 per cent.

Sir, you also narrated that due to late arrival of monsoon by more than one month, the whole country, except 5 States, are in a serious crisis of drought. Those States are: Tamil-Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. All other States are under a severe drought. This is what the report says. But according to the rainfall data, Himachal Pradesh had a rainfall of about 50 per cent. It is a late rainfall. The Hon. Minister has categorically stated in his statement all possible measures are being taken and Madam Indira Gandhi's 12-Point Programme to combat the drought situation in the country is under implementation. But I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that up till now the Govt. of India has not prepared any scheme or any programme or formed any

committee to see how this type of natural calamity of drought can be combated on a long-term and a short-term basis.

16.00 hrs.

It has been discussed so many times in the past year when in this Parliament there was a Calling Attention to the Minister. The Minister has categorically replied that:

"The Government is considering actively to form a Natural Disaster Committee to look into the problems and to face the gigantic task of combating drought or cyclone or hail-storm or other natural calamities."

But what is the stage now? Has the Minister formed that type of High-Power Committee where agricultural experts, scientists, hydrologists or other people are there? Are they going to examine the schemes?

Many people have discussed measures for different States, for West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. But I will limit my discussion to Orissa and Chhattisgarh because Chhattisgarh region and West Orissa are neighbouring places and the geographical situation is similar.

For some decades together, in different Gazetteers, it has been published that these areas are rain-fed areas. The rain-fall will be not more than 13 MM. average.

Just today I got the information from Bhubaneswar that the average rainfall in Orissa is only 118.9 MM. in July instead of 351 MM.

In different districts, the percentage of rainfall is below 20%.

In the morning, I got the information from Sambalpur that throughout West Orissa and Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Kalanandi and Koraput districts,

the rainfall is static. There is no rain at all. This type of misery was not faced either in 1965 or in 1969. What will be the plight of the people? It is very difficult to understand. In this context, we have to have long-term measures to combat drought situation.

In the Irrigation Report, the Minister of Irrigation stated:

"Only problem to combat the drought is to give irrigation to the cultivable areas where it can be possible either through medium, minor or major irrigation or lift irrigation. We can entrust NSI to get the detailed survey of ground water throughout the country by which we can get within a year the possibility of ground water which can be tapped."

So, for the long-term measures, 56.6 million hectare will be irrigated within the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is the target of this Ministry. But the Minister has narrated some days before:

"We have increased more than 5 million hectares of irrigation land but compared to that, the production of foodgrains has not improved."

No scientific measures except in few major irrigation projects have been adopted by the State Government. This is a very important question. That should be looked into.

In Orissa, a total irrigation potential of 7.3 lakh hectares upto now has been created only by medium and minor irrigation, even though much more was planned.

Major and medium irrigation projects are serving only 80% of the land.

But minor irrigation projects are serving only 7 lakh hectares in Orissa.

It is disastrous. They serve only 3.45 lakh hectares of urban land. In the Sixth Plan, the State Government, with the help of the Central Government, has fixed an outlay of Rs. 360 crores, and out of this total outlay, nearly 66 per cent, that is, about Rs. 240 crores, will be spent on on-going projects. For new projects, only a very small amount is there.

The most unfortunate thing is that the Rural Engineering Department in Orissa has been abolished.

Under the national perspective plan, for minor irrigation more funds are provided than for medium and major irrigation projects. But unfortunately in Orissa whereas Rs. 360 crores have been provided for major and medium irrigation, only Rs. 43 crores have been provided for minor irrigation. Therefore, the plight of those people living in those districts will become worse—those districts which are chronically drought-affected are in the western part of the State, namely, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Ganjam; the major portion of the areas here is rain-fed. Out of the total cultivable areas in the State, only 18 per cent is irrigated and only five to six per cent of that remains in those districts which I have mentioned.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I will give some suggestions, Sir. Deforestation is the main cause because of which we are facing the drought conditions. The total forest reserves in the country used to be 33 per cent. That area has now come down to 21 per cent in paper, but actually it will be much less than that. In Orissa and Madhya Pradesh I have seen the devastation of deforestation; there, it is going on at a greater speed than in other parts of the country. Dr. Karan Singh has stated that it is due to the unholy Triveni. That means, corruption is there in all the fields.

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

The Central Government should have a special legislation to combat this devastation of deforestation. I do not think this can be checked by the State machinery which in many States is paralysed.

The cost of a tree, as evaluated by a scientist, is more than Rs. 15.7 lakhs, and he has given the details how a tree of 50 years can give benefit to the extent of Rs. 15.7 lakhs; this has been estimated by that scientist.

If a concrete legislation is not brought on the floor of Parliament, I do not think we can save the country from this natural disaster and we can have our lungs in a better condition to get the fruit in future.

The most important thing is this. 75 per cent of the land in our country is rain-fed. Therefore, we should take cognizance of the new technique of dry-land farming and extend it to the DPAP areas. Though we have stressed this particular thing, the State Agriculture Departments are not taking any cue about the agro-meteorological data and they are not adhering to the new dry-land farming which is a long-term measure, not a short-term measure.

Last but not least,—the Minister will be astonished to hear this—under the DPAP programme which has been sanctioned to Orissa recently, out of Rs. 60 lakhs, they are going to spend in a sub-division about Rs. 27 lakhs on a frozen semen plant. Instead of having minor irrigation projects and new plantation programme, they are going to spend the money on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Conclude.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am concluding. There is a book which was there in West Bengal at the time of Dr. B.C. Roy—'Manual for Relief of Distress'. To combat

drought, we should follow that particular book. We should meet the situation on a war footing. We should also warn the State Governments that unless they do so, the poor people, the teeming millions who are not getting any relief will die.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज हमारे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में, लगभग देश के आधे हिस्से में पकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य-प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उड़ीसा इन सभी प्रदेशों में वर्षा के कारण भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। ऐसी लयता है कि यह स्थिति अगर कुछ दिन और इसी प्रकार चलती रही तो शायद 1945 में जो दुमिश्क की स्थिति हुई थी वैसे ही अब भी हो सकती है।

इसीलिए मैंने कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में एक वक्तव्य देते हुए इस बात की चेतावनी भी सरकार को दी थी और अनुरोध भी किया था कि दुमिश्क की स्थिति का सामाना करने के लिए सरकार को पूरी तरह से तैयार रहना चाहिये, क्योंकि आज भी जो वर्षा हो रही है, वह नाकाम है।

मैं दो दिन पहले वाराणसी गया था, वहां मैंने देखा कि पूरे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा है। वहां, और जिन राज्यों का मैंने अभी नाम लिया है, सब जगह लगभग 80 फीसदी खेत अभी भी बोये हुए नहीं हैं। जहां बहुत अच्छी ट्यूबवेल की व्यवस्था है, वहां नहरों से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, वहां थोड़ी-बहुत खेती दिखाई दी बाकी सारे खेत खाली पड़े हैं। जो स्थिति आज चल रही है यह दुमिश्क का रूप धारण कर सकती है।

अभी जब रबी की फसल खेतों से कटकर खलिहानों में आई थी, उसके पहले ही ओले पड़ने से रबी की फसल बर्बाद हुई थी। मैंने सदन में उसकी चर्चा भी की थी कि खलिहानों में बारिश और ओले से काफी नुकसान हुआ है और किसानों की भारी क्षति उठनी पड़ी है।

उससे पहले का इतिहास देखें तो बाढ़ से भयंकर तबाही हो चुकी है। पिछले वर्ष मरीफ की फसल बाढ़ से नष्ट हुई, रबी की फसल ओले से नष्ट हुई और यह फसल अवर्षण के कारण सूखे से नष्ट हो रही है। इस तरह लगातार तीन फसलों के बर्बाद होने से भारत के गरीब किसान, खेतहार मजदूर, भूमिहीन लोग आज भयंकर संकट का सामना कर रहे हैं।

भूमिहीन लोगों के सामने आज बेरोजगारी की समस्या है, क्योंकि खेतों में काम नहीं है। इसलिये उन्हें आज रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। वास्तविकता यह है, मैं मंत्री जी को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी हुई हैं, उन्हें किसानों की कोई परवाह ही नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहती है। लोग धीरे-धीरे भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुँच रहे हैं। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अनेक लोग, इसके पहले कई बार खबरों में खबरें छप चुकी हैं, भुखमरी से मरे हैं।

श्री एन० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी आज से कुछ समय पहले सी०पी० आई० के नेता श्री राजेश्वर राव वहाँ गये थे।

मतलब कहने का यह है कि उन्होंने वस्तुस्थिति बिया या कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी उस समय भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी।

आज हमारे देश के कुछ राज्यों में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है जबकि ग्राम तौर पर पूरे देश में अच्छी फसल पैदा होती है जो कि आज नहीं है। पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो गई है, इससे कितनी भुखमरी हो जायेगी, यह सोचने की बात है।

कुछ दिन पहले खबरों में निकला है कि बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश में काफी लोग भुखमरी की स्थिति पर वहाँ पहुँच गये हैं, वहाँ पर कई जगह त्वारे का वडा भारी प्रभाव पैदा हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों की स्थिति यह है कि जो गन्ना खेतों में सूख रहा था, जो मिलों को नहीं जा सका था, उसी गन्ने को काट कर लोगों ने कुछ दिनों तक पशुओं को खिलाया। आज वह गन्ना समाप्त हो गया है। ऐसी हालत में पशुओं के लिए चारे का भयंकर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है।

चूंकि अवर्षण के कारण फसलें नहीं बोई जा सकी हैं, इसलिए शहरों में व्यापार के काम में लगे हुए लोग धीरे-धीरे तमाम चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान कर रहे हैं। कुछ शहरों में गेहूँ, चावल, दालों आदि की कीमतें धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने लगी हैं। केवल ग्रामीण इलाके ही सूखे से प्रभावित नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि शहरों में रहने वाले लोग भी महंगाई के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं।

अगर कुछ दिनों तक यही स्थिति रही, तो महंगाई तेजी से बढ़ेगी और सरकार के लिए उसे नियंत्रित करना मुश्किल होगा। सरकार कहां तक इस स्थिति को नियंत्रित करना चाहती है, उसकी विल, इच्छा, के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

आप कहेंगे कि मैं इसमें राजनीति लाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार इस बारे में असफल रही है। दो दिन पहले मैंने इसके उदाहरण दिए थे। यह सरकार बराबर दावा करती है कि गांवों में किसानों को पर्याप्त बिजली दी जा रही है। कुछ दिन पहले बिजली के संकट पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया, उसमें लिखा हुआ था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नौ-दस घंटे प्रतिदिन बिजली दी जा रही है। मैं आपको, मन्त्री महोदय को और सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं, जहाँ पूरे हफ्ते में कुल मिला कर नौ-दस घंटे बिजली शायद दी जाती हो। सरकार द्वारा ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया जाता है, जो सत्य से परे होता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि बहुत सी जगहों में शायद दो-तीन घंटे प्रतिदिन बिजली दी जाती हो। बहुत सी जगहों में कई दिन तक बिजली नहीं मिलती है।

बिजली के अभाव में सरकारी और निजी नलकूप नहीं चल पा रहे हैं और थोड़ी-बहुत सिंचाई भी नहीं हो पाती है। बिजली न मिलने के कारण मशीनें भी नहीं चल पातीं और नहरों में भी पानी नहीं जा रहा है। लिफ्ट सिंचाई भी क्षमता के अनुसार नहीं हो रही है। अगर हम किसानों को सिंचाई की सुविधा नहीं दे पाएंगे, तो थोड़ी बहुत फसल उगने की आशा भी खत्म हो जाएगी।

सरकारी नलकूपों के मोटर और ट्रांसफार्मर खराब पड़े हैं, उन के ढांचे टूटे हुए हैं, नालियाँ टूटी हुई हैं और उन के अपरेटर ड्यूटी पर नहीं जाते हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए गांवों के गरीब लोगों को डाराना-धमकाना बहुत आसान होता है। पानी दिया जाए या नहीं, हमारे इलाके में जिन्हें पतरोल कहा जाता है, वे जाते हैं, सारे कागज पूरे कर देते हैं और किसानों से वसूली कर लेते हैं। जो पम्पिंग सेट डीजल से चलते हैं, कई जगहों पर किसानों को उनके लिए डीजल पूरी मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाता है। एक समाचार पत्र में छपा है कि किसानों को चार-पांच दिन दौड़ने के बाद डीजल सिर्फ पंद्रह बीस लिटर सुलभ हो पाता है। बेचारा किसान भूख से तिलमिला कर अपना सिर घुन रहा है।

सरकारी वसूली की स्थिति यह है कि आज जब कि किसान बुरी तरह परेशान है, रेवेन्यू विभाग के सरकारी कर्मचारी जा कर किसानों को वसूली के लिए पकड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। नतीजा यह है कि किसान अपने गांव और घर छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं। याद कीजिए कि इन्होंने 1975 से 1977 तक लोगों को परिवार नियोजन के कारण इसी तरह भगाया था। मैं राजनीति की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ।

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We are discussing such an important issue. Only one Senior Minister is present. I request you to convey the desire of the Members that all the concerned Ministers, Energy Minister, Supply Minister, Irrigation Minister etc.—all should be present. This is the responsibility of the entire Central Government. But only one Senior Minister is present here. How do you take it? This is an important matter. Only one Senior Minister is here, nobody else. All the concerned Senior Ministers should be here; this is an important issue affecting the whole

country like Famine, Drought etc. All the Senior Ministers should be present.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you want the entire Council of Ministers ? He is quite capable.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, I request you to kindly exercise your influence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Regarding what the Hon. Member has raised, his is a valid objection. What he is saying is this: It is correct that Minister concerned is sitting here ; but this is a subject which is not only Agriculture Minister's responsibility, but it is the responsibility of Irrigation Minister, Energy Minister, Food and Supply Minister. So, they should have been present. Even the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not present ; I do not know through whom to convey this. I hope the Agriculture Minister will take note of it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am looking after Agriculture, Drought Relief, Food Relief, Supplies also. I am dealing with all rural development programmes, NREP, DPAP, etc. I can look after all the points raised by Members. I have for some time been in charge of irrigation also.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, this feeling should be taken note of. Now, I request Shri Harikesh Bahadur to continue and conclude his speech.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: At least once our Minister is five-in-one, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order Please. Shri Harikesh Bahadur to continue his speech.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हम लोगों को इस में अपना अधिक समय न लगा कर इस बात को देखना चाहिए कि यह गंभीर मामला है ।...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्स गंज) : हमारी तरफ से दो सदस्यों को बुलाना चाहिए तब न उधर के एक सदस्य को बुलाना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : हम को ख्याल इस बात का है कि अधिक से अधिक सदस्यगण अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं । मैं इस बात का ख्याल रखूंगा कि जो लोग बोलना चाहते हैं उन को बोलने का मौका मिले ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हर स्टेट से मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : हर स्टेट से मिल रहा है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अब मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । सरकारी बसूली का यह सिलसिला नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर यह नियंत्रित नहीं किया जाता तो किसानों को भयंकर संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा । मैं एक समाचार का थोड़ा-सा भाग आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जिस से पता चल जायेगा कि किस हद तक निर्ममता से बसूली का यह काम चल रहा है :

“ऊपर से सरकारी बसूली अभियान तेजी से जारी है । गरीब ग्रामीण बकाया न दे पाने से भागता है तो उसे पकड़ कर निर्ममता पूर्वक दण्डित किया जा रहा है—यहां तक कि उसे हवालात में बन्द किया जा रहा है—मुर्गा बना कर घूप में सेंना जा रहा है ।”

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

यह स्थिति है ।....(व्यवधान) .. यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अखबार है पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का । कानपुर, गोरखपुर आदि कई स्थानों से यह निकलता है ।

श्री मूलचंद डागा (पाली) : कानून के अन्तर्गत यह है नहीं ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : है नहीं, लेकिन ऐसा हो रहा है । कानून में क्या है, क्या नहीं है, और क्या हो रहा है, मैं माननीय डागा जी से कहूंगा कि अखबारों को देख कर जरा मालूम करें । सिसवां में जो कुछ पुलिस ने किया है वह भी कानून में नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)....

सभापति महोदय : हरिकेश बहादुर जी, आप अपनी बात कहिए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पन्द्रह दिन तक बन्द किया जा सकता है । अगर वसूली में पैसा न दे तो पन्द्रह दिन के लिए बन्द करने का भी एक नियम है ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इतनी निर्ममता से वसूली का काम हो रहा है । इसे तो कत्तई रोका जाना चाहिए । इस समय कोई परिस्थिति नहीं है कि वसूली की जाय । और यह तो आप लोगों का भी कंसर्न है, आप लोग क्यों इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं ? सही बात मैं बता रहा हूं । राजनैतिक उद्देश्य से ब्रताने का मेरा बिलकुल कोई इरादा नहीं है । वैसे राजनैतिक उद्देश्य हमारा पूरा होगा क्योंकि आप काम नहीं करेंगे, हम यह बात कहेंगे और हमारा राजनैतिक उद्देश्य पूरा होगा । मैं आप से यह भी बताऊं कि अगर विरोध पक्ष यह कहता है तो गलत नहीं है क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

एक बार खुद कहा था कि विरोध पक्ष अगर ठीक काम नहीं करता तो उसका फायदा वह उठा सकती हैं । उसी तरह से आप सही काम नहीं करेंगे तो हम उसका फायदा उठाएंगे । लेकिन हम तो आप को आगाह कर रहे हैं । इस समय हम ऐसे विरोध की भूमिका अदा कर रहे हैं जिसके लिए कहा गया है—

निन्दक नियरे राखिए आंगन कुटी छवाय ।
इसलिए मेरी बात को इस समय इसी स्परिट में लीजिए ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । मेरा सुझाव है कि सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों से किसानों और गरीब लोगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कई स्थानों पर अवर्षा के कारण पेय जल का संकट विद्यमान है । वहां कुएं सूख गए हैं और हैंडपाइप में भी पानी नहीं आ रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य सरकारें जिलों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति का पता लगायें और इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित कार्यवाही करें ताकि पेय जल संकट दूर हो सके । साथ ही तत्काल वसूली रोकने के आदेश दिए जाने चाहिए । इसके अलावा ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में अधिक से अधिक काम शुरू किया जाना चाहिए । ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत अधिक काम नहीं हुआ है और बहुत सी जगहों पर तो काम बिलकुल ही शुरू नहीं हुआ है । उस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य भी अपने क्षेत्रों की स्थिति से अवगत होंगे । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज और पैसा बांटा जाए ताकि इसके अन्तर्गत अधिक से अधिक

काम शुरू हो सके और जो भूमिहीन तथा खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है, उनकी बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके।

अन्तिम सुझावों के रूप में कुछ बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। डीजल का जहां कहीं भी कोई संकट है उसको दूर किया जाए। जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि सरकार ने बताया है, अगर वह सही है कि 9-10 घंटे बिजली की आपूर्ति की जा रही है तो जितना सरकार कहती है उतनी बिजली की आपूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही नहरों के द्वारा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कराई जानी चाहिए। भविष्य में सिंचाई के लिए व्यापक तौर पर योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार वाटर रिसोर्सेज को ठीक ढंग से नियन्त्रित करके बिजली के संकट को भी बहुत हद तक आप दूर कर सकते हैं, सिंचाई के साधन भी उपलब्ध कर सकते हैं तथा बेरोजगारी को भी बहुत हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि कुछ स्थानों पर निःशुल्क भोजनालयों की व्यवस्था भी की जाए। ऐसा न करने से कुछ स्थानों पर तो लोगों के प्राण ही निकल जायेंगे। इसलिए जहां पर आवश्यक हो वहां राज्य सरकारों को निःशुल्क भोजनालय स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are about 33 Hon. Members who want to take part in this discussion. I would therefore request the Members from the Congress-I side to please speak briefly so that most of the Members could get a chance to place their suggestions and views before the Government. So, if they are brief, it will be good and every Member would be able to put forward his viewpoint. Now, I call upon Mr. Narasimha Reddy.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last 2½ hours we have been discussing on this problem. One thing is very clear that this year, unfortunately, we are suffering under a very severe drought. I do not want to give more examples in support of this because many Hon. Members have already thrown sufficient light on this subject. But one thing I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that this year drought situation is more severe than what it was in 1979. In support of this, I want to give only one example. Sir, as per the Meteorological Report, our country is divided into 35 meteorological sub-divisions. In 1979, there was less of rainfall in 15 sub-divisions. This year, there has been a less of rainfall in 21 sub-divisions. So, this alone goes to prove that this year drought is more severe than it was in 1979. I do not want to go into this matter further because many of our Hon. Members have already mentioned this point. Many Hon. Members have thrown sufficient light on how to make hotch-potch arrangements, which is a short-term solution. This is what we have been seeing for the last so many years. As recently as 1979, hardly three-four years back, we were faced with a severe drought condition, and again this year we are faced with a severe drought situation. If on every such occasion, we think of temporary measures like only sending some teams, finding out some methods, postponing the revenue collection, starting some Food-for-work programme, make some cash payment or construct some roads, I am only sorry to say that we are not going to solve the problem permanently.

Sir, the entire nation is looking to the deliberations of this House and is expecting some decision for solving this problem, which is there after every two or three years in our country. I would only make a few suggestions as to how we should solve this problem on some permanent basis.

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

What are the reasons why we are faced with such frequent droughts in this country? One of my Hon. Friends has already stated the way in which we are destroying the forests. This is one of the reasons for such a situation. For example, today as per Agricultural Commission's Report, we are consuming 210 million cubic metres of wood every year, while the output which our present forests are capable of is 50 million cubic metres. That means that about 150 million cubic metres of wood we are consuming from our existing forests. If we do not improve our plantation, improve afforestation, and if this trend of destruction of forests in our country continues, I am afraid, by a simple arithmetic we will know that we will not have any forests after 15 years in this country. After that, perhaps every year will be a drought year. I would draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this very important point. We must pay prompt attention to this matter to save our country from droughts in future.

Lastly, there is another very important point. Our leaders and senior engineers have discussed this issue earlier, and they have formulated their plan and given certain suggestions. Certain reports of various Commissions are also available in our libraries and in the Ministries. If we open their pages, they have said that fortunately or unfortunately, while on the one side there is drought in our country, we are faced with floods on the other side. If we want to save this nation from the droughts in future, we will have to take some bold steps. For that we may have to sacrifice certain facilities like Colour T.V. etc. Today, we as also the world have made tremendous strides in the technological field. The only alternative to save ourselves from the drought situation would be to try to take the flood waters through the canal system to the drought areas.

We will have to take a decision on this in this House and the Hon. Minister has to give us an assurance for that. Unless we take up this question very seriously, I am sorry we will be faced with a very dismal situation in future. Now, we are getting drought every three-four years, after ten-fifteen years, perhaps every year will be a drought year. We all know the way the population is increasing. We will not be able to get anything, we will have to kill each other and eat each other's meat.

I would also like to tell the Hon. Minister that we may expect rabi crop to be good this year, if from tomorrow onwards there is a very good rainfall, but because of late monsoon, our yield will definitely go down by 15-20%, and our target for kharif season will definitely fall below what we expect. When we know that we are going to have 15-20% low yield, we will have to prepare the ground to face the situation in future.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who has at the appropriate time brought this Resolution on the drought situation prevalent in the country. This country has been facing for many years the recurring phenomena of drought on the one side and floods on the other side. When the South India is reeling under acute drought, the North India is flooded, destroying the tenements of farmers, the crop and the cattle of the farmers. For a change this year the North Indian States are facing acute drought. The Hon. Members who preceded me were at pains to picture the havoc caused by drought in many States in North India.

When we from the Opposition Benches say that two-thirds of the

country is afflicted by drought, the members from the Government benches deny that and say that only 13 districts in the country have been facing drought ; the rains have come in many parts of the country and according to the forecast of Meteorological Department there would be downpour in other parts of the country too. I do not want to join issue with the members on the other side, but I would say that drought is a national issue to be fought from all sides of this House, and it is not just a debating issue here.

In reply to a question raised yesterday, the Hon. Minister of Agriculture stated that the 12 Point Programme of Hon. Prime Minister, formulated in 1979, has been brought to the notice of the State Governments facing drought situation. We should know whether all the State Governments are implementing the 12 points of our Prime Minister, whether the States are facing any problems in implementing any of the points of the Prime Minister and whether by implementing these 12 points, the State Governments have been able to ward off the drought. I request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to explain to the House in detail the 12 points of the Prime Minister and also the implementation of these 12 points by the States, while he is replying to this debate.

According to governmental statistics, the annual loss of crops, cattle, property etc. due to drought and floods is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 900 crores. It is really a big sum to lose for a poor country like ours and that too year after year. In this valuation, the loss of human lives has not been calculated. You know, Sir, that human lives are invaluable. The Hon. Minister should take effective steps at least to minimise this annual loss.

Sir, the worst sufferers in the drought and floods are the people below the poverty line. According to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, one whose annual income is less than

Rs. 3,500 is considered to be living below the poverty-line. According to the Central Panning Minister, 40 crores of people are getting daily wage of 75 paise to one rupee and they are considered to be below the poverty-line. There is this contradiction in the contentions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Hon. Minister of Planning—Rs. 10 per day as the wage and Re. 1 per day as the wage. By referring to this, I want to stress the fact that these people are the victims of drought and floods and their woes should be looked into by the Govt. of India. This House should formulate constructive guidelines for the Government to implement in combating drought. Just a discussion under Rule 193 or a Special Mention about drought is not going to solve the problems of the people. We discuss here vehemently ; points and counter-points are put forth. At the end of the discussion the Hon. Minister gives assurances galore. After that, rains come and all the assurances are washed away. This debate is forgotten and the assurances are given a go-by. I am sorry to say that this kind of discussion has become a monotonous routine and a ritual. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture should formulate a time-bound programme for combating drought and floods.

So far as Tamilnadu is concerned, the Southern districts are chronically afflicted by drought. Ramanathapuram district is worse than the arid zones of Rajasthan. For decades this district is the victim of drought. There is no drinking water. How could they have water for cultivation ? Tamilnadu has no perennial rivers. We are a riparian State and we have to live with waters being supplied by the neighbouring State. Yet, we have made advancement in agriculture. Unless the acute drought in Southern Districts is eradicated, we will not be able to save the people living there from complete extinction. In many places of my Coimbatore, particularly in Palladam and other adjacent areas, there is no drinking water. In this late 20th century, the common sight is

[Shri Era Mohan]

that the women walk a distance of 10 to 15 miles to have one pitcher of drinking water. The water has become the life and death question for the people in Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Sir, I demand immediate national level planning for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the people here.

Sir, the Thanjavur District is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu. The Thanjavur Delta has been getting water from Cauvery for centuries. But, after independence, the supply of Cauvery water has become a dispute between three States in the South. The Government of Karnataka has constructed series of dams on the river Cauvery—Krishnarajasagar Dam, Kabini Dam etc. Now the Thanjavur delta is at the mercy of Karnataka Government. If the present stalemate in the supply of Cauvery water continues, then the Thanjavur district will become the arid zone like the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. The Government of Tamil Nadu sent an SOS to Karnataka for the supply of 12 TMC of water, in order to save the Kuruvai crop. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has condescended to supply to one TMC water from the river Cauvery. We cannot allow this dispute to linger much longer. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture should use his good offices in resolving this dispute so that agricultural production in Tamil Nadu is not impeded. We are paying only lip sympathy to national integration. The national integration can be a real thing when the river water disputes are solved in the interest of the people of the country.

Similarly, the west-flowing river waters are going waste into Bay of Bengal. The west-flowing rivers originate in Tamil-Nadu and the Kerala State is not using all these waters, since water is abundant in Kerala. If these waters are diverted to western side, the drought-prone areas of Tamil Nadu will get the much-needed water. The Central Government has constituted

two Committees to study this question. The Committee constituted by the Central Planning Commission is reported to have submitted an interim report. I want to know when the other Committee is likely to submit its report and what plan of action is going to be formulated by the Government of India for utilising the waters of west-flowing rivers.

This question assumes grave significance if you know, as per the figures furnished by the experts of the Government, that only 40% of the available waters is being utilised for irrigation purposes and the remaining 60% is going waste into the sea. If we formulate plans for utilising this 60% of waters going waste into the sea, then we will be able to supply foodgrains to the entire country. I demand that a perspective national plan should be formulated for this purpose of utilising the waters going waste into the sea and also for utilising the flood waters. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture, I have no doubt, will exert himself in this regard.

Sir, the rivers must be declared as national assets by the Central Govt. Then only the river water disputes can be solved without delay. Secondly, due to economic reasons we will not be able to link Ganges with Cauvery. But this scheme should be implemented in stages. First, we can link Cauvery with Krishna, then Krishna with Godavari, Godavari with Narmada and in the end Narmada with Ganges. This will eradicate drought in Southern States and floods in Northern States. This will bring in real national integration.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important issue. In Coimbatore, where there is acute paucity of water, over 2500 acres sugar cane has been cultivated under an exclusive agreement with the Chittoor Co-operative Sugar Factory for the supply of 1 lakh tonnes of sugarcane. Now nearly the entire quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of sugarcane is ready for harvest. But for the past 45 days there

is strike in this sugar mill, as a consequence of which the sugarcane crop is standing without being harvested. The cultivators under the agreement cannot sell this to anyone else. If this situation continues, they will have to burn 1 lakh tonnes of sugarcane. It will be a terrible national loss. This critical situation should be averted. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture should use his good offices in getting this strike in Chittor Cooperative Sugar Mill called off, so that one lakh tonnes of sugarcane can be harvested and supplied to this Mill. Some fifteen days back I had sent a telegram to the Kerala Chief Minister, Shri Karunakaran and I have not so far received any reply from him. Sir, we cannot allow the sugarcane growers to incur this heavy loss.

Before I conclude, I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to intervene in this matter and take appropriate steps for saving sugarcane crop of 1 lakh tonnes, without being burnt to ashes.

With these words I conclude my speech.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): It would appear that Himachal Pradesh is without drought. In fact, it is not so. Certain parts of the State have their natural share of the rains. But there are two or three districts and certain areas of other districts which are not having adequate rains and the crops have been damaged. Most unfortunate is the situation because the State has been going through a series of natural calamities. The State Government has brought it to the notice of the Central Government. A memorandum has already been submitted by the State Government to the Central Government. I would like to quote a few sentences from the Memorandum:

‘During kharif 1980, severe drought conditions prevailed almost throughout the State. A bumper 1981 rabi

crop and fruit production were expected but the Pradesh experienced unprecedented hailstorm accompanied by high velocity winds in the months of April and May, 1981.. The wrath of nature, however, continued and erratic monsoons caused drought and extensive damage to kharif 1981 crop to the tune of Rs. 26 crores. But the Central Govt. gave 10% i.e. about Rs. 2.65 crores as central assistance”.

This year also the kharif crop has been damaged. In Una, Hamirpur, Solan, Mandi and some parts of Kangra Districts the crop has virtually been destroyed.

It seems ironical that in a State which has enough potential of irrigation, the situation should be so critical. In fact, this has been caused by the fact that while the rivers of the State have been harnessed to provide irrigation for other States, in the local areas irrigation has not been allowed. I remember that during 1975, 76 and 77 some people tried to lift water from Gobindsagar Dam, but they were dissuaded from doing so. I request the Central Government to see that the State Government and the people of the State are allowed to use the water from within the territory of the State. I also request that the water which is flowing through the territory of Himachal Pradesh should also be allowed for irrigation purposes to the State of Himachal Pradesh. So far the use of water from both the lakes which have been formed in this area i.e. Gobindsagar lake and Pong Dam lake, has not been allowed on a liberal scale. If this is allowed, then we can overcome the situation. The irrigation facilities have to be provided to the State of Himachal Pradesh on a scale which may require liberal assistance from the Centre.

I want to give the figures regarding our State. The total area of the State is 55 lakh hectares. Out of this area 6.01 lakh hectares is cultivated. But it depends upon the natural

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

rainfall. In the absence of rainfall as in these days, we are put to great hardship. Some people have the erroneous impression that the entire State is a fruit producing area. That is not so. Fruits are produced at the elevation of 4000 to 5000 feet. Below this, there is a large chunk of the State which is depending upon agriculture as the main source of income. Especially districts like Solan, Una, Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur are the areas where we have to depend mostly on agriculture. There are some upper reaches in Kangra District itself which are fruit producing areas.

We are happy that irrigation happens to be the first point in the new 20-Point Programme. The irrigation facilities in the State are required on a large scale. There is a lot of talk about afforestation and felling of trees in Himachal Pradesh. I may bring out the fact here that afforestation is a 'must'. Soil erosion causes heavy damage to the soil. So, in Himachal Pradesh soil conservation programme has to be undertaken on a large scale. I think about two years back our Government forwarded a scheme for reclamation of land in Una district. There is a particular river called Swan, which causes heavy damage to soil of both districts, which are otherwise fertile like the districts of Punjab. If that scheme is to be put through, the huge cost of Rs. 30 crores has to be assisted by the World Bank. If the Central Government recommends this case to the World Bank, and assistance is forthcoming, then Una and some other districts of Himachal Pradesh can become the granary for the whole State and the State can become self-sufficient in agriculture. We are lucky to have all these resources and we would be willing to have more and more afforestation. But in certain areas irrigation and soil conservation programmes are a 'must', for which Central

assistance should be provided on a large scale.

I will mention some figures to indicate what happens whenever a calamity occurs. A study team is sent from here and that team takes a long time in assessing the actual damage with the result that by the time the relief arrives, the necessity for it is so acute that the people are beyond help. In this connection, I would read out a letter which our Revenue Minister has written to all the Members of Parliament from our State. He says:

"The State Government had earlier requested for similar relief for damages which had occurred due to heavy snowfall/hailstorm in February and March, 1982. Against our estimated losses of Rs. 32.15 crores, the Central assistance of Rs. 3.26 crores has been sanctioned recently on 18-6-1982".

You can imagine the plight of the affected people. While the natural calamity occurred in February and March, the assistance was sanctioned on 18th June, 1982, after a period of four months. The Revenue Minister goes on:

"The time lag between the two calamities of February 1982 and May 1982 is so short that an erroneous impression has been gained that the losses of May 1982 are nothing but repetition of February 1982".

This is not so. Even new damages have been caused by the second calamity, which require fresh relief.

So, in order to tide over these difficulties what I would suggest is some sort of permanent relief committee, with representatives from the States concerned and the Centre, should be set up so that whenever there is a calamity of any type, be it flood,

drought, excessive rain, hail-storm or snowfall, that machinery is put into operation immediately and the whole thing is done within a matter of, let us say, 30 days. Whenever there is damage to the crops by heavy rains or storm, when house or property is damaged by excessive rain, unless relief is provided within a fortnight or so, because of the further rains, they are damaged still further and become beyond repair. Similarly, if the crops are damaged by drought, unless food and fodder are immediately rushed to a State like Himachal Pradesh, nothing can be done, because anything despatched from Delhi or Simla will take one week to reach that area. So, the distribution machinery has to be set up on a proper scale.

At present the distribution work is entrusted to the revenue department officials. Whenever the crop is damaged by drought, hail-storm or snow storm, the revenue officer goes to the affected villages, takes stock of the situation, collects data and passes it on to the State headquarters. This results in further delay, because the revenue officers have other multifarious duties. They have to look after the other work of the State administration, besides this. So, I suggest that some sort of permanent department of the Government should be set up at the Centre and in the States so that soon after a natural calamity, be it drought, flood or hail-storm, this department exclusively deals with it and the State does not have to depend upon other departments. Now that happens is 4 to 5 departments come into the picture and co-ordination becomes difficult and time-consuming. So, in order to overcome and tide over the difficulties caused by the natural calamities like drought etc., we should have a permanent machinery at the Centre and the State level so that co-ordination becomes easier between these two permanent departments.

Moreover, aid should be given liberally to the State of Himachal Pradesh

for harnessing its own river potential for irrigation purposes and for soil conservation programme, so that not only these man-made difficulties can be overcome but even nature-made calamities can also be overcome and the people can heave a sigh of relief, and that is possible only if the Central Government comes to the rescue of the people of our State immediately.

17.00 hrs.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : सभापति जी, अभी वर्षा की कमी के चलते देश के अधिकांश भाग में सूखे की हालत पैदा हो गई है, जो अकाल का रूप लेने जा रही है। जैसा हम जानते हैं बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में बहुत ही बुरी हालत है। इस सुखाड़ का दायरा बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसमें प्रकृति को दोष देने का सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रकृति से लड़कर ही हम इन्सान इतने आगे बढ़े हैं और बढ़ते जायेंगे।

जो 9 राज्य मैंने अभी गिनाये हैं, उनका 76 प्रतिशत इलाका पूरा सूखाग्रस्त हो गया है। जहां खरीफ की फसल लगभग मारी गई वहां आगे रबी की फसल के लिये भी पूरा खतरा पैदा हो गया है। जहां तक यह सवाल है कि इसके लिये हम क्या कर सकते हैं, मेरा इस मायने में आग्रह होगा कि सदन इस पर विचार करे कि हमारी व्यवस्था और हमारी सरकार इसके लिये किस हद तक जिम्मेदार है।

हमारे कृषि मंत्री सर्वज्ञ होने का दावा करते हैं और आपके आग्रह के बावजूद उन्होंने न विद्युत मंत्री और न सिंचाई मंत्री को यहां आवश्यकता समझी और अब उन्होंने अपनी भी आवश्यकता नहीं समझी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी आयेंगे ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भाः आयेंगे, लेकिन इतना बड़ा दावा किया जो उनने लिये बहुत भारी है ।

मैं थोड़ा हवाला आपको दे देना चाहता हूं । 1973 ईस्वी में इस सदन में मैंने आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाई थी और उस समय के योजना मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री डी० पी० धर ने कहा था कि राजस्थान नहर, गंडक नहर और कोसी नहर के काम को इस तरह की परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये शीघ्र पूरा करेंगे । मैं उनके भाषण का उद्धरण दे रहा हूं जो 4-4-1973 का इसी सदन का है :—

“Efforts would, however, be made to provide funds to complete the Western Kosi Canal, Rajasthan Canal and Gandak projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan.”

पांचवीं पंचसाला योजना तक इस कार्य को पूरा करना था । पांचवीं पंचसाला योजना का काल पूरा हो गया लेकिन इनमें से किसी की भी पूर्ति का काम नहीं हुआ और गहरी आशंका यह है कि छठी योजना में भी आप पूरा करने नहीं जा रहे हैं । जहां तक घनराशि का सवाल है, उस वक्त के योजना मन्त्री ने राज्य सरकारों को कहा था, मैं उद्धरण दे रहा हूं :—

“I told them that if they took some area under the integrated development programmes, the Central Government might like to come forward in assisting them to the extent possible. There is no question of taking over the projects from the Government of Bihar,”

मैंने उस समय मांग की थी कि बिहार सरकार इस मायने में निकम्मी है, उसका दृष्टिकोण अन्धा है, इसलिए आप अपने हाथ में ले लीजिए । उन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया कि हम इसको ले लेंगे । उन्होंने फिर कहा था :

“I can assure the Hon. Member that the Planning Commission and the Central Government are very keen to complete, as far as possible by providing adequate resources, those of the projects which are capable of quick fruition.”

अगर यही तीन नहर योजनाएं पूरी हो गई होतीं तो हम अपने देश को कृषि में ही नहीं सभी मामलों में बहुत पहले स्वावलम्बी बना सके होते, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं हुआ है । नहीं होने के पीछे कुछ ऐसी कहानी है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन इस पर गौर करे ।

एक कोसी के डैम का सवाल था, उसके बारे में मुझे जवाब मिला, मैं एक सरकारी पत्र का उद्धरण दे रहा हूं कि क्यों हमने उस डैम को नहीं किया :—

“The construction of the high dam was postponed to a later stage as at that time there was no market for the huge block of power and stored water was not required for irrigation”

मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि उससे 69 लाख एकड़ फीट स्टोर्ड वाटर उपलब्ध होता, लेकिन उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि हमें सिंचाई के लिए इतना जल नहीं चाहिए । उससे 18 लाख किलोवाट बिजली मिलती, लेकिन कहा गया कि इतनी बिजली हम खर्च नहीं कर सकते । यह पत्र 1975 का है, जो मुझे मिला था । यह मामला उससे पहले का है ।

आज जो संकट है, क्या उसके लिए कोई जवाबदेह होगा ? क्या किसी पर जिम्मेदारी आएगी ? क्या इसके लिए किसी को सजा भुगतनी पड़ेगी ? यह सदन और देश के विचारने का मामला है ।

गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र का पूरा इलाका करीब-करीब पानी पर तैर रहा है । पानी को नीचे से ऊपर लाना है । कुछ इलाकों में लाया गया है, इसलिए जान बची हुई है । बाकी इलाकों में नलकूप नहीं हैं । वहाँ नलकूप हैं, वहाँ बिजली नहीं है ।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, पूरे देश में बिजली का संकट है और पूरे देश में बिजली की कमी है और उसे पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है । हमारे देश के लिए विद्युत का सब से बड़ा, सब से सस्ता और अनन्त स्रोत है जल-विद्युत का स्रोत, जिसके लिए हिमालय और उसके ग्लेशियर अखण्ड भंडार हैं, जिसका अभी तक पूरा तो क्या, दशमांश उपयोग भी नहीं किया गया है ।

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

1978-79 में विद्युत की अखिल-भारतीय सालाना प्रति-व्यक्ति उपलब्धि 150.73 किलोवाट, समूचे बिहार की 87.15 किलोवाट और उत्तर बिहार की 23.60 किलोवाट थी । 1980-81 में थोड़ी प्रगति हुई और सारे देश के लिए फिगर बढ़ कर 155.62 किलोवाट हो गई, लेकिन समूचे बिहार के लिए वह घट कर 82.58 किलोवाट रह गई और उत्तर बिहार में वह घट कर 14.82 किलोवाट हो गई । जहाँ देश भर में बिजली की उपलब्धि 5 किलोवाट बढ़ी, वहाँ बिहार में

वह साढ़े पांच किलो और उत्तर बिहार में 9 किलोवाट घट गई । यह आज की हालत है ।

श्री बालेश्वर राम और सिचाई मंत्री उत्तर बिहार के हैं । क्या वे महसूस करते हैं कि हम भारत का हिस्सा नहीं हैं ? उस सारे इलाके की घोर उपेक्षा की जा रही है । वहाँ के नलकूप बेकार पड़े हुए हैं । किसानों को इससे इतना गुस्सा है कि वे कहते हैं कि इन्हें तोड़ कर फेंक दें, अगर ये सूखे के वक्त काम नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो ये किस काम के हैं ।

सरकार का जवाब है कि हमने इस डैम को इसलिए नहीं लिया कि हम इतनी बिजली खर्च नहीं कर सकते, हमें इसके लिए उपभोक्ता नहीं मिल सकते थे । हमारी उपेक्षा का कारण क्या है ? इस बारे में इसी सदन में बहस हुई थी । कोसी कंट्रोल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री हैं । 1954 से लेकर 1975 तक उस बोर्ड की 30 बैठकें हुईं । लेकिन 1975 से 1982 तक उसकी एक भी बैठक नहीं हुई । जब मैंने इस सदन में यह आग्रह किया कि केन्द्र उसको हाथ में ले, तो सिचाई राज्य मंत्री, अंसारी साहब, ने जवाब दिया कि बिहार सरकार केन्द्र का सुझाव मानने को तैयार नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की सरकार किसी दूसरे दल की सरकार नहीं है । वह भारत सरकार के एक इशारे पर शीर्षासन करते हुए चली आएगी और उसके मुख्य मंत्री सिर के बल पर रेंगते हुए दिल्ली चले आएंगे । या जो हुक्म होगा वह करेंगे । लेकिन 5-8-80 को इसी सदन में एलान किया गया केन्द्र द्वारा कोसी कंट्रोल बोर्ड हम स्थापित करेंगे जिसके अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय सिचाई

[श्री योगेन्द्र भा]

मंत्री होंगे। यह क्यों एलान किया गया क्योंकि बिहार के कोसी कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड को मुर्दा बना कर रख दिया गया था। लेकिन बाद में बिहार सरकार ने उसको नहीं माना बिहार के अन्दर जो भारत सरकार है उस भारत सरकार की दरखास्त को बिहार सरकार ने नहीं माना। इसीलिए 5-8-80 को जो एलान हुआ वह अमल में नहीं आया। जियाउर्रहमान साहब के जवाब का मैं उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ, इसी सदन में उन्होंने पिछले साल जवाब दिया था—

“इस मामले को हमने उनके टेक-अप किया, लेकिन उन्होंने एग्री नहीं किया। उस के बाद प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के इन्टर-वेंशन से यह बात तय हुई कि पुराना कंट्रोल बोर्ड दोबारा रिवाइव हो, ताकि उसका फंक्शन तेजी से शुरू हो सके। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के इन्टरवेंशन से यह फैसला हुआ।”

यह उन्होंने जवाब दिया है। इसके बाद भी आज तक उस बोर्ड की बैठक नहीं हुई है। इसी सदन में सिचाई मंत्री ने कहा था, उन का कथन भी मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस की जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनको सेंटर अपने हाथ में ले और मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ माननीय सदस्यों को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बहुत सीरियसली इस बात को सोच रहे हैं और हम इस राय के हैं कि अगर अरली इम्प्लीमेंटेशन इन प्रोजेक्ट्स का चाहते हैं, तो हम को सेंटर के अख्तियारात एन्ट्री 56 के तहत बढ़ाने होंगे और हम उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हमारा पूरा इरादा है कि हम उस अख्तियार को अपने हाथ में लें।”

मैंने पूछा कि यह आपका जाती इरादा है या आपका फैसला है? तो उसका उत्तर उन्होंने दिया—यह सरकार की थिंकिंग है, मैं जियाउर्रहमान की हैसियत से बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं इस सदन के एक मੈम्बर की हैसियत से बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ वह हुक्मत के एक नुमाइन्दे की हैसियत से कह रहा हूँ और यह सरकार की थिंकिंग है।”

मैं समझता हूँ कि अब इससे साफ शब्दों में बात नहीं हो सकती है और फिर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र के इस एलान को ठुकरा दिया, नहीं चलने दिया। मगर बिहार में इस समय हा-हा कार है, देश के अधिकांश हिस्से में हा-हा कार है, सूखे के कारण तबाही है और किसान उस तबाही का मुकाबला करने में अपने को अक्षम पा रहा है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : तीन मिनट से ज्यादा हो गए।

श्री योगेन्द्र भा : लेकिन तीन मिनट के अन्दर आप यह क्या बहस कर रहे हैं। डागा साहब, आप जरा शान्त रहिए। मैं आपसे भी अर्ज कर रहा हूँ, मैं जो कुछ बोल रहा हूँ, आप भी उसे सुनें।

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : May be three minutes. But everybody should participate. (Interruptions) You are allowed to speak for 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you can give me an assurance that you will not go beyond even five minutes, I will allow everybody. Three to five minutes—all right.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : We require at least 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. The Minister will reply. You have got to represent only your own problem.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have had enough discussion. Please end it by 6 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha, please complete your speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any way, the Minister will have to reply by 6 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not for you. I am conducting the House. Yes, Mr. Jha.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : My suggestion is that this is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why, the Minister should reply in time and there should be Members present in the House. You must know the Government's point of view.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will take care of you. The Minister will reply to all the points.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You should abide by the consensus of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I am telling. The Minister will reply at 6 O'clock. It is for you to adjust your time.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Let the Minister, not reply. Why should the Minister reply at all ? He can send it subsequently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

(Interruptions)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो सदस्य हैं उनके अपने मिनिस्टर भी हैं और उनके नेता भी हैं, वे पूरा समय ले लें, उनको कौन रोकता है ? जो भी उन्हें तय करना हो वह कर लें ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि बिहार में आज हाहाकार मचा हुआ है लेकिन बिहार की सरकार सूखे से लड़ने की बात नहीं सोच रही है, वह बिहार की जनता से लड़ रही है। बिहार सरकार को सूखे से लड़ने की फुर्सत ही नहीं है। बिहार की सरकार अखबारों की स्वतन्त्रता पर हमला कर रही है। उसको न्यायपालिका की स्वतन्त्रता पर भी हमला करना है। वह बिहार में एक नया तूफान खड़ा कर रही है। क्या होगा वह तो आगे देखा जायेगा। फिलहाल मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दक्षिण बिहार में हाहाकार है, पूरा आरखण्ड का इलाका अकाल की स्थिति में पहुँच गया है। मध्य बिहार की भी वही स्थिति है। उत्तर बिहार जो बाढ़-पीड़ित इलाका हुआ करता था वहाँ पर भी सूखे से हाहाकार है। बिहार की सभी फोर्स, सारी राइफल की ताकत एक बस्ती को बाढ़ से बचाने के नाम पर लगी हुई है, वहाँ पर पचासों गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई हैं, महिलायें गिरफ्तार हुई हैं। सरकार की पूरी राइफल की ताकत लगाकर और संविधान का

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा.]

उल्लंघन करके बिना अर्जन किए हुए जवंदस्ती जमीन ले ली गई है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऐसा कहा गया है और धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी चाहते हैं इसलिए। दर्जनों गावों को इस प्रकार से खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

अब जो बिहार की स्थिति है उसमें बिहार के लोगों के सामने इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है कि अकाल का मुकाबला करने के लिए अब अकाल की जननी बिहार की सरकार का भी मुकाबला करे। राव साहब यहां पर आ गए हैं, मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि बिहार में सैंकड़ों पंपिंग-सेट्स बेकार पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए उन पंपिंग सेट्स को बिजली और डीजल की व्यवस्था करके शीघ्र चालू कराया जाए तो अभी भी कुछ हद तक खेती को बचाया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों में वसूली माफ करके, उन इलाकों को स्केरिफिसिटी एरिया घोषित करते हुए ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना को तुरन्त लागू किया जाए। साथ ही सिंचाई की जो नयी सुविधायें चालू की जा सकें उन को पूरा किया जाए। सरकारी वसूली को स्थगित किया जाए तथा निम्न वर्गों के लिए माफ किया जाए। मैं आपके जरिए से इस सदन और सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर फौरी कार्यवाही इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए नहीं की गई तो हम बादल को कुसूरवार नहीं समझेंगे, एक सितम्बर को सारे देश के किसान और खेत मजदूर आपके कार्यालयों को ठप्प करेंगे, प्रखण्ड कार्यालयों को भी ठप्प करेंगे। एक सितम्बर को अकाल लाने वाला सरकार से भी टक्कर लेने के लिए वे मजबूर हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आप अभी भी समुचित कदम उठाने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri C.A. Patil. Every Hon. Member from the ruling party shall not take more than 5 minutes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, this is not proper; you have to obey the Chair. If you are a successful parliamentarian, you must obey the Chair.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We can suggest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can suggest, But I have said, 5 minutes. At 6 O' Clock, the Minister will reply.

Shri C. A. Patil.

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL (Ahmednagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House has discussed at great length the drought situation created by the erratic nature of weather and, at many places, due to failure of monsoon. For the last three weeks, more than 10 States have only erratic monsoons and the country is reminded of the bare fact that it is now dependent on the vagaries of monsoon.

We all know that in Assam, the farmers are scanning the skies and waiting merely for the blessings of monsoons.

The situation in Bengal is also very precarious and out of 355 blocs, practically 281 blocs are suffering from scanty rains.

The situation in Bihar is also very serious.

When we go to U. P. we find that practically more than 40 districts are suffering from erratic monsoon.

Even in Punjab and Haryana, we see that the paddy crop is spoiled on a large scale.

In Karnal which is known as the Bowl of Rice, the sowing and transplantation has taken place but, because of dry spell, the crops are drying up and the farmers are very much agitated and find it very difficult to cope up with the situation.

If we go to Madhya Pradesh, in the districts round about Gwalior, Rewa and other districts, particularly Chhattisgarh North and South, the condition of crops is also very bad. The people are under the spell of drought and severe famine.

The drought in Rajasthan is chronic. For successive five years, millions of people in Rajasthan are groaning under the heavy impact of drought and famine. The position of supply of fodder to lakhs of cattle has become very very bad and critical.

If you go to Maharashtra, it is a case of fragile monsoon. In Konkan, the transplantation has started late and though some of the blocs have finished transplantation, because of the long dry spell, the plants are dying and the farmers are found in the grip of drought.

If we go to Western Maharashtra ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If every Hon. Member from the ruling party gets 5 minutes, I will allow all.

S H R I CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : I request that some respite may kindly be given to

us because some of the speakers have taken more than 20 minutes at least. A patient hearing should be permitted. I do not want more than 5 minutes and whatever time is given to me, is enough for me and patient hearing may be given to me. Our grievances may kindly be taken note of.

In the district of Ahmednagar which is a chronically drought-prone area, the case is very very sad. There is no sowing of khariff crop. The lands are dry. The lakes have been dried up. There is no water in the rivers. The dams have been dried up. Even the famous Sibsagar Dam which provides electricity to the industrial town of Bombay, is also below capacity. Most of the irrigated dams are below 35% capacity. In Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and also Vidarbha regions, the condition of irrigation are very very critical. My submission is that it is very necessary for us to take a serious note of the situation that is obtaining in the country today. It cannot be a question of this party or that party, we should also not get panicky. But the question remains that a serious thought, a serious application of mind, is necessary to meet the challenge that is facing the country.

Not only labourers but also farmers are the worst sufferers under these circumstances, because, the farmer has to maintain his cattle. When he is not in a position to get any crop from the land, there can be no question of his getting fodder and it is a liability on him to maintain his cattle. He cannot sell it and he cannot maintain it; it is a miserable thing that he is compelled to wait and see the gradual death of his cattle.

So, the question is this. Can this country afford to be indifferent

[Shri Chandrabhan Athare Patil]

to such calamities like drought and famine ? A permanent solution to this problem has to be found out. It is a challenge for the people of this country. We request our scientists to find out the causes of failure of monsoon. They should help the country by finding out the causes of failure of monsoon.

As many Members have stated, the main cause is that trees are being cut away, the forests are being butchered indiscriminately. It is reported in many scientific journals that the cruel felling and butchering of trees in African countries is causing a grave calamity to all the countries, to the whole world, to the whole universe : forests are the lungs of the countries and naturally of the human-beings, and if those lungs are punctured, then the humanity cannot survive. The same thing applies to our country also. Not only is it necessary to protect the forests but afforestation is also a must ; plantation, protection and nursing of forests are all necessary.

Under these circumstances, a harmonious coordination of sections between the States and the Centre is very necessary. Immediate provision of work to the landless labourers and farmers near their villages is a must.

Secondly, adequate supply of foodgrains to the villagers through the public distribution system is also very necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers and to save them from starvation. Not only are we required to save people from hunger but we have also to save the boys and girls who will have to abandon their education in such circumstances. The challenge is their, and only if a serious note of all these things is taken of we can certainly meet the challenge.

Under these circumstances, children and old people are the worst

sufferers. Supply of necessary medicines and also nutritious diet to children is necessary.

When we undertake the programme of providing people with famine work, the work must be productive in nature. Road-building alone should not be there. We can have construction of percolation tanks, nullah-building and, if necessary, levelling of the lands of small and marginal farmers.

I request the Central Government to take a serious note of all these things and help the States. The Centre and the States, with the cooperation of all the people, should meet this challenge and save the country from this calamity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Dalbir Singh.

I will call all the Members provided they do not take more than 3 to 4 minutes. There are still about 12-13 Members who want to speak. I seek your co-operation.

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मध्यप्रदेश का सवाल है, इसके 45 जिलों में से आधे से ज्यादा जिले सूखे से ग्रस्त हैं। इसके बावजूद हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने मध्यप्रदेश के अनाज के कोटे में बहुत कमी कर दी है। मेरी यही प्रार्थना है कि इतने बड़े प्रदेश के अनाज के कोटे में वे कमी न करें।

हमारे यहाँ जो ग्रामीण अंचल हैं जिनमें कि आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं वे आज बहुत त्रस्त हैं क्योंकि वे काश्तकारी पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन आजकल वर्षा की कमी के कारण काश्तकारी नहीं हो रही है और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है। आजकल ये लोग अपने अपने क्षेत्रों से पलायन कर रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका धान का कटोरा कहलाता है। यह छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका लगातार दस-पन्द्रह वर्षों से सूखे से पीड़ित है। हमारे प्रदेश की इकोनोमी पैड़ी क्राप पर निर्भर करती है। अब वहां पैड़ी न होने की वजह से प्रदेश की इकोनोमिक हालत खराब होती जा रही है।

छत्तीसगढ़ से लगा हुआ हमारे विध्यप्रदेश का इलाका है जिसमें कि चार जिले आते हैं। वह भी हमेशा अकाल से पीड़ित रहता है। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूं उसमें केवल तीन प्रतिशत सिंचित क्षेत्र है। वहां नदी-नाने हैं। नर्मदा का उद्गम वहां से हुआ है। बाणसागर बांध भी वहीं बन रहा है लेकिन बहुत धीमी गति से बन रहा है। यदि इस बाणसागर योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कर दिया जाए तो इन सभी जिलों को हम सिंचाई की सुविधाएं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको तीव्र गति से पूरा किया जाए।

आपका जो एफ० सी० आई० है इससे हमारे जिला प्रशासन और जिले के लोगों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। हमारे जो डीलर्स उन से गल्ला उठाने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको बहुत असुविधा होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप फूडग्रेस की सप्लाय पर कड़ी निगरानी रखें।

पूरे मध्यप्रदेश में आज चारे की कमी है, पीने के पानी की कमी है। अनाज की कमी है। वहां पर सीड मिलना जरूरी है। वहां पर स्केअरसिटी मेनुअल लागू होना चाहिए। अगर स्केअरसिटी मेनुअल लागू नहीं होता है तो इससे वहां के लोगों को राहत कार्यों में फायदा नहीं हो पाता है। मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

अभी तो रिजर्व बैंक ने 190 करोड़ रुपये कृषकों को देने के लिए मंजूर किए हैं इस कार्य को भी आप जल्दी से जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट करें और यह राशि किसानों को दें। मध्य-प्रदेश में लगातार अकाल पड़ने के कारण बहुत से श्रृण लेने वाले लोग डिफाल्टर हो गये हैं और डिफाल्टर होने की वजह से बैंक उनको कर्ज नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों के साथ बड़ी समस्या है। प्रदेश का प्रशासन और आप भी इस बात को देखें कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाम मिल सके और उन्हें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम दे सकें।

मध्यप्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके हमेशा अकाल की चपेट में रहते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ का पूरा का पूरा धान का इलाका ड्राट की वजह से बर्बाद हो गया है। पानी न होने की वजह से धान की फसल बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो गयी है। पहले थोड़ा सा पानी गिरा था लेकिन फिर नहीं आया। अगर अब पानी आता भी है तो भी वहां बीज की समस्या है। इस सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए आप स्केअरसिटी कार्यों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम दें। वहां अधिक से अधिक राहत कार्य खोलें। ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोग नारे लगाना या प्रोसेसन निकालना नहीं जानते हैं। वे तो यही देखते हैं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में कब काम शुरू किये जाएंगे, कब उनको काम मिलेगा। हमें ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक कार्य शुरू करने चाहिए जहां कि दलित और शोषित लोग रहते हैं। जहां शोषित लोग रहते हैं ऐसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लोगों का शहर की ओर पलायन हो रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए हम सब को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। यह हम सब का उत्तरदायित्व है, यह मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है।

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

एक बार मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पुनः अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिए जो गल्ले में कटौती की गई है, उस कटौती को निरस्त करके मध्यप्रदेश के गल्ले के कोटे में और वृद्धि करने का कष्ट करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Girdharilal Vyas. You are starting at 17-35. I shall ring the bell at 17-40 hours.

Mr. Basu, I shall call you. The Opposition is taking more time. I am adjusting the time. You have got to wait till then. This time the Opposition has taken more time. I think Mr. Vyas, every day, you speak at least on three subjects.

Shri Vyas.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार साल से राजस्थान में बराबर अकाल पड़ता जा रहा है और इस वर्ष भी पानी बहुत कम बरसा है और ऐसी संभावना है कि सारे राजस्थान में इस साल भी भयंकर अकाल होगा। ऐसे समय में भारत सरकार को राजस्थान की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए। राजस्थान में अभी भी बहुत से जिलों में बरसात नहीं हुई है, मगर राजस्थान की सरकार ने 31 जुलाई से फेमिन के सारे कार्य बंद कर दिए हैं। आप खुद ही सोचिए कि मजदूर काम पर नहीं हैं, बरसात नहीं हुई है, ऐसी हालत में उनको कहां से खाना मिलेगा और वे अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण किस तरह से करेंगे। इस बात को हमें गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर मजदूरों को डेढ़ रुपया और दो रुपया मजदूरी दी जा रही है। इस तरह से कैसे वे मजदूर अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकेंगे? इस बात को आप सही तरीके से आंकिए। जब मिनिमम वेज 9 रुपया है, फेमिन की हालत में 7 रुपया कर दिया है, लेकिन वहां पर दो रुपया मजदूरी मिल रही है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : चार-चार आने मजदूरी मिल रही है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दौलत राम जी ठीक कह रहे हैं। कहीं-कहीं 60-60 पैसे भी मजदूरी दी गई है। ऐसी हालत में भारत सरकार को राजस्थान सरकार को निर्देश देना चाहिए कि पूरा पैसा मजदूरों को दिया जाए, नहीं तो उन लोगों का गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। इसके अलावा 4-4, 6-6 हफ्ते से उनको पेमेंट नहीं किया गया है, तीन-तीन महीने से पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है, इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाए।

काम बंद करने के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार का कहना है कि ओवर-ड्राफ्ट है। अगर हम काम बंद नहीं करते हैं तो हम पैसा कहां से लाएं। भारत सरकार बहुत थोड़ा पैसा देती है। राजस्थान के लिए 7.74 करोड़ रुपए मार्जिन मनी रखी गई है। इसमें ऊपर खर्च करते हैं तो आप एड-वांस प्लान में एडजस्ट कर देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में किस प्रकार पैसा खर्च किया जा सकता है। इस बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मार्जिन मनी को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि फोडर, फूड, और पीने के पानी की बहुत आवश्यकता है। फोडर की बहुत कमी है, आज सौ रुपये क्विंटल में भी खाकला (भूसा) नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में फोडर का और फूड का इंतजाम करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

आपकी जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्रणाली है, उसके अन्तर्गत फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स को अधिक अनाज दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि बाजार में अनाज के दाम निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में गरीब आदमी की भलाई के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

पीने के पानी का भी बहुत अभाव है। आप जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में कहीं-कहीं खारा पानी है और 10-15 मील से पानी लाना पड़ता है। आपकी एजेंसीज के जरिए से लगाए गए हैण्ड पम्प और ट्यूबवैल्स सूख रहे हैं। ऐसी खराब हालत है। व्यवस्था को इस तरह से मजबूत किया जाए जिससे हर आदमी को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध हो सके। पिछले साल राजस्थान को 23.80 करोड़ रुपया फैमिन असिस्टेंस के तौर पर दिया गया था जबकि राजस्थान सरकार ने 255 करोड़ की मांग की थी। हर रोज दस प्रतिशत लोगों को भी काम पर अगर पिछले साल लगाया गया हो तो जो दो करोड़ की आबादी फैमिन से एफेक्ट हुई थी उस हिसाब से बीस लाख लोगों को ही काम मिल सकता था मगर राजस्थान सरकार पैसे के अभाव में दो तीन लाख लोगों को ही काम दे सकी। इतने कम लोगों को काम पर लगाया लेकिन फिर भी पैसा राजस्थान को अधिक नहीं दिया गया, कम पैसा दिया गया। मेरी मांग है कि असिस्टेंस की राशि को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को काम पर लगाया जा सके और उनको कुछ रिलीफ मिल सके।

पलडूज जब आते हैं तो 75 प्रतिशत सबसिडी दी जाती है लेकिन फैमिन में एक पाई भी नहीं दी जाती है। सारा रुपया जो दिया जाता है एडवांस प्लान से दिया जाता है। ड्रिफ्टिंग वाटर, पिवाई सबसिडी, ग्रेचुइटीस रिलीफ, कंटल कंजर्वेशन तथा फाडर अरेंजमेंट्स, ये सब जितने काम हैं इनको नान-प्लान आइटम्स में रखा गया है। कंटल को बचाने के लिए, इंसानों को बचाने के लिए जो काम किया जाता है उसके वास्ते कोई सबसिडी उपलब्ध नहीं होती है और इस खर्च को नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर में रखा जाता है। इससे राजस्थान को किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं मिलती है। जैसे के अभाव में सारी जो व्यवस्था है वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाती है। इसकी भी आपको कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

सेंटर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा असिस्टेंस सबसिडी के रूप में राजस्थान को देनी

चाहिये। राजस्थान पांच साल से लगातार फैमिन से निपट रहा है। हर साल सौ-सवा सौ करोड़ रुपया उसको राहत कार्यों पर खर्च करना पड़ता है जबकि भारत सरकार की तरफ से केवल 23-24 करोड़ रुपया ही उसको दिया जाता है। राजस्थान के फैमिन का अगर आप सौल्यूशन चाहते हैं तो पांच छः नदियां जो हैं उनका पानी अगर आप राजस्थान को उपलब्ध करवा दें तो निश्चित रूप से जहां पर क्रोनिक फैमिन पड़ता है, जो ड्राउट एफेक्टिड एरियाज हैं वे हरे भरे क्षेत्रों में बदल सकते हैं। राजस्थान कंनल—इसमें सबसे पहले आती है। फिर नर्वदा का पानी, माही, गंगा यमुना का पानी जो राजस्थान के हिस्से में आता है वह अगर आप राजस्थान को दिला दें तो जितने राजस्थान के वेस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, डैजर्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनको ड्राउट से बचाया जा सकता है, वहां खेतीबाड़ी की रक्षा हो सकती है और उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

डी पी ए बी, एन आर ई पी, आई आर डी पी आदि जो भारत सरकार की योजनाएं हैं इनसे पैसे के अभाव में राजस्थान को पूरी मदद नहीं मिल पाती है। आपने कहा है कि आधा पैसा राज्य सरकार लगाए तब आप देंगे। राजस्थान सरकार के ऊपर पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा ओवर ड्राफ्ट है। वह एक पैसा भी नहीं लगा पा रही है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पूरे का पूरा पैसा राजस्थान सरकार को दे ताकि इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा सके और लोगों को वहां रोजी रोटी मिल सके। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है। इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में आप अपना सहयोग दें।

ओला वृष्टि होती है तो अन्य राज्यों को आप पैसा देते हैं लेकिन राजस्थान को आप ने एक पाई भी नहीं दी है। जिन की रबी की फसल खराब हो गई है ओला वृष्टि से उनको कोई सहायता भारत सरकार की तरफ से नहीं दी गई है। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि ओलों से जब फसल मारी जाती है तो पूरा पैसा राजस्थान को आप दिलाएं ताकि गरीब किसानों को राहत मिल सके।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

वहां पर भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। इससे निपटने के लिए जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग आप दे सकें, देने की कृपा करें।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हायरस) : पिछले चार पांच साल से हमारे प्रदेश में भी भयानक सूखा पड़ा हुआ है जिस की वजह से स्थिति बहुत ही भयानक हो गई है। इसको प्रकृति का प्रकोप ही कहा जाएगा। जनता बहुत परेशान है। 30 जुलाई को कृषि मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि देश के नौ राज्यों में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और इन राज्यों में जितने जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

गुजरात में 20 में से 12 जिले, राजस्थान में 26 में से 24 जिले, पंजाब में 12 में से 11 जिले, हरियाणा में 12 में से 8 जिले, पश्चिम बंगाल में 16 में से 13 जिले, उत्तर प्रदेश में 57 में से 42 जिले, मध्य प्रदेश में 45 में से 39 जिले, महाराष्ट्र में 27 में से 18 जिले और बिहार में 31 में से 29 जिले। इस से स्पष्ट है कि देश का बहुत बड़ा भाग इस वक्त सूखे की चपेट में है और सरकारी सूत्रों का अनुमान है कि अगर यही हालत रही तो सूखे के कारण खरीफ के उत्पादन में 8 लाख टन की गिरावट हो सकती है। सूखे से कारण धान की फसल कुम्हला रही है।

कृषि उत्पादन देश होने के कारण 80 प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है और खेती ही उनका रोजी रोटी का मुख्य स्रोत है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले थोड़ी बहुत वर्षा हुई थी, लेकिन वह कम है। अगर यही वर्षा समय पर हो जाती तो कुछ लाभ हो

सकता था। वर्षा न होने के कारण खरीफ को तो नुकसान पहुँचा ही है, अगर यही स्थिति रही तो रबी को भी नुकसान पहुँचेगा।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला यह कि जहाँ-जहाँ सूखा पड़ा है और किसान, जनता पीड़ित है वहाँ पर लगान, आबपाशी तथा सहकारी और अन्य ऋणों की वसूली एकदम स्थगित कर दी जाय। दूसरे नहरों और बम्बों में तुरन्त पानी छोड़ा जाय और सब जगह से बिजली काट करके ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली ट्यूबवैलों को दी जाय और जो ट्यूबवैल खराब हैं उनकी तुरन्त मरम्मत करायी जाय। सूखे की वजह से जो लोग बहुत से बेरोजगार हो गये हैं उनको रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और वहाँ पर अन्य राहत के काम सरकार को खोलने चाहियें तथा बच्चों की फीस माफ होनी चाहिये। ऐसे मौके पर सबसे पहली बात यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्यूबवैल और पम्पिंग सैट्स के लिये सरकार को ऋण देना चाहिये और ऋण के नियमों को उदार बनाना चाहिये। देखा जाता है कि किसान को 5, 10 हजार रु० का ऋण ट्यूबवैल और पम्पिंग सैट के लिए मिलता है। लेकिन होता यह है कि जिस सहकारी बैंक से ऋण मिलता है वहाँ पर उनको आवे से अधिक पैसा रिश्वत के रूप में देना पड़ता है। और उस पर भी यह नाटक होता है कि बैंक के कर्मचारी मिले हुए होते हैं नकली डीलर से जहाँ पर पम्पिंग सैट और स्टार्टर नकली मिलते हैं और अधिक दाम पर मिलते हैं। सीधे बैंक काटकर डीलर को दे दिया जाता है। जब सरकार बिड़ला, टाटा और डालमिया को करोड़ों रु० का भुगतान बैंक से करती है और उनको छूट दी जाती है कि वह जहाँ से चाहें अपना कच्चा माल, मशीनरी खरीदें

तो किसान के साथ इस तरह की पाबन्दी क्यों लगा दी गई है कि आपको फलों जगह से ही चीज खरीदनी पड़ेगी ? वहां पर उनको नकली माल मिलता है और दुगने पैसे में मिलता है। अगर रुपया दे दिया जाय तो आधे पैसे में उनको अच्छा माल मिल सकता है।

किसानों और पशुओं के लिये पेय जल और चारे की अविलम्ब व्यवस्था की जाय। और जो लोग सूखे से बेरोजगार हैं उनको रोजगार तत्काल दिया जाय। सूखा क्षेत्र में व्यापारियों तथा दुकानदारों पर अंकुश लगाया जाय। होता यह है कि जहां पर लोग दैविक आपदा से परेशान हैं वहां पर व्यापारी लोग दुगने, चौगुने दाम पर चीजें बेचते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Such of those Hon. Members who have got a chance to speak, shall have to wait till the Hon. Minister replies.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : एक एक सदस्य 55, 55 मिनट ले और एक मेम्बर को 5 मिनट भी न दिये जायें तो हमारे साथ हकतलफी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को जारी रखते हुए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग मुनाफाखोरी और चोर-बाजारी करते हैं, और ऐसे वक्त में जब कि प्रकृति का बहुत बड़ा प्रकोप हो, लोग सूखा पड़ने से वैसे ही परेशान हैं और यह लोग दुगने और चौगुने दामों पर एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज को बेचते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह ऐसे दस्ते लगाये जो यह देखें कि लोगों की मजबूरी का ऐसे लोग फायदा न उठा पायें। सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों से उनको एसेंशियल चीजें मुहैया की जायें।

सूखे की दशा को देखते हुए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 190 करोड़ रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की है। इस रुपये को जल्द से जल्द बैंक से लेकर सरकार को किसानों को राहत पहुँचानी चाहिए।

ऐसे वक्त में जब कि गेहूं, चावल और दूसरे खाद्य पदार्थ एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे में जाने चाहियें, क्योंकि कहीं तो अकाल पड़ रहा है और कहीं लोग गल्ले को सड़ा रहे हैं, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जो एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे में इन चीजों को लाने ले जाने पर बैन लगाया हुआ है उसको तुरन्त हटाना चाहिये। सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में गल्ला पहुँचाया जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो देश में बुरी हालत हो जायेगी।

जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है, पश्चिम बंगाल में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि लोग लूट-खसोट पर उतारू हो गये हैं, वहां भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। मेरा निवेदन है कि खाद्यान्न पर, एक सूबे से दूसरे सूबे पर लाने ले जाने पर जो पाबन्दी है, उसको तुरन्त हटाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the Statement which was made by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture the severity of the drought situation and the enormity of the problem arising out of the drought situation has been made clear to the country through this House. I have got nothing against the Government as to the evaluation of the situation. But I would only remind the Hon. Minister and the Government that the situation which we are now facing

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today, because of the drought, is worse than the situation which prevailed in the country in 1979. Therefore, the Government should have a more serious approach to the problem. Only figure I want to quote to identify the enormity of the problem. 76% of the crop area in 9 States are officially admitted to be in the grip of grim drought. Naturally you would understand the gravity of the situation.

Now, as I do come from West Bengal, I also feel my responsibility to apprise the Government of the situation as prevailing today in West Bengal due to drought. According to the official figure available, in West Bengal crop losses already suffered have been estimated at one hundred crores of rupees and about 1.5 crore of population in 25,000 villages of the 12 districts of the State have been severely hit. This is the enormity of the problem that we are facing today in that State. Between 30 and 35 lakhs of agricultural workers who live by dint of their labour in others' fields have been rendered unemployed and they have got no scope of getting work at all, not to speak of any income. Many a time, it has been mentioned that the State Government has been passing through severe financial constraints. The constraint has been all the more bigger and heavier because of the ban imposed by the Government of India on the drawal of any overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India. I am not raising this question. But it is one of the financial constraints which renders the West Bengal Government incapable of meeting this very grave situation that is facing the State today.

As far as the public distribution system is concerned, I think, the Hon. Minister would admit that the quantum of offtake is increasing day by day, but the supply is being decreased

day by day. Thus, the entire system of public distribution is going to collapse because of non-supply of full quota of foodgrains from the Centre. This is the situation all over the country and the West Bengal I represent. My grouse against the Government is that they have not understood or realised the gravity of the situation. Even if you have realised that, you have not taken appropriate policy stand to meet the situation. Your policy is nothing, but it reflects cynical disregard, cynical indifference to the suffering people due to the drought conditions. I will give you some examples. I say that you follow anti people, cynical anti-people policy in complete disregard to their sufferings. The only policy of which we have been hearing is that the Study Teams would go to visit the affected areas. ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Drought conditions are not only in West Bengal, but throughout the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, and I said that the situation is grim all over the country. I also mentioned that 76% of the total crop in nine States was under the grip of drought. But since I come from West Bengal, it is my obligation to apprise the Government of the grim situation prevailing there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are an all-India leader, not a leader of West Bengal only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What has been the Government of India's policy? It sends Study Teams to study the situation. What is their function? Their only function is to have an inspection over the head of the State Government, and it has been a regular habit of the Study Teams to deflate the claim of the State Governments. It is all over, I do not say that it is for West Bengal alone. Wherever the Study Teams go, they go with the idea,

contaminated by the Hon. Minister, that the States always make higher claims, and the Study Teams have to cut their claims. That has been the practice. It is in human when our countrymen are suffering from miseries due to drought conditions. The Study Teams should really study the situation and should not go with the prejudiced idea that their duty is to deflate the claims, reduce the claims, and come to the Centre and say that so much claim is unjustified.

Then, many State Governments have requested for funds to meet the grim situation, but the Central Government has not responded. I would give you an example. So far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, they requested the Government of India that at least 28 crores of rupees should be advanced to meet the drought situation. As far as I know, not a single pie has so far been sanctioned, and the people of West Bengal numbering 1.5 crores are in the grip of grim situation. Take the example of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government requested—I do not say, claimed—for 256 crores and you have so far sanctioned not more than Rs. 37 crores. Just have an account of percentage. What was the request of Rajasthan State and what have you done? And still you claim that you are generous and benevolent. Then, Orissa requested for about 100 crores of rupees and I do not know what sum you have been so gracious enough to offer to the people of Orissa to meet the grim situation. Even the policy of NREC, which is the mainstay of the unemployed workers in the villages has been scandalous; the Central Government has decided to curtail expenditure on that account.

18-00 hrs.

How can you save the people?

Some of my friends just now mentioned that in Rajasthan, agricultural

labourer's wage has come down to Rs. 2/-. Somebody says it is 60 paise. I am not saying this. Sir, NREP is the only deterrent project. If you have the NREP, the economic muscles of the agricultural workers will get strengthened and they will be able to fight back the Jotdars and Zamindars. This is your specific class of interest. Therefore, you are not extending NREP, because expansion of NREP means some economic muscles of the agricultural workers where they will get some determined and fixed wages ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 6/-. That is an assured income to them. But you want to deprive them of this assured income just to help rich kulaks to be able to exploit the agricultural workers to the best possible economic extent. This is your economic theory. Therefore, this Government is anti-people, anti-working class, anti-agricultural labourers and anti-poor. This is the policy that this Government is pursuing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude because the Minister will reply at 7 O' Clock.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Prof. Ranga, I am telling the truth. Although you may not like this, but it is the truth. All the more scandalous policy of the government is to forcibly realise the debts, the government taxes and rents. Sir, it should not be the policy of a welfare government to realise forcibly the Government debts, taxes etc. Sir, I refer even to your State of Tamil Nadu. Under the distraint proceedings the peasants are being forced to repay the debts, rents and taxes. Sir, you will be astonished, you will feel surprised and sorry and sad that this has been done under the instructions of the World Bank. These World Bank people want that there should be distraint and warrant proceedings and that instruction is being followed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. That is a fact. Therefore, Sir, this Government's

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policy is not now to meet or fight the drought situation. I feel the Government should revise its policy having regard to the enormity, severity of the problem. From our side we pledge cooperation to the Government if it really desires to fight the drought situation earnestly.

श्री रणजीत सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के करीब 9 राज्यों में अकाल आ चुका है। लोग बहुत पीड़ित हैं। मैं सब से पहले यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार की स्थिति सबसे नाजुक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गया में क्या हाल है ?

श्री रणजीत सिंह : गया में भी वही हाल है। बिहार में अधिकतर जगहों पर ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि लोगों को खाने को अन्न नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि वर्षा नहीं हुई है और सिंचाई का अच्छी तरह आज तक कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। अकाल क्यों पड़ा, यह सब लोग जानते हैं। भगवान पर भरोसा कर हम लोग आज तक चलते आ रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि हम लोग सूखे से लड़ नहीं सके हैं।

हमारा चतरा क्षेत्र है। तीन जिले इस में हैं, पलामू, हजारीबाग और गया। इन तीनों जिलों में अधिकतर अकाल आया है और यहां की जनता तड़प रही है। यहां अधिकतर आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं जहां भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकार द्वारा किसी भी फँकट्टी का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है। वहां के मजदूरों को खेती पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है। वर्षा नहीं होने के कारण आज मजदूरों की स्थिति बहुत

खराब हो चुकी है। हमारे देश के कई एक भागों में जो अकाल पड़ा है उस से अधिक अकाल मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ा है। इसके पहले इरीगेशन से सम्बन्धित कई बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ बिहार की सरकार ने भारत सरकार को भेजी थीं लेकिन वे योजनाएँ भारत सरकार के पास पड़ी हुई हैं। आज से दो वर्ष पहले मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि हमारे क्षेत्र में मोहाने रिजरवायर, तिलैया ढोढ़ो रिजरवायर, मुरहर रिजरवायर, अमानत रिजरवायर और औरना रिजरवायर, नामक बड़ी योजनाएँ इरीगेशन के लिए बनी हैं लेकिन वाटर कमीशन ने उनको बहुत दिनों तक कागज पर रखा है। जब भी बिहार की सरकार इन योजनाओं को भारत सरकार के पास भेजती है तो कोई टेक्निकल ग्राउन्ड लगाकर वाटर कमीशन के बाबू लोग, जोकि यहां पर बैठकर सैलरी पाते हैं और मंत्री लोग उनका निरीक्षण नहीं करते हैं, उन योजनाओं को वापस भेज देते हैं। इसी कारण आज बिहार की स्थिति बदतर हो रही है। आज खुदा न खास्ता सिंचाई मंत्री बिहार के हैं लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो-जो स्कीम्स हमने बतलाईं उन सभी स्कीम्स का जवाब तार्किक हो जाता है, वे कहते हैं कि बिहार की सरकार ने भेजा था लेकिन टेक्निकल ग्राउन्ड्स पर उनको फिर वापस कर दिया गया है। उसके बाद फिर जब उन योजनाओं को यहां भेजा जाता है तब फिर यहां से वापिस कर दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ क्या कभी आपने उन स्कीम्स को देखने का कष्ट किया है, क्या कभी आप उन प्लेसेज पर गए हैं और क्या वहां की जनता से कोई बात-चीत की है? हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ही पहले इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, उनका ही यह जवाब था कि मैं इन्जीनियर्स को बुलाऊंगा और

सारी स्कीम्स को पूरा करूंगा लेकिन फिर भी वही जवाब दिया जायेगा। मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि यहां पर जो प्रोसीजर है और जैसे आफिसर्स हैं उनके चलते बिहार में ही क्या, सारे देश में पचास वर्ष तक अकाल कायम रहेगा। इसकी जिम्मेदारी सिंचाई मन्त्री, उनके कर्मचारियों, बैंक के मैनेजरो और राज्य सरकार के प्रबन्धकों पर है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल तार्किक भाषण दे देने से यह काम नहीं हो जायेगा, दिल्ली में अपने चैंबर में बैठकर फाइल डील करने से यह काम नहीं हो जायेगा; भ्रष्ट अफसरों को छुट देने से यह काम नहीं होगा बल्कि इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि मंत्री जी उन क्षेत्रों में जायें, जनता से बातचीत करें, वहां के इन्जीनियर्स के काम को देखें कि कितना पैसा लगाकर वास्तविक रूप से कितना काम हुआ है और कितना कागजी काम है। यह तो जो लांग टर्म मेजर्स हैं उनकी बात है लेकिन अभी जो अकाल आ गया है जिसके कारण जनता भूखी मर रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर राशन भेजा जाए और एन आर ई पी के अन्तर्गत कार्य आरम्भ किया जाए। साथ ही साथ बैंकों को डायरेक्शन दिए जायें कि वे घूस न लेकर अपना काम ईमानदारी के साथ करें वरना जनता उमड़ पड़ेगी। अब जनता तार्किक भाषणों से मानने वाली नहीं है। हमारे यहां पलामू, हजारीबाग और गया क्षेत्र में अधिक अकाल है, वहां पर केन्द्र से डायरेक्ट राशन सप्लाई की जाए। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भी लिखा जा चुका है। शुरू-शुरू में जब मैं जीत कर आया था तब मन्त्री जी ने वहां पर डायरेक्ट राशन भेजने की व्यवस्था की थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी स्पीच से आपको दुःखी होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है

क्योंकि मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लिए बोल रहा हूँ, वहां की जनता के लिए बोल रहा हूँ, प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए बोल रहा हूँ। इसलिए आप इसको तुरन्त लागू करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nityananda Misra. If every speaker sticks to his constituency and the State to which he belongs, then he can finish his speech within three minutes. I know if you want to finish your speech within three minutes, you can do it. I know it because I had been a member of the other House.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, because of the constraint of time, I shall speak a few words about the drought situation that is prevalent in most parts of the country at present. This has been caused by a dry spell which continued for a month or more ; and this drought condition that we are faced with today has completely threatened the prospects of a Kharif crop this year. This has created a bleak and grim situation, as far as the prospects of the Kharif crop are concerned.

Before the onset of the monsoon, unfortunately, we had a good shower of rain in the months of April and May ; and that was completely unseasonal, unexpected and irregular. At that time, we were told that monsoon this year would be very weak and delayed ; and this weather forecast has actually come to be true ; and we are faced with this predicament because there has not been any rain continuously for a period of one month, as a result of which the standing Kharif crop has been very seriously damaged and destroyed ; and it has threatened the prospects of Kharif crop this year.

[Shri Nityanand Misra]

As far as my State is concerned, we had a bitter experience of terrible cyclone which caused devastation and destruction of human life and property on a large scale; and in the trail of it, this drought has come which has also threatened the prospects of a Kharif crop. The crop in our State has been seriously affected and damaged; and particularly in my constituency where the topography is such that 60 per cent of the cultivable land is highland which is dry without any irrigation facility, as a result of this, this year, the crops that have been grown there like early paddy, jowar, oilseeds and pulses have been completely destroyed; and in the remaining 30 per cent of the cultivable land, which is a low land, 60 per cent of the crop has also been very badly damaged; and even in spite of the fact that we may have a normal rain in the rest of the monsoon season, it is not possible that these damaged crops can be revived again.

The agricultural operation has now been suspended with the result that 50 per cent of the agricultural labourers do not have any jobs; as a result of which a very critical and grim situation has been created. These poor agricultural labourers depend upon this agricultural operation for their livelihood and entirely depend on the wages that they get and lead a hand-to-mouth existence. They are faced with a very difficult situation because there is no employment for them because the agricultural operation has been more or less suspended, because there has been a failure of more than 60 per cent of the crops, as far as my constituency is concerned. Some of the agricultural experts in my State were thinking about the cultivation of fresh crops in the area where the first crop had already been damaged. But the possibility is very remote. Because, the farmers do not have the seed, do not have the resources

with them and do not have the necessary finances so that they can go in for a fresh cultivation of a new crop after the first crop has been very badly damaged. The situation has been very very aggravated, because there has been a steep rise in the price of rice and other foodgrains upon which these people depend. On the one hand, they do not have employment and on the other hand there has been a steep rise in the foodgrains. As a result, the situation has become very very critical for them. Now, under these circumstances, the prime need of the hour is that the Government must take very urgent and immediate steps for implementing some development work which will be employment-oriented, with the objective of providing some employment to the people so that they can escape starvation.

In my constituency there has been an agitation and nearly 370 people have already been arrested. They have been demanding that the area should be declared as 'drought-affected'. Unfortunately, it has not been done and I appeal to the Agriculture Minister. I make a fervent appeal to prevail upon our State Government so that this area which has been very seriously affected can be declared as 'drought-affected' and immediate relief measures are executed on a war footing with a certain amount of seriousness and sincerity, so that the people who are facing starvation there can be saved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. P. Sahu.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची) :
उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, आज हमारा सारा मुल्क घोर विपत्तियों से घिरा हुआ है। ईश्वर की कुछ ऐसी माया हुई है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से हमें सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ जहाँ स्थिति बहुत भयंकर है और खास तौर से मैं जिन दो

जिलों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—रांची तथा पालामू—वहाँ बिहार के अन्य जिलों के मुकाबले हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। लोगों ने मई महीने में धान का बिचड़ा बोया था, इस के अलावा भदई की फसल में मकई को भी बोया था और इस काम में लोगों के पास जो कुछ बीज घर में था सब खेतों में लगा दिया, ब्लाक से जो बीज कर्जा मिला उसे भी लगा दिया, लेकिन लगातार दो महीने से एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं बरसा। अभी हाल में ता० 26, जुलाई 27 जुलाई तथा 28 जुलाई को कुछ वर्षा हुई, लेकिन उस से भी कुछ लाभ नहीं हुआ वह सारा इलाका सूखा पड़ा है। कृषि विभाग के अनुसार बिचड़ा रोपने के 40 दिन के अन्दर लग सकता है, यहाँ तो उस को लगे हुए 65 दिन से अधिक हो गये—अब कहां से पैदा होगा ?

हमारे इलाके से पहले भी दो लाख किसान रोजी-रोज़गार के लिये पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर भागे थे और अभी अभी लौटे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : हिमाचल प्रदेश भी गये हैं।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : हिमाचल प्रदेश भी गये थे लेकिन अब वे सोच रहे हैं कि किस राज्य में जायें। मैं तो ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि पिछले सैकड़ों वर्षों में छोटा नागपुर में इस तरह की भयंकर स्थिति नहीं आई थी, लोग भूखों मरने लगेंगे, मनुष्य मनुष्य को खायेगा, इस के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। बड़े शहरों में अनाज की कमी होती है तो सरकार फौरन कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करती है लेकिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पहाड़ों पर ट्यूब-वैलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, कंए और तालाब सूखते जा रहे हैं,

जानवरों के लिये भी पीने के पानी का अभाव है। जिस भयंकर स्थिति से आज हमारे लोग गुज़र रहे हैं, उस स्थिति में वे भाग कर भी बेचारे कहा जायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, मैं इन शब्दों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र की भयानक स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। हमारे छोटा नागपुर के लोग बराबर सताये जा रहे हैं, उन के लिए कुछ विशेष इन्तजाम होना चाहिए, मैं ये बातें उन लोगों के लिए कह रहा हूँ जो वहाँ के पहाड़ों में बसने वाले हैं। नहीं तो, मैं आगाह करता हूँ कि जैसे मरे हुए चमड़े से तोहा पिघल जाता है, उसी तरह से गरीब लोगों की आह से क्या होगा, यह हम सब जानते हैं। मनुष्य मनुष्य को खाएगा और आप यह बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस के लिए सरकार उचित कदम उठाए और युद्ध स्तर पर इस अकाल की लड़ाई से लड़ने के लिए हम लोग तैयार हैं, हम लोग मेहनत करने को तैयार हैं और जो आप हमें ड्यूटी देंगे, उसे हम सभी लोग पूरा करेंगे। संसद में पार्टी-पॉलिटिक्स को भूल कर तथा दल से ऊंचा उठ कर हम लोग इस भयंकर अकाल में काम करने को तैयार हैं। इस वक्त तो सवाल यही है कि कैसे मनुष्यों को बचाया जाए और कैसे इस भयंकर अकाल से लड़ा जाए।

आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के प्रति अभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। मैं बहुत मुस्तसर में कुछ प्वाइन्टस आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में और दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पेड़ों का कटान होने की वजह से सब से बड़ी मुसीबत हमारे देश के अन्दर आई है। पहाड़ों की जो खूबसरती है, उस को खत्म कर दिया गया है और जितने पेड़ थे, उन का सत्यानाश कर दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इन के काटे जाने के कारण ही बारिश समय पर नहीं होती है। हमारे देश में हमारी सरकार बहुत अच्छे पग उठा रही है और हमारे मंत्री जी ने पिछले दिनों यह किथा है कि बिना सेन्टर की मंजूरी के और राज्य सरकारों की मंजूरी के पेड़ नहीं काटे जा सकते हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि आप को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में यह पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए कि 20 साल तक न तो पेड़ काटे जाएंगे और न इन की बिक्री होगी। जब ऐसा होगा तभी आकर देश बच सकेगा वरना स्थिति यह हो गई है कि पहाड़ियाँ नीचे धंस रही हैं और इस से नीचे के नदी-नाले भरते जा रहे हैं और नदी-नालों के भरने से हमारे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। जो सिंचाई के साधन थे, वे खत्म हो गये हैं और हमारे प्रदेश में भुखमरी पैदा होने की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं आप को साफ़ बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों आप ने 86 करोड़ रुपये के नुकसान का अन्दाजा लगाया था, बाफ़ की जो टीम हमारे यहां गई थी, उसने 86 करोड़ रुपये के नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया था और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को यहाँ से केवल 3.26 करोड़ रुपये की मदद मिली है। जून के बाद भी ओलावृष्टि से और तूफ़ान की वजह से हमारे बहुत से इलाकों में पेड़ गिर गये हैं। कितने ही सरकारी जंगलों का नुकसान हो गया है। हमारे जितने भी मवेशी थे, वे मारे गये और सारे प्रदेश में एक किस्म की ऐसी

हवा फैली हुई है कि अब हमारा कोई सहारा नहीं रहा है। रास्ते कट गये हैं और इतनी भारी ओलावृष्टि हुई है कि हमारे पूरे प्रदेश को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। शिमला जिले के अन्दर कोटखाई, रोहू, चुपाल, पांवटा साहब और सोलन आदि जगहों में, जो यमुना एरिया और गिरी के साथ लगे हुए हैं, जितनी भी जमीन थी, वह तबाह हो गई है। कई जगहों पर इतना भयंकर तूफ़ान आया और नदी-नाले इतने चढ़ गये कि उन के पानी से जमींदारों की जो अच्छी जमीन थी, जिस में पैदावार हो सकती थी, वह सब तबाह हो गई और आज वहाँ पर बिल्कुल बर्बादी नज़र आती है। अब अगर आप सिंचाई के साधन भी प्रोवाइड करें, तो वहाँ जमीन बची नहीं है। वहाँ पर जमीन रोज ब रोज घसती जा रही है, जिस के कारण वहाँ पर बहुत तबाही हुई है। मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जितने भी नदी-नाले हैं, उनका आप सर्वे करवाएं और कोई इस तरह का प्लान बनाएं, जिस से हमारे जो ये पेड़ हैं, हमारी जो यह सम्पत्ति है, वह बच सके।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि पहाड़ों में 60 फीसदी जंगल होने चाहिए लेकिन कागजों में अगर आप देखेंगे तो 35 परसेन्ट भी जंगल नहीं हैं। आप प्रेक्टिकल रूप में और राज्य सरकार के सारे तख्तीनों को अगर आप देखेंगे, तो यह पाएंगे कि वहाँ पर बहुत कम परसेन्टेज पेड़ों की है। आज पहाड़ों पर बहुत कम पेड़ रह गये हैं और इस देश के अन्दर रोज ब रोज पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पेड़ों में जो टक लगाया गया था, उस में जो आक्शन हुआ, उस में बड़ी धांधली मची थी। उन में 8-8 इंच जस्म

कर दिये गये और करोड़ों की तादाद में जो ऐसे पेड़ हैं, वे सब गिर जाएंगे। अब आप नई पौध नहीं लगाते हैं, तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि इस देश को तबाही के रास्ते पर हम ले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ठोस कदम उठाएँ।

जहां तक दूसरे इलाकों का ताल्लुक है कि राजस्थान में पानी नहीं पहुंचता है, या बिहार में कठिनाइयां हैं, वहां चीजों की कमी है तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सारा देश एक ही है और हमें सब इलाकों को समान मानना चाहिए। हमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पंजाब से ले कर हरियाणा तक नहर बन गयी है लेकिन वह पानी न मिलने की वजह से सूखी है। इस पर हमने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये हैं लेकिन इसका कोई यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं है। हमारा जो कश्मीर से ले कर हिमाचल प्रदेश तक का पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है उसको और कहीं से अनाज नहीं मिलता है। उसको पंजाब और हरियाणा से ही अनाज मिलता है। आप इस नहर के काम को तेजी से करवाएं ताकि यह नहर चालू हो।

जो हमारे यहां भाखड़ा डेम, व्यास डेम या दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश की तलहटी में हैं। इन डेमों की हिफाजत के लिए यह जरूरी है कि दरस्त काटना बन्द हों। उनमें जहां जहां नुकसान हो रहा है उसके लिए समुचित ढंग से एक सर्वेक्षण होना चाहिए तभी हम इन डेमों को बचा सकेंगे। सर्वेक्षण के बाद जितनी आर्थिक सहायता देने का अन्दाज लगाया जाए वह आर्थिक सहायता इन डेमों के लिए दी जाए।

हमारे यहां शिमला, सिरमौर और कुल्लु

जिलों में एक स्केब की बीमारी फैली हुई है जिससे कि फलों को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। फल सूख रहे हैं या काले पड़ रहे हैं। इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार को तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा (भिन्ड): सूखे के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा उठायी गई है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ और उसके आसपास का बहुत बड़ा भाग सूखे से ग्रस्त है। इस सूखे से राहत देने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। आशा है मंत्री जी उन पर ध्यान देंगे और हमारे प्रदेश के किसान लोगों को राहत देंगे।

हमारे यहां जो ट्यूबवैल हैं उनको बिजली नहीं दी जा रही है। इसलिए वे ठीक से नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। उनको चालू करवाया जाए। जहां जहां नहरें और माइनर इरिगेशन की हैं उन में तुरन्त पानी छोड़ा जाए ताकि किसान लोगों की फसल, अगर बारिश होती है तो भी, अगर नहीं होती है तो भी आगे चल सके।

दूसरे हमारे यहां पीने के पानी की बहुत समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। जब हम राज्य सरकार से बात करते हैं तो वह कहती है कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। कई जिलों में कुएं और ट्यूबवैल सूख गये हैं। हैण्डपम्प जो आपने लगाये थे, उनका पानी नीचे चला गया है इसलिए वे काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए घन की व्यवस्था की जाए।

हमारे यहां पशुओं की समस्या बहुत विकट है। चारे की कमी है। इसके लिए आप किसानों को सन्सीडी दें और चारे के

[श्री काली चरण शर्मा]

डिपो खोलें जिस से कि हमारे मवेशी जिन्दा रह सकें।

हमारे प्रदेश का अनाज का कोटा कम कर दिया गया है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि हमारे प्रदेश का अनाज का कोटा काफी बढ़ाया जाए।

आजकल खेतिहर मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है क्योंकि उनको खेती के काम करने से ही मजदूरी मिलती है। इसलिए हमारे प्रदेश में राहत कार्य चालू किये जायें। जहां जहां हमारे प्रदेश में सिंचाई की योजनाएं चालू हैं उनमें काम चालू किया जाए। गांवों में सड़कों के काम चालू किये जाएं। राहत कार्य शुरू किये जाएं जिससे कि खेतिहर मजदूर काम में लग सकें।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। राज्य सरकार के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति से काम ठीक कर सके। आप मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक मात्रा में मदद और सहायता दें ताकि हमारे प्रदेश की कठिनाइयां दूर हों और छत्तीसगढ़ में धान की अधिकाधिक फसल हो। खेतिहर मजदूर और गरीब हरिजन-आदिवासी की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। उनके लिए राहत कार्य खोले जाएं और चारे की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे प्रदेश के पशुधन को बचाया जा सके और किसान देश के कार्य में लग सकें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ramswaroop Ram may speak. All must follow the example of Mr. Kalicharan Sharma. He has completed his speech within four minutes.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुखाड़ की स्थिति इस मुद्दे में गम्भीर बनती जा रही है। यह बहुत ही अहम विषय है और इसकी गम्भीरता को सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

आज इस देश के अधिकांश इलाके गंभीर रूप से सूखे की चपेट में हैं। वैसे तो देश में प्राकृतिक आपदा जब भी होती है तो गरीबों को काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है और वह अपने को आपदा से बचाने में असमर्थ होता है। देश का 43 प्रतिशत एग्रो-लेबरर जो कृषि कार्यों में संलग्न है, उनकी स्थिति के बारे में आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी भी इस बात को जानते हैं। उनको आज काम नहीं मिल रहा है। बिहार सरकार ने एन० आर० ई० पी० की स्कीम जो एग्रो-लेबरर्स को जाब देने के लिए है, 29 जून से बन्द कर दिया है। इसके अलावा और कोई साधन नहीं हैं। इससे आप स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझ सकते हैं। मैं और चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता। यह नेशनल इश्यू है, राष्ट्रीय महत्व का विषय है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर उनको आल्टरनेटिव जाब नहीं मिलेगा तो वे भूखों मरने लगेंगे। कहीं भी चले जाइए, छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में चले जाइए, जहां आदिवासी लोग पेड़ की पत्तियां खा रहे हैं, गया में चले जाइए, लोग गांव छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय की कृपा दृष्टि भी बिहार की ओर उतनी नहीं है, पता नहीं क्यों खफा हैं ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल नहीं, बहुत खुश हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप जानते हैं कि बिहार बराबर सुखाड़ की चपेट में रहा है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है। हम तो ये पूँ पंदा नहीं करते हैं, गेहूँ तो हरियाणा और पंजाब पैदा करते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आपने गल्ला इकट्ठा नहीं किया है। इस तरह की आप दृष्टि रखेंगे तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि इस प्रदेश का कितना बड़ा नुकसान होगा। मानवता कितनी पीसी जाएगी, भुखमरी होगी, लोग मरने लगेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में स्थिति को संभालना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। हम तो आपको बहुत बुलन्द मिनिस्टर मानते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी आप वादा करके मुकर जाते हैं। आपने सन् 1980 के बजट में कहा था कि पांच वर्षों के अन्दर इस देश में हर जगह पेयजल उपलब्ध करा देंगे। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि पानी लाने के लिए लोगों को चार-चार किलोमीटर जाना पड़ता है, खाने की क्या स्थिति होगी? आप सोच सकते हैं कि कितनी गम्भीर स्थिति है।

आपने प्रगति की है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। 1960-61 में आप कृषि विकास कार्यों पर कुल वित्तीय निवेश का जहां 17 प्रतिशत खर्च करते थे वहां 1970-71 में 19 प्रतिशत किया और 1978-79 में इसको बढ़ा कर 27 प्रतिशत कर दिया। इतने भारी निवेश के बावजूद कृषि उत्पादन की विकास दर मुश्किल से तीन प्रतिशत ही की जा सकी जबकि देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी का पेट भरने के लिए अन्न का उत्पादन कम से कम चार प्रतिशत बढ़ना चाहिए था और यह विकास दर चार प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए थी (इन्टरमिडियट) में खत्म कर रहा हूँ—

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किस को खत्म कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अपनी बात को। कहर बन कर अकाल जो हमारे सामने आया है उसको खत्म करने के लिए मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में आपने अखबारों में रिपोर्ट पढ़ी होगी कि बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से बड़ी संख्या में ये लोग रोटी की तलाश में अन्य राज्यों की ओर भागने लगे हैं। इस वास्ते अगर वहां अभी ठीक तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई और बाद में वर्षा हो भी गई तो खेती करना वहां के लोगों के लिए कठिन हो जाएगा। मैं चन्द सुभाव देकर खत्म करता हूँ। एन आर ई पी की, जो स्कीम हैं उनको आप बड़े पैमाने पर और युद्ध स्तर पर चलाएं ताकि लोगों को काम मिल सके। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को आप ठीक करें। इसको आप अपनी देखरेख में चलाएं। सस्ती चीजें वहां लोगों को दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करें। ये दुकानें उन इलाकों में खोली जायें जहां पर लोगों को रोजी रोटी नहीं मिल रही है। मैक्सिमम असिस्टेंस आप वहां पर दें। हमारी सरकार ने आप से डेढ़ लाख टन गल्ले की मांग की है। आप उसकी इस मांग को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। क्या बिहार हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे पर अंकित नहीं है? अगर बिहार का मुकाबला आप हरियाणा और पंजाब से करेंगे तो बिहार का कभी डिवेलेपमेंट नहीं हो पाएगा। उसको आप अधिक से अधिक सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस दें। वहां का जो इरिगेशन पोटेंशियल है उसको आप इनक्रीज करें। जो ट्यूबवैल खराब हो गए हैं, उनको बनाने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम करें। बिहार में बिजली की बहुत कमी है। आप मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाएं और जिन राज्यों में ज्यादा बिजली पैदा हो रही है वहां से बिजली लेकर हमें दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करें। राहत का कार्य एक

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

पुनीत कार्य है। बिहार बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत में फँस गया है। इस मुसीबत से उसको निकालने की आप कोशिश करें और बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उसको आप असिस्टेंस दें। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : (नागौर) : बीस तारीख को मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उससे साफ जाहिर है कि उन्होंने स्थिति की गम्भीरता को स्वयं महसूस किया है और सरकार भी महसूस करती है। यह साल काफी कठिन साल होने जा रहा है। सारे देश में जो स्थितियाँ बनी हैं या बनेंगी उनका इंतजाम आप को करना होगा। आपकी पार्टी के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे और उनको मैं सुन रहा था। उन्होंने भी बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त अपनेअपने इलाकों के बारे में की है। खास तौर से राजस्थान के बारे में हमारे व्यास जी अभी कह रहे थे। वहाँ तीन चार साल से बहुत से इलाकों में अकाल की स्थिति है। उससे निपटने के लिए जो इंतजाम हुआ है वह कम हुआ है, जितना धन उनको चाहिये नहीं मिला। रुपया कम मिलता है। बहुत सी बातों की उन्होंने चर्चा की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह साल वास्तव में देश के लिए बहुत कठिन साल होने जा रहा है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस साल जो धान की कमी पैदा होगी और उसके साथ-साथ खरीफ की फसलों की कमी पैदा होगी और उसके साथ-साथ रबी की जो फसल जुड़ी हुई है, उस में जो कमी पैदा होगी, उससे कैसे निपटा जाएगा। आखिर अगर बांधों में पानी नहीं आएगा, बिजली पूरी नहीं बनेगी, जमीन के नीचे जो पानी है, उसकी क्षमता उतनी नहीं रही और वह कम होती चली

गई तो रबी का उत्पादन भी कहां से आप करेंगे? मैक्सिमम उत्पादन आज तक जो आपका हुआ है वह 132 मिलियन टन के आसपास हुआ है, इस साल में, पता नहीं आप कैसे अंदाज लगाते हैं, पर हमारे पास जो जानकारी है लोगों से बात करने के बाद, उसके अनुसार खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन कुल मिला कर इस साल में 110 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा नहीं होगा जिसके कारण आपको बाहर से भी फूड मंगाना पड़ेगा जिसके लिये हम कहते थे कि फूड में हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो गये। मेरे ख्याल से स्टॉक्स हैं वह इतने कम हैं और ऐसी क्वालिटी है जिसको बहुत दिनों तक नहीं रोक सकते। हमारे इलाके में इतना अकाल होते हुए भी आपने गांवों में सस्ती दुकानें खोल कर राजस्थान में गरीबों को धान नहीं दिया। और आप देने की स्थिति में हैं भी नहीं।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : राजस्थान तो ज्यादा गेहूँ खाता है। चावल तो वह नहीं मांगते हैं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : हम तो बाजरा और मक्का खाते हैं, आप वही दो तब भी हम खुश हैं। और चावल हम खा नहीं सकते। गेहूँ जो आप देते हैं वही खा लेते हैं, और वह भी आप शहरों में देते हैं। हमारे यहां चार साल से अकाल है। मेरे इलाके में तो भगवान की कृपा से 75 फीसदी गांवों में आज भी बाजरे की बाल पकने वाली है। मैं तो परमात्मा को भजता हूँ, सरकार का तो भरोसा नहीं है। परमात्मा की कृपा है इसलिये हमें अपने इलाके में चिन्ता नहीं है। आप देश में गाय वध बंद कर दीजिये, यहाँ कभी कभी

नहीं आयेगी। यह भगवान का पहला काम है। घमं की रक्षा से ही बरसात होती है, यह हमारे पुरखों ने सिखाया है। खाद्यान्न की ही नहीं, हर तरह कमी आपके पास रहेगी। आपका और सरकार का काम बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसलिये इन सारे कामों को करने के लिये जो कुछ भी साधन हैं, वैसे आपने राज्यों को प्रधान मन्त्री के 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम से अवगत करा दिया है, लेकिन जब तक आप उसका फालो अप ऐक्शन नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। जो कुछ भी बिजली आदि के साधन आपके पास हैं उनको यदि सिंचाई के काम में नहीं लायेंगे तो जितनी फसल अभी भी बच सकती है, वह भी नहीं बचेगी और हालत दिन प्रति दिन खतरनाक ही होती जायेगी देश के अन्दर। इन सारे हालात को ठीक करने के लिए आपको वार लेबिल पर कार्य करना पड़ेगा, रात दिन जागरूक रह कर सब इलाकों में स्थिति को सम्हालना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं आपका ध्यान अपने प्रदेश की सूखे की जो स्थिति है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 90 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि में कृषि होती है और अभी तक 35 लाख हैक्टेयर में खेती है। और जहाँ तक सिंचाई की बात है उसमें भी 20 लाख हैक्टेयर में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। और 20 लाख हैक्टेयर में बहुत सी सिंचाई को योजनायें ऐसी हैं जो पानी पर निर्भर करती हैं। इसलिये हमारे यहाँ की भयंकरता बहुत है और जहाँ का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, मिर्जापुर जनपद ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया है और उसके आस पास मिला हुआ इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर, बुन्देलखंड का जो क्षेत्र है उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। स्वतन्त्रता

प्राप्ति के बाद से ही इन इलाकों में बराबर सूखा पड़ता रहा है। कभी बराबर सफल नहीं हुई, और पिछले वर्ष मिर्जापुर में शतप्रतिशत फसल ओले से नष्ट हो गई। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय, आप तो हरियाणा से आते हैं, हरियाणा प्रदेश के बराबर मेरी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी है 300 किलोमीटर जहाँ आधा हिस्सा बाढ़ में और आधा हिस्सा सुखाड़ से पीड़ित होता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिस्ट्री-व्यूशन सिस्टम गल्ले का है, राशन के वितरण का है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश में बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं चल रहा है। सारे का सारा काम को-आपरेटिब्ज को सौंप दिया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि जहाँ 12-सूत्री प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कार्यक्रम के मुताबिक 2000 आदमियों पर एक राशन की दुकान खोलना चाहिए, मैं मिर्जापुर की बात बता रहा हूँ कि वहाँ की आबादी 20 लाख है, 12 प्रतिशत आबादी के लिए तो 124 दुकानें खुली हैं और देहाती क्षेत्र के लिए केवल 191 दुकानें हैं। आप कल्पना कर कि किस तरह से दूर-दराज के लोग जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, उनको 20 किलोमीटर राशन लेने के लिए जाना पड़ेगा। जो यूनिट के हिसाब से आप राशन देते हैं, वह हमारे जनपद में कतई नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं कल ही क्षेत्र से आया हूँ, लोगों ने अभी से भूखा रहना शुरू कर दिया है, राशन की इतनी खराब व्यवस्था वहाँ पर है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निदेशित करें कि जो 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है उसको ठीक से अमल में लायें। केवल लिफ्ट देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, आप का एक अफसर भी यहाँ से मौनिटरिंग करे। हर राज्य में आप इस समय अस्थायी तौर पर केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

भेजें जो वहां पर सारे राहत कार्यों को देखें गल्ला वितरण देखें और अगर कहीं पर गड़बड़ी हो रही है तो उस पर निगाह रखें, क्योंकि सारे का सारा रुपया केन्द्र का है।

एन० आर० ई० पी०, डी० पी० ए० पी०, आई० आर० डी० और स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट की जो योजनाएं आपकी हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कारण चाहे कुछ भी रहा हो, लेकिन आपका इन योजनाओं का कार्यक्रम 25 प्रतिशत भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, खासतौर से हमारे जिले हैं। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल ने कहा कि एन आर ई पी में सभी ने सहमति दी कि आधा खर्चा हम देंगे, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि कोई भी राज्य जिसको आधा रुपया देना चाहिये वह नहीं दे रहा है। इसलिये निवेदन है कि आप विशेष छूट दें कि इस सूखे के समय आप पूरे का पूरा रुपया आप हमारे राज्य को एन आर ई पी के अन्तर्गत दें और बड़े पैमाने पर पंचायत के स्तर पर काम दें।

हमारे यहां खेतिहर मजदूर बहुत हैं, 40 प्रतिशत हरिजन आदिवासियों की आबादी है, छोटा नागपुर, बुन्देलखंड, मध्य प्रदेश में यह सारे इलाके ट्राइबल्स के हैं। यहां लोगों के पास कुछ और नहीं है। वसूली स्थगित करने का हमारे किसानों पर बहुत बड़ा बोझ हो जाता है। पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारे किसान इसे सहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिये जब 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक फसल न हो, यदि फौमिन कोड में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है तो भी मैं मंत्री जी आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, खुद किसान हैं, उनके लिये काम कर रहे हैं, आप निश्चित तौर पर

किसानों का लगान माफ कीजिये, तभी काम चलेगा नहीं तो नहीं चलेगा।

जो दीर्घकालीन योजनाएं हैं पेयजल की, हमारे भाई राम स्वरूप जी ने ठीक कहा कि मंत्री जी ने 5 साल कहा लेकिन 12, 12 साल से योजनाएं स्वीकृत हैं, पैसा आप देते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर आपका मोनिटरिंग का काम नहीं है। हमारे जिले में काफी पेयजल की कठिनाई है, लोग दो-दो और तीन-तीन मील से पानी लाते हैं, स्वच्छ पानी के अभाव में नाना प्रकार की बीमारियों से बीमार हो जाते हैं, माली हालत उनकी खराब हो जाती है, ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप टाइम वाउचर्ड प्रोग्राम बना लें कि पेयजल की व्यवस्था आप निश्चित समय में कर देंगे जिससे बुनियादी जरूरत की चीज लोगों को मिले। सभी सदस्य इस बात से सहमत हैं कि एन आर ई पी में चाहे कितनी मेहनत करें लेकिन किसान को डेढ़-दो रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। जो मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट है, उसके हिसाब से आपको देना चाहिए। आपने हरियाणा में बहुत अच्छा कर लिया, 14, 15 रुपये आप देते हैं, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश ने क्या नुकसान किया है, वहां पर भी आप यही कर दें, नहीं तो कम से कम 10 रुपया तो कीजिये। मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा में कीजिये, वह बहुत पिछड़ गये हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसी हिसाब से मिलता है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : नहीं, वहां पर होता क्या है? साढ़े 3 रुपये देते हैं, 3 आदमी काम करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाइये।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि एन आर ई पी के अन्तर्गत सड़क निर्माण का काम नहीं होगा। आज सूखे और अकाल का समय है। हमारे यहाँ सिंचाई योजनाएं इतनी जल्दी नहीं बनाई जा सकतीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सड़कों का जो काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है, उसे करना चाहिये। राहत-कार्य के लिए सड़क निर्माण पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अगर को-ऑपरेटिव के द्वारा दो हजार यूनिट पर सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान न खोली जा सके, तो इण्डियन दुकानदारों को यह काम दे दिया जाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके में यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, मगर पूर्वांचल में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। वहां भी इसे लागू कर देना चाहिए।

स्थायी नेचर के कार्यक्रम पूरे करने चाहिए। अगर मिर्जापुर में सिंचाई योजनाएं समय पर पूरी कर ली जातीं, तो आज यह स्थिति उत्पन्न न होती। सोन लिफ्ट परियोजना, बकहर-बेलन डाइवर्सन, और कनहर योजना आदि बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को समय पर पूरा कर लेना चाहिए था। डी पी ए पी के अन्तर्गत छोटी-छोटी बन्धियां तो बनवाई गई हैं, लेकिन कमांड एरिया में पानी पहुँचाने के लिए नहरें और गूलें नहीं बनाई गई हैं। इससे राष्ट्रीय क्षति हो रही है।

सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि सेंट्रल प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत पैसे का सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। लोगों को इस कठिन स्थिति से बचाने के लिए युद्ध-स्तर पर काम चलाना होगा और उसका मानिट्रिंग करना होगा। यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि एन आर ई पी में आधा पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देना है। इस समय संकट की घड़ी में पूरा

पैसा केन्द्र सरकार को देना चाहिये। हर पंचायत में एक राहत-कार्य और बड़ी पंचायत में दो राहत-कार्य चलाए जाएं।

श्री मिर्षा ने ठीक कहा है कि नौ राज्यों में 76 प्रतिशत खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो गई है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि 110 मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन होगा। भगवान करे, उनकी बात सच हो। लेकिन सरकार को अभी से सतर्क रहना चाहिए और उसे विदेशों से गल्ला मंगाने की बात अभी से करनी चाहिए, जिससे स्थिति मया-वह न होने पाये। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कोई फैक्ट्स नहीं छिपाए और वस्तु-स्थिति को सदन के सामने रख दिया है। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि देश में गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। हम सब को मिल कर, युद्ध स्तर पर और राजनीति में न पड़ कर इस स्थिति का सामना करना चाहिए। विरोधी दल के सदस्य कहते हैं कि वे इसमें राजनीति नहीं लाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बोलते हुए वे तथ्यों को तरौड़-मरोड़ कर सरकार पर आक्रमण करते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार सारे हिन्दुस्तान में व्यापक सहायता कार्य की व्यवस्था करेगी।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्री जी, कृषि के पण्डित हैं। उनको कृषि का ज्ञान है। किसी जमाने में उन्होंने विशाल हरियाणा नाम की पार्टी बनाई थी, जिसका बेस किसानों का था।

सूखा और बाढ़ एक ही सांप के दो मुंह हैं, जिसके डसने से मौत होती है। सूखा हो या बाढ़ हो, उसका नतीजा भुखमरी और अकाल के रूप में आता है। सारे देश में सूखे से भुखमरी की हालत हो गई है।

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

आप लोग कहेंगे कि इसका क्या सुवृत्त है। भुखमरी का मतलब भूख हड़ताल नहीं है कि कोई लगातार 70-80 दिन तक खाना न खाए और मर जाए। भुखमरी का मतलब है कि आदमी कम खाए, अगर डेढ़ सेर खुराक है, तो उसे एक छटांक मिले, हफ्ते में दो दिन खाये। अगर कोई आदमी इस हालत में मरता है, तो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह बीमारी से मरा है।

बंगाल में ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गए हैं कि मालगाड़ी से गल्ला लूट लिया गया है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में भी यही हालत है। यह कितने दुःख की बात है कि जहां 72 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है, इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या है, वहां अन्न की कमी हो। यह देश की उन्नति की राह नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अमेरिका जाएं और वहां पर सामान खरीदते-खरीदते गोला-बारूद के साथ-साथ कुछ पेट का बारूद भी खरीद लें। कुछ ऐसी-वैसी बात हो जाए, पी० एल० 480 जैसी कोई बात कर आए इससे कोई देश का भविष्य नहीं बनेगा।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the Prime Minister has not gone there for that purpose. (Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : देखिए, दूकानें ज्यादा खोली जायें अगर कुछ करने का मन है। ठीक है, आप चाहते हैं लेकिन आप भी कुछ सीमा में बंधे हुए हैं क्यों कि जिस कैबिनेट में बैठे हुए हैं, किसानों को लेकर एक राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह कुछ कानून बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन पीछे बैठे हैं किसानों के दुश्मन जो इसकी काट कर रहे हैं चाहे वह जॉइंट ऐक्वीजीशन एक्ट हो, चाहे कोई बात हो,

कानून बने किसानों के नाम पर लेकिन उन की तरफ से उसकी गर्दन पर छुरी चलायी जा रही है। आप कुछ अमल में करके दिखलाइए।

उद्योग की बिजली और खेती की बिजली के भाव को देखें। खेती को उद्योग मान कर जब तक नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की खेती नहीं बढ़ सकेगी और अगर आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं, ठीक है कुछ फर्क तो पड़ेगा, शहरों की बिजली चाहे वह एयरकंडीशन की हो, चाहे वह क्लब की हो, चाहे रात के डांस की हो, यह सब काट दीजिए, यह सब खत्म करिए। एक तरफ आदमी मर रहा है, बिलो पावर्टी जी रहा है और उससे भी ज्यादा भुखमरी की हालत में है और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं। अगर कुछ ऐसी बात कर सकते हैं तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं आपसे यह कहता हूं कि शहर और गांव के अंतर को नहीं मिटा सकते, आमदनी के अन्दर जो फर्क है उसको नहीं मिटा सकते, तो पेट और भूख की भट्टी में अन्तर अगर कुछ मिटा सकें तो शायद कुछ हो सके। गांवों के लोग पेट की भूख अगर पत्तों से बुझाएं और शहर की भूख, बिरला, टाटा और मोदी के कुत्तों के पेट की आग बिस्कुट और मक्खन से बुझे तो याद रखें उनके पेट में पत्तों से जली हुई आग भारत के महलों में आग लगाएगी और उस खूनी क्रान्ति को कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। आज ग्रामों के अंदर घघकते हुए और जलते हुए जो भूखे पेट हैं उनकी भट्ठी में अन्न नहीं और इधर बिरला, टाटा और मोदी के जो भूखे भी नहीं हैं उनके कुत्तों के पेट की भट्ठी में मक्खन और टोस्ट जा रहा है, इस अन्तर को मिटाएंगे तभी कुछ गांधी का भारत बन सकता है, वरना नहीं। यही मुझे कहना है।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I would like to say, after having heard and followed the whole debate, that I feel very unhappy that, while the rains seemed to be coming, they have failed so far, so badly that large areas of our country are today suffering from drought. Some areas are suffering from floods and some areas had suffered from cyclone also.

I can assure my Hon friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, and other friends also, including Mr. Mani Ram Bagri that we on this side are being led by Indiraji about whose sympathy for the suffering kisans and mazdoors there can be no doubt ; her sympathy, her feelings and her attitude towards these people, all these, are no less serious, sympathetic and humanitarian than those of our friends. In regard to this matter, there is no difference of opinion as between different political parties that everything possible should be done.

19.00 hrs.

My Hon. friend, the Minister, must be feeling that whatever could be done from the Centre is being done and whatever has been asked by the State Governments, within the capacity, the financial capacity of the State Governments as well as the Central Government, all those funds are being supplied. But one thing is missing, rather one thing is being felt missing in the whole of this atmosphere, that my Hon. friend, the Minister for Agriculture and his colleagues are dependent more on the reports that they get from the States and those reports are not as realistic as our Hon. friends, the Members of Parliament, on both sides, seem to feel about the actual condition of things. We have yet 10 more days for

the session to conclude and, therefore, I would like to suggest to my Hon. friend, the Food Minister and if possible, to as many of the other Ministers as possible also, to make flying visits to their respective States and that he himself may visit as many of the States as possible, especially those States and those areas where tribal people happen to live—and they live, as you know, in mountainous areas, non-irrigated areas,—visit them, if necessary, with the help of helicopters, see the conditions as they are, come back again to this House, reassure us that the maximum possible in the present circumstances is being done, that every effort is being made in order to ensure that whatever is being done by the State Governments is being monitored and every paise that is being spared from the centre and every paise that is being sanctioned by the people to their own legislative Assemblies is being well spent or is being put to the best possible good use. That is one suggestion that I feel I should make to my Hon. friend, the Minister and also to the Government and as many of our Ministers as could possibly spare time. It is not so very important that they should all visit but my Hon. friend should try and do this and make a report to us so that we can be assured that so far as Parliament as well as the Central Government are concerned, they are not failing in their duty towards the suffering people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Thank you.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur). Paddy is the main crop in the kharif season. It is normally sown in the months of May and June and transplanted in July. Due to late arrival of monsoon this year, there was considerable delay in the sowing as well as in transplanting. I come from a tribal area.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस डिस्कशन को आज ही समाप्त करना कोई जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मंत्री जी परसों भाराम से जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हो सकता है बीच में पानी बरस जाये, तब आप अच्छा जवाब दे सकेंगे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आज का काम कल पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Pradhani.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Tomorrow is a holiday. Many of us would like to go to our respective places for the Raksha Bandhan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Vajpayeeji, you can make a request to the ruling Party Members.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : We are making a request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a matter of fact in this discussion most of the time has been taken by the Opposition.Every Member of Parliament wants to represent his own constituency.

Hon. Members, please see that at least the Minister should reply at 7.30.He will reply at 7.30. Three minutes to each Member. What about the other Hon. Members who have given their names ? If I give three minutes to each one of them, I can complete the list.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, it has been agreed that the discussion will be taken up by 2 O'clock instead of at 4 O'clock only to avoid certain embarrassment and the Government business has been postponed for that purpose. So, I humbly submit to the House to seek the view of the House to complete this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are completing the discussion. The point is that the Minister has to reply. There are still some more members from your party who want to speak.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : You call them and give them three minutes each.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall give three minutes to each Member. Shri Pradhani.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I represent a tribal area which is known as Dandakaranya area. There is no aranya there and it has been replaced by Dandakaranya Project. Trees from the jungle have been cut by the people. The Government have reclaimed this place just to accommodate the displaced persons from Bangladesh. I had been to my constituency. I represent the Dandakaranya area and I found that still there was no sowing of the kharif crops. The sowing of kharif crops as well as transplantation has been delayed for a month and odd. It is a timebound crop and we expect a considerable loss in production of kharif crops. I would suggest to the Minister for Agriculture certain measures—firstly, this indiscriminate felling of trees in the forests should be stopped since the rainfall is being reduced day by day, I would request the Hon. Minister to see that this indiscriminate felling of

trees in the forest be stopped and strict restrictions be imposed on that; secondly, Sir, the monsoon withdrew in September last. There was late arrival of monsoon this year and there was a long spell of dry season this year. As a result the water level went down and, during the last summer, there was scarcity of drinking water in my constituency in particular and in many places in general.

One can imagine that the people of my constituency had to walk several miles and some had to miss their meals too—to fetch drinking water. We have some tubewells in our constituency only in some restricted places, in identified villages only. I would request the Government to see that it should not be limited to these identified villages and that it should be spread over all the villages because drinking water is a basic necessity. This is a common problem for each and everybody. If you cannot give them food, at least give them drinking water.

My third suggestion is this. My State of Orissa, very recently, was hit by cyclone and, as a result, 245 people and 11,000 cattle have lost their lives and about 73 lakhs of people were affected by the cyclone.

This poor State has been hit by drought along with the other States in this country and I would request the Hon. Minister to assess the bare necessities of the poor people living there and provide necessary assistance. Thank you

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : विज्ञान ने यह साबित कर दिया है कि गरीबी करोड़ों लोगों की नियति बन कर नहीं रह सकती कि भाग्य में लिखा हुआ है। बड़े दुख की बात है—34 साल की आज़ादी के बाद हमारे सम्मानित कृषि मंत्री जी यहां आ कर कहते हैं कि भगवान

से प्रार्थना करो। इस विज्ञान के युग में मंत्री जी इस प्रकार की बातें करें और कहें कि हम सूखे और अकाल की विभीषिका से लड़ नहीं सकते—यह दोष किस का है? लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद....

एक माननीय सदस्य : करोड़ों रुपये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद हम इस विभीषिका का मुकाबला न कर सकें—इस का क्या कारण है? आप राजस्थान कैनल को लीजिये, जिस का उद्घाटन श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत जी ने 30 मार्च, 1958 को किया था। उस समय यह योजना 66 करोड़ रुपये की थी और यह एस्टीमेट लगाया गया था कि इस योजना के पूरा होने पर 12.60 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि सिंचित हो जायगी, 31 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होगा, 35 लाख टन चारा पैदा होगा। आज इस राजस्थान कैनल योजना को कितने साल बीत गये, अभी भी दूसरा चरण चल रहा है और यह योजना 500 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गई है—यह हमारे काम करने के तरीके का नमूना है।

मेहरबानी कर के गहराई से सोचिये। हम कहाँ पहुँच गए हैं और कहीं पहुँचना चाहते हैं। क्या हमारे इरादे मजबूत हैं? क्या हम अकाल से लड़ना चाहते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान में इतना पानी है कि अकाल आ ही नहीं सकता। हिमाचल में बिजली पैदा करने की इतनी शक्ति है कि सारे देश को बिजली दे सकता है—उस दिशा में हम क्या कर रहे हैं? आज राजस्थान के पास बिजली नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है, अनाज नहीं है, चारा नहीं है। राजस्थान का आदमी पिछले चार सालों से बराबर अकाल की

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

विभीषिका से जूझ रहा है, लेकिन मंत्री जी कहते हैं राजस्थान में तो अकाल होता ही है। होता नहीं है, राजस्थान में अकाल होने का कारण राजस्थान को दिये गये वचन का पूरा न करना है। आप जानते हैं सतपुड़ा से हम को 1978-79 में 591 मैगावाट बिजली दी जानी थी, लेकिन कुल 278 मैगावाट दी गई। 1979-80 में 642 मैगावाट दी जानी थी, लेकिन मिली केवल 330 मैगावाट। 1980-81 में 733 मैगावाट दी जानी थी, लेकिन दी गई 318 मैगावाट। 1981-81 में (नवम्बर, 1981 तक) 411 मैगावाट दी जानी थी, लेकिन मिली केवल 142 मैगावाट। हम ने कहा कि चम्बल पर बांध बन रहा है, उसको रोकिये, वरना हमारे यहां पानी नहीं आयेगा। केदार पांडे साहब कहने लगे—वार्तालाप कर रहे हैं, आप भी वार्तालाप कर लीजिये। इस बांध के बनाने से हमारे राणा सागर, प्रताप सागर और जवाई सागर बांध में पानी नहीं आयेगा—लेकिन मुनवाई नहीं हो रही है।

रोपड़-हरीके तथा फिरोजपुर हैडवर्क्स के बारे में निर्णय हो गया लेकिन आज तक वह निर्णय इम्पलीमेंट नहीं हुआ और आज वह कहते हैं कि हम पानी नहीं आने देंगे। माखड़ा-व्यास मैनेजमेन्ट को अधिकार नहीं मिला और पंजाब आने नहीं देता। अब तीन बांध बन रहा है और उस में 420 मैगावाट बिजली बनेगी और राजस्थान के लिए कहते हैं कि बिजली नहीं है, पानी ले जाओ। हिन्दुस्तान एक है और नदियां सब की हैं लेकिन आज तक नदियों का अधिकार पंजाब वाले ले कर बैठे हैं और न वे पानी देते हैं और न बिजली देते हैं। यह देश की हालत है। इस देश में जब कोई

योजना बनती है, तो किस प्रकार से वह लागू होती है। मेरे पास सारे डेटाज हैं। अकाल से लड़ने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प की आवश्यकता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 34 साल की आजादी के बाद भी यह पार्लियामेंट 6 घण्टे तक अकाल की बात करती है, यह कैसी अजीब बात है। हम ने तरीके से काम नहीं किया। पेड़ काटे गये, करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो गये और आज भी राजस्थान में जो 35 हजार गांव हैं, उनमें से 16 हजार गांव पानी से प्यासे हैं। अब हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम सब को पानी देंगे। कैसे दे देंगे। जब आप खारे पानी में हैंड पम्प लगाएंगे, तो पानी खारा ही निकलेगा। आज कोई मंत्री गांवों में जा कर अपनी आंखों से नहीं देखता है कि वहां की क्या हालत है चाहे मुख्य मंत्री हो या दूसरे मंत्री हों। केवल भाषण कर दिया, इस से क्या फायदा है। यह जो आप की छठी योजना बनी है, उस में भी वही सब लिखा हुआ है जोकि पहली योजना में लिखा था कि हम पीने के पानी की समस्या हल कर देंगे। आज तक हम पीने के पानी की समस्या हल नहीं कर पाए हैं और अब छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस को करने की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : बस आप ने कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह जी के लिए आवाज लगा दी। इस तरह से समस्या का निराकरण नहीं होने वाला है। इसको निराकरण करने का निश्चय नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : (महाराजगज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारा प्रदेश भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में है। पानी के अभाव

में वहां पर खरीफ की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुँचा है और इस सुखाड़ से सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित वे छोटे और सीमान्त किसान हैं, जिनके पास अपनी निजी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिनके पास सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है, वे तो अपने बिचड़े की रक्षा कर पाए हैं सिंचाई के द्वारा परन्तु जिनके पास अपने पम्पिंग सेट नहीं हैं, जिनके पास ट्यूबवैल नहीं हैं, वे लोग अपने बिचड़े की रक्षा नहीं कर पाए हैं और जो शास्त्री जी ने कहा है, “क्या वर्षा जब कृषि सुखानी” वह ठीक ही है। जब समय पर वर्षा नहीं हुई है, तो फिर बाद में वर्षा से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इस लिए एक भयंकर समस्या हमारे प्रदेश के गरीब किसानों के सामने है और जो आज मजदूरों में अपना पेट पालते हैं, उन मजदूरों की क्या हालत होगी, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। बिहार के अधिकांश माननीय सदस्यों ने वहां की स्थिति काफ़ी स्पष्ट कर दी है और आज जो हमारा खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, वह दूसरे प्रांतों में जा रहा है, वह हरियाणा में जा रहा है, पंजाब में जा रहा है और दूसरे प्रदेशों में जा रहा है और वहां पर रोजगार खोजने के लिए वह निकल पड़ा है। बिहार प्रान्त इससे काफ़ी प्रभावित हुआ है।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की जो एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है, गंडक योजना, के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस योजना का कार्य अन्तिम चरण में चल रहा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो बांध बनाये गये हैं, उनसे उस क्षेत्र में जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनमें काफ़ी बेचैनी है और उनके दिल में एक दर्द होता है जब वे यह देखते हैं कि उनके खेतों की बगल से मुख्य कैनल का पानी जाता है परन्तु वे उसको अपने

खेत में नहीं ले जा सकते। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि उस गंडक योजना में छोटे नाले बना दिये जाएं और उनसे वहां उन छोटे किसानों के खेतों में पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। अगर ऐसा आप कर देते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि इससे सिंचाई का ठीक उपयोग आप कर सकेंगे। जो मुख्य नहर बनी हुई है, मात्र उसी तक पानी रहता है और उससे जो नजदीक के किनारे के खेत हैं, उनकी सिंचाई तो हो जाती है लेकिन जो दूर इलाके में खेत हैं, उनकी सिंचाई नहीं हो पाती है।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो राजकीय नलकूप हैं, उन में से 80 प्रतिशत नलकूप काम नहीं कर पाते हैं और बहुत से राजकीय नलकूप ऐसे हैं, जिनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है उन के पानी का स्तर नीचे चला गया है। बहुत से ऐसे राजकीय नलकूप हैं जिनके नाले नहीं हैं। बिजली के अभाव में ये राजकीय नलकूप आज बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। सुनने में आया है कि बिहार सरकार में इस बात की चर्चा चल रही है कि इन राजकीय नलकूपों को बन्द कर दिया जाए। किन्तु आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इन राजकीय नलकूपों को युद्ध स्तर पर चालू करें और इन्हें बिजली सप्लाई करें।

बिहार राज्य सरकार ने अपने सीमित साधनों से इनके लिए चार-पांच घण्टे बिजली देने का प्रबन्ध किया है। उसने सजावट पर खर्च होने वाली बिजली और दूसरी तरह बर्बाद होने वाली बिजली पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। सिंचाई के काम के लिए बिजली देने को उसने प्राथमिकता दी है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सक्षम नहीं है। इस लिए मैं आप से अनुरोध

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

करता हूँ कि आप राज्य सरकार को भरपूर सहायता दें। बिहार सरकार को इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए संभवतः डेढ़ लाख टन अनाज चाहिए। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप उद्धारतापूर्वक बिहार सरकार की मांग को पूरा करें।

श्री वाजपेयी जी ने अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते हुए कहा था कि अगर यह सरकार भूखे पेट की प्रज्वलित आग को नहीं बुझा सकती तो यह सरकार उसी में दग्ध हो जाएगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पूरे प्रयत्न कीजिए और विरोधियों ने हमें जो चुनौती दी है उसका अपनी सफलता से मुकाबला कीजिए और ऐसी सफलता प्राप्त कीजिए कि विरोधियों की आवाज ही उस सफलता में दग्ध हो जाए।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनावृष्टि के कारण देश के सामने दुर्भिक्षता का वातावरण बना हुआ है। सारा देश और खास कर उत्तरी भारत और बिहार प्रदेश इस अनावृष्टि की चपेट में आ चुका है। हमारा सारण जिला जो कि गंगा, सरयू और गण्डक नदियों से घिरा हुआ है, प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है जिससे कि लोगों को काफी परेशानी होती है। लेकिन इस वर्ष तो सारा जिला जो कि मुख्यतः अभावग्रस्त जिला है, अनावृष्टि से ग्रस्त है हमारे जिले को मोतिहारी, ससाराम, भोजपुर और रोहतास पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। अगर इन जिलों में दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर, मोतिहारी, बलिया और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से अन्न नहीं आये तो इसका भरण पोषण असंभव है। आज सूखे के कारण भाबो महीने में भदही की फसल से वहाँ के लोगों का पेट भरता था। लेकिन

इस भदही की फसल के मारे जाने से घर खाली हैं, गरीब लोगों के पेट खाली हैं। अगर इस भयावह स्थिति का सरकार मुस्तैदी से मुकाबला नहीं करती है तो अकाल के चलते लोगों की मृत्यु संभव है।

मैं पिछले सप्ताह अपने गांव गया था। सारण जिले में 5 प्रतिशत लोग सम्पन्न हैं, 95 प्रतिशत लोगों के सामने पेट की समस्या रहती है। हमारे जिले के लोग अपने प्रदेश से बाहर जाकर अपनी जीविका अर्जित करते हैं तब जाकर उनका भरण पोषण होता है। हमारा अभावग्रस्त जिला विश्व की सब से घनी आबादी वाला जिला है जो कि आज भुखमरी का शिकार बन रहा है। जब मैं अपने गांव में गया तो खेतिहर परिवारों की महिलाएं अपने संकोच को छोड़ कर बाहर आई और अपने पेट की ज्वाला का हम से बर्णन किया। उस समय हमें ऐसा लगा कि अगर वर्षा नहीं होती है, खेतीबाड़ी नहीं होती है तो इन लोगों को रोजी-रोटी नहीं मिलेगी। वहाँ अकाल की संभावना है। अगर सरकार मुस्तैद होगी तो वहाँ ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आयेगी इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे बिहार की ओर ध्यान दें।

जैसा कि माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने कहा था कि गत सप्ताह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि बिहार सरकार प्रतिमाह डेढ़ लाख टन गल्ले की मांग करती है लेकिन खुद गल्ला वसूल नहीं करती, ऐसी स्थिति में गल्ला नहीं दे सकते। आपका कहना सही है, जो सरकार अपने साधन से संग्रह नहीं करती, उसे केन्द्र सरकार गल्ला कैसे दे सकती है। अगर बिहार सरकार गल्ला वसूल करती तो आंशिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति वह स्वयं करती और

शेष भारत-सरकार पूरा करती, परन्तु अब तो शत-प्रतिशत भारत सरकार को ही भार वहन करना है। यह सही है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि जनता को इस आसन्न संकट और भूख से बचाना है। निर्दोष जनता को दण्ड नहीं दिया जा सकता, चाहे यह सरकार दोषी हो या वह सरकार दोषी हो। बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री श्री रामाश्रय प्रसाद सिंह ने लगभग एक माह पहले कहा है कि भारत सरकार इस आधार पर प्रदेश सरकार को खाद्यान्न नहीं दे रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बिहार सरकार पर आप नियंत्रण रखिए और इस ढंग से व्यवस्था कीजिए कि वह खाद्यान्न की वसूली करे।

विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने बार-बार कहा है कि यह मानवता का प्रश्न है, राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह मानवता का प्रश्न है और इसमें राजनीति की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए। मैं माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी जी से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी आवाज लोकसभा में और देश में गूँजती है, उन्होंने भी कहा कि यह मानवता का प्रश्न है, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र प्रेस पर नियंत्रण लाद सकते हैं, परन्तु बिहार की भूखी जनता की पेट की ज्वाला को नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकते।" यह बात क्या राजनीति से प्रेरित नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बिल्कुल सही बात है। (व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब राजनीति की बात हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : इसी प्रकार श्री समर मुखर्जी जी ने भी भारत सरकार

पर राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भेदभाव करने का आरोप लगाया है, जो सही नहीं है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार खुद भी भारत सरकार के साथ स्वच्छंदगामी नीति का पालन करती है और अनुशासन और मर्यादा का ख्याल नहीं रखती। (व्यवधान)

प्रेस की स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ति होनी चाहिए यह प्रजातंत्र के लिए आवश्यक है, लेकिन स्वतंत्रता का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए और कभी-कभी प्रेस के पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारी समाचार पत्र के मालिकों के विचार और नीति से प्रभावित होकर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने लगते हैं। टाटा, बिड़ला और डामिया की तरह बिहार में भी "इंडियन नेशनल" और "आर्यव्रत" दैनिक समाचार पत्रों के मालिक दरभंगा महाराज हैं, जिनकी जमींदारी छीन लेने से तथा उनके महलों में विश्वविद्यालय और सरकारी कार्यालय खोलने से वे हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार से मुख्यमंत्री से क्षुब्ध हैं। व्यक्तिगत मतभेद के आधार पर समाचार पत्रों का संपादन नहीं होना चाहिए और ऐसे दायित्वहीन समाचारपत्रों के खिलाफ सरकार उन्हें मर्यादा के भीतर लाना चाहती है तो इसका विरोध नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody has mentioned about Bihar. Why can't you ask your MLAs to take up this with the Bihar Government ? What are they doing in the Assembly there ? Please conclude now.

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर गल्ले का अभाव है। इन दुकानों पर शीघ्र ही गल्ला पहुँचाया जाए जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को भुखमरी से बचाया जा सके। श्री शिवप्रसाद साहू

[श्री सत्य देव सिंह]

जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा है कि "सरकार समय रहते चेते, अन्यथा भयंकर स्थिति होगी और मनुष्य मनुष्य को खाएगा। मरे हुए चमड़े से लोहा भी गल जाता है, तब लोगों की आह से क्या होगा?" इस गंभीर स्थिति से जनता को बचाने के लिए सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिए। वे छोटा नागपुर के एक साधनसंपन्न और पूंजीपति व्यक्ति हैं। वे अगर 10-20 लाख रुपए मानवता के नाम पर खर्च करेंगे तो जनता का बहुत भला होगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. If you do not cooperate, I will have to call the Minister. You are depriving other Members of their chance to speak. I will call the Minister, if you do not conclude.

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : जिस जगह की जनता ने उनको राष्ट्र के सर्वोच्च सदन में आने का सम्मान दिया है उसको बचाने के लिए वे अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करें, केवल सरकार पर ही निर्भर रहना उचित नहीं है। व्यवधान में माननीय मंत्री जी स अनुरोध करूंगा कि बिहार प्रदेश के छपरा संसदीय क्षेत्र की अभावग्रस्त जनता को इस मरणासन्न स्थिति से उबारने का प्रयास करें। *•••••

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record whatever he speaks now.

श्री समीनुद्दीन (गोड्डा) : आज का मौजूए बहस (विषय चर्चा) सुखाड़ है। इसका मुकाबला पानी से किया जा सकता है लेकिन पानी मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। गल्ला मिनिस्टर हैं। इन्होंने बीज दे दिया है। और किसान ने लगा दिया है।

पानी है नहीं इस वास्ते फटिलाइजर की जरूरत भी नहीं है। पहले तो बीज जम नहीं पाया। थोड़ा सा पानी बरसा और जो बीज था वह पुरे का पूरा जल गया।

अभी अभी मौसमियात के वैज्ञानिकों की एक रिपोर्ट निकली है जिस के मुताबिक बिहार प्रदेश में जिला-वाइज उन्होंने बताया है कि बारिश बहुत कम हुई है, 31 जिलों में से केवल 19 जिलों में बहुत कम हुई है। जो हुई है वह इतनी ही हुई है कि कच्ची सड़कों की गर्द ही छिपी है तथा जो बीज थोड़ा जमा था वह भी इससे जल गया है और खत्म हो चुका है और अब बीज लगाने का समय भी समाप्त है।

मैं संथाल परगना से आता हूँ जहां सब से बड़ी आबादी संथालों की है, दूसरी आबादी हरिजनों की है—तीसरी मुसलमानों की है और चौथी दीगर लोगों की है। वहां जो जलाशय हैं उन जलाशयों की कहानी मैं इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर को समझाता कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं। लेकिन खेद है कि वे सदन में नहीं हैं। बूढ़ी जलाशय मधुपुर में है। पांच छः बरस से वहां एड-वांस प्लानिंग चल रहा है। चीफ इन्जीनियर, सुपरिटेंडिंग इन्जीनियर, चपड़ासी वगैरह सब बहाल हो गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक यह तय ही नहीं हुआ है कि कहां वह बांध बांधा जाएगा। सब मौज कर रहे हैं।

बरनार जलाशय सोन चकाय में है। दस बरस हो रहे हैं वहां भी अभी तक डैम का कुछ काम नहीं हो पाया है। मधुपुर में टंकी बन चुकी है। शहर में नल भी बिछा दिए गए हैं। अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है कि कहां कुआ खोदा जाएगा। यह

हालत है। अगर इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर या पेयजल मिनिस्टर होते तो मैं उनको यह समझाता। यहां भी चीफ इंजीनियर वगैरह सब हैं और क्वार्टर भी बने हुए हैं। दस बरस हो गए हैं। कहां बांध बांधा जाएगा, कुछ मालूम नहीं है।

जैसे चानन्दा डैम को लीजिए। लाखों एकड़ इसका कमांड एरिया है। जो भागलपुर जिले में स्थित है लेकिन 1979 में चार हजार, पांच हजार एकड़ को भी पानी नहीं दिया जा सका। इसका असर 1980 पर पड़ा। 1981 में वर्षा नहीं हुई। अब जिसका असर 1982 में पड़ा है और आज हम सन् 1982 में बहस करने के लिए खड़े हो गए हैं। बताइए कैसे हमको राहत मिल सकेगी। मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय संसद सदस्य गए गल्ला मांगते हैं। गल्ला तो आखिरी समय में मांगा जाता है जबकि सुखाड़ घोषित होता है। जब सब कुछ तय हो जाय। तभी गल्ला खाने के लिए दिया जाता है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने तौर पर इससे निबटने के लिए हल बताए हैं और यह अपने दिल से बताए हैं। मैं भी एक हल बताता हूँ। कुरान में है कि हजरत ईसा के एक हजार बरस पहले अजीजे मिश्र ने ख्वाब देखा था कि सात मोटी गायें आईं और उसके बाद फिर सात दुबली गायें आईं। अजीजे मिश्र वहां के बादशाह थे। उन्होंने हजरत यूसुफ को जो एक भवतार थे किसी कारण से जेल में डाल दिया था। जब उन्होंने ख्वाब देखा कि सात दुबली गायें सात मोटी गायों को खा गई हैं तो वह बड़े परेशान हुए और उन्होंने हजरत यूसुफ से पूछा कि इसका क्या कारण है

और इसकी क्या ताबीर है। उन्होंने कहा ताबीर बहुत हल्की सी है। सात बरस तक बम्पर पैदावार होगी और 7 बरस के बाद मुसलसल सुखाड़ होगी। जब उसने यह ताबीर बताई तो अजीजे मिश्र ने उसको जेल से निकाल कर गद्दी पर बैठा दिया कि सुखाड़ का मुकाबला आप ही कर सकते हैं, मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ। चुनावे उन्होंने 7 बरस तक गल्ले को इकट्ठा किया और जब सुखाड़ का समय आया तो उन्होंने उस गल्ले का इस्तेमाल किया और सुखाड़ का मुकाबला इस तरह से किया। यही नहीं उन्होंने एक चीज और भी की, वह यह थी कि जितने भी मन्त्री और कर्मचारी थे सब का दिन का खाना बन्द कर दिया इसलिए कि गरीबों के पेट में जो भूख होती है उसकी जो जलन होती है उसका ऐहसास मन्त्रियों को तभी होगा जब वह भूखे रहेंगे।

राब वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं पहले से ही एक वक्त खाता हूँ।

श्री समीनुद्दीन : इसलिए सुखाड़ से मुकाबले के लिए मेरी दो तजवीज हैं। पहली यह कि सुखाड़ सिद्ध हो जाय तो गल्ला फराहम करें और अंचलवाइज गल्ले को इन्साफ से तकसीम करें और इस दौरान में मन्त्री महोदय दिन का रोजा रखें और साल भर तक रोजा रखना पड़ेगा जब तक कि सुखाड़ की स्थिति खत्म न हो जाय। बस यही मेरी तजवीज है, इसी तजवीज पर अमल किया जाय। गल्ला फराहम किया जाय और जब तक सुखाड़ की स्थिति रहे उस वक्त तक मन्त्री महोदय यह खाना बन्द रखें।

ہیں۔ لیکن کھدے کہ وہ سدن
میں نہیں ہیں۔ - بوزمی جلاشہ
مدھے پور میں ہے۔ - پانچ چھ برس
میں وہاں اینڈوانس پلاننگ چل رہا
ہے۔ - چھف انجھلٹر سہررتھلڈنگ
انجھلٹر چھڑاسی وفیرہ سب بھال
ہو گئے ہیں لیکن ابھی تک یہ طے
ہی نہیں ہوا ہے کہ کہاں باندھے
باندھا جائے گا۔ - سب مروج کر رہے
ہیں۔

ہرنار جلاشہ سون چلئے ہیں ہے۔
دس برس ہو رہے ہیں وہاں ابھی
ابھی تک قیم کا کچھ کام نہیں ہو
پایا ہے۔ - مدھے پور میں تلکی بن چکی
ہے۔ - شہر میں تل بھی بچھا دیئے
گئے ہیں۔ - ابھی تک طے نہیں ہوا
ہے کہ وہاں کوآں کھودا جائے گا۔ یہ
حالت ہے۔ - اگر اریگھن منسٹر و پے
جل منسٹر ہوتے تو میں ان کو یہ
سمجھاتا۔ - یہاں بھی چھف انجھلٹر
وفیرہ سب ہیں اور کوارٹر بھی بنے
ہوئے ہیں دس برس ہو گئے ہیں
کہاں باندھے باندھا جائے گا کچھ
معلوم نہیں ہے۔

جھسے چانددا قیم کو آپ لیجئے۔
لاکھوں ایکڑ اس کا کمانڈ اید رہا ہے جو
بھاگلپور ضلع میں سمت ہے۔ - لیکن
۱۹۷۹ء میں چار ہزار پانچ ہزار ایکڑ
کو بھی پانی نہیں دیا جا سکا۔
اس کا اثر ۱۹۸۰ء پر پڑا۔ ۱۹۸۱ء

شری ٹھن الدین (کوڈہ) : آج کا

موسم بھٹ سکھار ہے۔ اس کا مقابلہ
پانی سے کیا جا سکتا ہے لیکن پانی
منسٹر یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں۔ - فله
منسٹر ہیں۔ انہوں نے بھیج دے دیا
ہے۔ اور کسان نے لکا دیا ہے۔ - پانی
ہے نہیں اس واسطے فرٹیلائر کی
ضرورت بھی نہیں ہے۔ پہلے تو بھیج
جمن نہیں پایا۔ - تھوڑا سا پانی برسا
اور جو بھیج تھا وہ پورے کا پورا جل
گیا۔

ابھی ابھی موسمیات کے ریگھانکوں
کی ایک رپورٹ نکلی ہے جس کے
مطابق بہار پردیس میں ضلع والڈ
انہوں نے بتایا ہے کہ بارش بہت کم
ہوئی ہے۔ - ۳۱ ضلعوں میں سے کھول
۱۹ ضلعوں میں بہت کم ہوئی ہے۔
جو ہوئی ہے وہ اتنی ہی ہوئی ہے
کہ کچی سڑکوں کی گرد ہی چھٹی
ہے اور جو بھیج تھوڑا تھا وہ بھی
اس سے جل گیا ہے اور ختم ہو چکا
ہے۔ - اور اب بھیج لگانے کا سہہ بھی
سمپت ہے۔

میں سمجھال پردگنہ سے آنا ہوں
جہان سے بڑی آبادی سمجھالوں کی ہے
دوسری آبادی ہریچنوں کی ہے تھسری
محلہالوں کی ہے اور چوتھی دیگر
لوگوں کی ہے۔ - وہاں جو جلاشہ ہے
ان جلاشوں کی کہانی میں اریگھن
منسٹر کو سمجھاتا کہ وہ کھا کر رہے

جب اس نے یہ تعہد بتائی تو
 وزیر مصر نے اس کو جیل سے نکال
 کر گدی پر بٹھا دیا کہ سکھاتے کا مقابلہ
 آپ ہی کر سکتے ہیں میں نہیں کر
 سکتا ہوں۔ چنانچہ انہوں نے سات
 برس تک غلہ کو اٹھا کھا اور جب
 سکھاتے کا سے آیا تو انہوں نے اس غلے
 کا استعمال کھا اور سکھاتے کا مقابلہ
 اس طرح سے کھا۔ یہی نہیں انہوں
 نے ایک چوڑ اور بھی کی وہ یہ تھی
 کہ جتنے بھی ملتے اور کرمچاری
 تھے سب کا دن کا کھانا ہلد کر دیا
 اس لئے کہ فریدوں کے پخت میں
 جو بھوک ہوتی ہے اس کی جو جان
 ہوتی ہے اس کا احساس ملتے
 کو نہیں ہوگا جب وہ بھوکے رہیں گے۔

راو ہریندر سنگھ : میں پہلے سے

ہی ایک وقت کھاتا ہوں۔

شری ٹمین الدین : اس لئے سکھاتے

سے مقابلے کے لئے مہری دو تجویز
 ہیں۔ پہلی یہ کہ سکھاتے سدے ہو
 جائے تو قائم فراہم کریں اور انچل وائر
 فے کو انصاف سے تقسیم کریں اور
 اس دوران میں ملتری مہودے دن
 کا روزہ رکھیں اور سال بھر تک روزہ
 رکھنا پڑے گا جب تک کہ سکھاتے کی
 استھتی ختم نہ ہو جائے۔ بس یہی
 مہری تجویز ہے اسی تجویز پر عمل
 کیا جائے غلہ فراہم کیا جائے اور جب
 تک سکھاتے کی استھتی رہے اس وقت
 تک ملتری مہودے یہ کرانا ہلد
 رکھیں۔

میں ورشا نہیں ہوئی۔ اب جس کا
 اثر ۱۹۸۲ ع میں پڑا ہے اور آج ہم
 ۱۹۸۲ میں بحث کرنے کے لئے کھڑے
 ہو گئے ہیں۔ بتائیے کھسے ہم کو
 راحت مل سکے گی۔ مجھے افسوس
 ہے کہ مانگئے مجلسدکن سدسہ غلط
 سمجھتے ہیں۔ غلہ تو آخری سے
 میں مانگا جاتا ہے جب کہ سکھاتے
 کورشت ہوتا ہے جب سب کچھ طے
 ہو جائے۔ تبھی غلہ کھانے کے لئے دیا
 جاتا ہے۔ سبھی مانگئے سدسہوں نے
 اپنے اپنے طور پر اس سے نہانے کے لئے
 حل بتائے ہیں اور یہ اپنے دل سے
 بتائے ہیں۔ میں بھی ایک حل
 بتاتا ہوں۔ قرآن میں ہے کہ حضرت
 موسیٰ کے ایک ہزار برس پہلے تجویز
 مصر نے خواب دیکھا کہ سات موتی
 گاڑیں آئیں اور اس نے بعد پھر سات
 دہلی گائیں آئیں۔ عزیز مصر وہاں
 کے بادشاہ تھے۔ انہوں نے حضرت یوسف
 کو جو ایک اوتار تھے کسی کارن سے
 جہل میں ڈال دیا تھا۔ جب انہوں
 نے خواب دیکھا کہ سات دہلی گائیں
 سات موتی گائیں کو کھا گئیں ہیں
 تو وہ بڑے پریشان ہوئے اور انہوں نے
 حضرت یوسف سے پوچھا کہ اس کا
 کیا کارن ہے اور اس کی کیا تعبیر ہے۔
 انہوں نے کہا تعبیر بہت علیکی ہے۔
 سات برس تک بھد پھداوار ہوگی اور
 سات برس کے بعد مسلسل سکھاتے
 ہوگی۔

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन मिनट में मैं तीन बातों को अपने विद्वान मंत्री के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इसके पहले कि मैं उनको धन्यवाद दूँ, उन्होंने यह ऐहसास कर लिया था कि देश में सूखा होने वाला है और संसद में इसकी जानकारी देकर वे अपनी सतर्कता के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देने की कृपा की है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि उस क्रम में उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र भी किया कि अधिकारियों का संयुक्त दल सुखाड़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन करेगा। लेकिन मुझे इस बात के लिये काफी दुःख है कि उन अधिकारियों का दल कब, कैसे उन क्षेत्रों में जायगा इसकी सूचना उन्होंने किसी भी संसद सदस्य को नहीं दी। अगर यह दे देते तो सम्भवतः जो बराबर से सूखाग्रस्त इलाके के प्रतिनिधि सदन में हैं वहाँ पहुँचकर वह सही सही बातों की जानकारी उन अधिकारियों को देते। यह खेद का विषय है, इसको मैंने महसूस किया। इसलिये मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। हमारा क्षेत्र नवादा है जो हमेशा से ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया घोषित है। भारत सरकार की सूची में भी और बिहार सरकार की सूची में भी। वहाँ जब भी मानसून चलता है, सारे देश में वर्षा हो रही है, लेकिन पता नहीं कौन-सा कारण है जब नवादा के पास आता है मानसून तो ढीला पड़ जाता है और वहाँ वर्षा बहुत कम होती है। नतीजा यह होता रहा है कि नवादा हर वर्ष सुखाड़ ग्रस्त रहता है। उसके लिये हमने जलाशय बनाये, दूसरे क्षेत्र से अगर पानी आ जाय तो उसको जलाशय में बन्द कर दें। लेकिन उन जलाशयों की हालत क्या है? जो माननीय सदस्य समीनुद्दीन साहब ने कहा, वही दशा उस जलाशय की है। आज तक उस जलाशय में पानी इकट्ठा नहीं हुआ जब कि कई करोड़ रुपये उसमें खर्च हो गया है।

उसी तरह से और बहुत सी सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ हैं जैसे अपर सकरी सिंचाई परियोजना, फुलवारिया डैम, सभी की यही हालत है। सब योजनाएँ खटाई में पड़ी हुई हैं, उनमें कोई प्रगति नहीं है। हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री जी यहाँ नहीं हैं अगर वह होते तो मैं उनसे अर्ज करता कि इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये इसलिये कि नवादा शुरू से ही ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया घोषित है।

कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इसलिये आकर्षित किया कि अगर अधिकारियों का दल वहाँ जाने वाला होता तो संभवतः उन अधिकारियों के साथ खुद जाता और वहाँ की जानकारी देता कि वहाँ की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दें।

सबसे बड़ी बात जो मैं अभी देख रहा हूँ वह यह है कि जब कि सुखाड़ की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है तभी से खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस पर भी हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकार पता नहीं कितनी कुंमकरण की निद्रा से सोई हुई है? जिस चावल को हमने 2 माह पहले 225 रुपये क्विंटल खरीदा था आज हम उसे 400 रुपये क्विंटल पर खरीद रहे हैं। इसका क्या प्रभाव खुले बाजार पर पड़ रहा है। अगर सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी, जैसा कि हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति करके ही हम मुकाबला करें, तो गरीबों की स्थिति क्या होगी।

हमारे बागड़ी साहब ने स्पष्ट रूप में कहा कि पेट की ज्वाला क्या क्या रंग दिखायेगी, किस तरह की खूनी क्रांति लायेगी इस तरफ आपने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जिसके पास पैसा है, वह अनाज खरीद कर रख रहा है

कि एक साल जब तक सुखाड़ रहेगा, अनाज पैदा नहीं होगा, अकाल होगा, महाभारी होगी, लूट-खसोट होगी तब तक अपने घर में गल्ला रखते जाओ। किस तरह से वह बैंक से पैसा लेकर गल्ला खरीद रहे हैं, लेकिन जो आज की ही खाने की बात सोचता है, कल की सोच नहीं सकता, उनकी क्या दशा होगी अगर मूल्य वृद्धि इस तरह ही चलती रही ?

मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए अगर आप अपने स्रोतों को मुहैया नहीं करेंगे तो इसे बांध कर नहीं रख सकते हैं और आप गल्ले की स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है। वितरण प्रणाली आपकी ठीक रहेगी तो मूल्य वृद्धि पर अंकुश ठीक रहेगा। लेकिन वह ठीक नहीं है। कहीं भी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर अनाज नहीं है। अभी आपने गल्ले का दाम बढ़ा दिया, उसका भी प्रभाव बाजार में पड़ गया है।

सुखाड़ से कमजोर वर्ग के लोग ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं, यह बात सभी ने मानी है, आप भी और सरकार भी मानती है। उनको जिन्दा रखने के लिए जितनी भी आपने स्कीम तैयार की है, जैसे कठिन श्रम योजना, सस्ती रोटी की दुकान, फूड फार वर्क, इन सारे कामों को आप तेजी से लागू करने के लिए एक प्लेटफार्म तैयार कर लीजिए। आप जान लीजिये कि सुखाड़ हो गया, अब आप नहीं बच सकते हैं। अभी तक बिहार में 80 फीसदी खेतों में बुआई नहीं हुई है। बीज के पौधे सूख चुके, अब क्या आसरा करेंगे ? पूरे देश के पैमाने पर यह हालत हो चुकी है, इसलिए आपको इस पर चुस्ती से कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर का 12 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम है सुखाड़ एवं बाढ़ से मुकाबला करने के लिए। उसके सम्बन्ध में सभी साधियों ने कहा कि जो प्रांत प्रभावित हैं, वहां पर आप अपने प्रतिनिधियों को 24सों घण्टे रखें तो वहां पर कुछ मदद मिल सकेगी नहीं तो यह चेलेंज का सुखाड़ है, 1945 के सुखाड़ की बात नहीं है, 1979 के सुखाड़ की बात नहीं, वह बहुत बड़ा चेलेंज है, इसीलिए मैंने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया। धन्यवाद।

श्री भीखा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को भी बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने सारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति की समीक्षा के रूप में एक वक्तव्य दिया। उनके वक्तव्य से साफ पता लगता है कि राजस्थान के 26 जिलों में से 24 जिले अकाल से प्रभावित हैं। राजस्थान के वे हिस्से ड्राउट-प्रोन एरिया, सुखाड़-प्रभावित क्षेत्र, डिक्लेयर हो चुके हैं। वहां पर एन. आर. ई. पी, डी. पी. ए. पी. एस. एफ. डी. एल. और एम. एफ. डी. एल. आदि कई योजनाएं सरकार ने चालू कराई हैं, जिनके लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

परन्तु मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। इस देश में बड़े भारी अकाल पड़ते आ रहे हैं। बंगाल में संवत् 1934, संवत् 1956, संवत् 1993 और संवत् 2002 में और सन् 1969, सन् 1971 और सन् 1982 में भयंकर अकाल पड़ते रहे हैं। क्या सरकार या प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि जो सूखा-प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, वहां सूखा न पड़े ?

[श्री मीखा भाई]

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने डाउट-प्रोन एरियाज में यह आइडेंटिफाई किया है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अकाल ज्यादा होता है, मयंकर होता है, गंभीर होता है। सदन के दोनों पक्षों के सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि अकाल की समस्या को हल करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस बात का अध्ययन किया जाए कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में अकाल क्यों पड़ता है। प्रो० रंगा, पालामू और छोटा नागपुर के माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा अकाल पड़ता है। आदिवासियों के पास उद्योग-धंधे के रूप में रोजगार के कोई साधन नहीं होते। वे जंगल छोड़ कर बाहर नहीं जाते हैं।

डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा में यह चौथे वर्ष का अकाल है। वहां पर वर्षा के अभाव में तालाब नहीं भरे हैं। प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का उपयोग राजनीति के लिए नहीं करना चाहिए। सब को मिलकर प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का सामना करना चाहिए। सरकार को प्लानिंग कमीशन से एक्सपर्ट नालेज प्राप्त करके इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए।

यदि हम सब एक हृदय और एक मन होकर प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से निबटें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इस बारे में राजनैतिक भाषा के प्रयोग, अर्थात् प्रधान मंत्री यह करती हैं, हम यह करते हैं, वे यह करते हैं, इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। श्री बाजपेयी एक सुलभ दिमाग के आदमी हैं। जब इन्दिरा जी ने बंगलादेश की स्वतन्त्रता का महान् काम किया था, तो बाजपेयी जी ने उन्हें दुर्गा कह कर अपना आभार प्रदर्शित किया था। मैं श्री बाजपेयी की कुशाग्र बुद्धि, धिद्वत्ता और

व्यक्तित्व से प्रभावित हूँ। परन्तु उन्हें अकाल जैसी प्राकृतिक विपदा के सम्बन्ध में राजनीति से प्रेरित होकर बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में अपना परामर्श और सहयोग देना चाहिए, ताकि हम सब मिलकर इस संकट का सामना कर सकें।

डूंगरपुर में थोड़ा औद्योगीकरण है। वहां पर माही, बजाज सागर और कई अन्य सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं। इसलिए आदिवासी क्षेत्र होते हुए भी वहां अकाल की भीषणता नहीं है। डूंगरपुर में चार साल से अकाल है। डूंगरपुर मुख्यालय में कुल मिला कर 17 इंच बारिश हुई है, लेकिन सागवाड़ा और आसुपुर तहसीलों में 7 इंच बारिश हुई है। वहां कोई बुवाई नहीं हुई है। क्या आप सोच सकते हैं कि बोवाई नहीं होने पर क्या हालत होगी? पानी नहीं बरसने के कारण क्या रबी की फसल ठीक हो सकेगी? हम रबी की फसल भी नहीं ले सकेंगे और खरीफ की भी नहीं ले सकेंगे। इसलिए व्यापक पैमाने पर हमें राहत देने का काम करना है। हमारे यहां की राज्य सरकार ने एक मापदण्ड यह कायम किया है कि हर जिलेवार मजदूरों की संख्या जनसंख्या के आधार पर वह निर्धारित कर देते हैं लेकिन जहां पर वर्किंग पापुलेशन ज्यादा है, उसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता। जैसे मेरा क्षेत्र है, वहां वर्किंग पापुलेशन का प्रतिशत ज्यादा है, वहां आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं जो रात दिन काम करते हैं, जिनके पास कोई और धन्धा नहीं है, कोई और रोजगार नहीं है, वहां कोई उद्योग नहीं है, जो भूखों मरते हैं, दो-दो दिन तक भूखे रहते हैं उनको राहत देने के लिए स्थायी रूप से अकाल का कोई हल निकालना चाहिए। एक जमाना था संवत् 1956 के अन्दर जब अकाल पड़ा तो इन्सान इन्सान को खा गया।

जब और प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है जैसे बाढ़ आती है तो वह उसकी खेती की उपज को बहा ले जाती है लेकिन उसमें इन्सान इन्सान को नहीं खाता। मगर अकाल की स्थिति ऐसी है जिस में इन्सान इन्सान को खा जाता है। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि इस अकाल की स्थिति का स्थायी हल निकालें। यही बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आया हूं वहां के अकाल की स्थिति की भयानकता को देखने के लिए कृषि मंत्री जी को वहां जाने की भी जरूरत नहीं है। अभी भी आप रेलवे स्टेशनों पर देखेंगे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग वहां पर छत्तीसगढ़ के दिखेंगे जो अपने बाल बच्चों सहित थोड़ा बहुत जो भी उन के पास सामान है उस को ले कर यहां पहुँचे हुए हैं। यहा ही नहीं देश के किसी भी हिस्से को देखिए जहां मिट्टी खोदने का काम है या जहां मकान बन रहे हैं वहां हर जगह आप को छत्तीसगढ़ के लोग दिखेंगे। आज जब बारिश के दिन हैं और उस में जो सूखे की स्थिति है इस समय इस ऋतु में इसी से इस की भयानकता का परिचय आप को यहीं से हो जायगा। तो उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का पोषण करने की आवश्यकता की ओर आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। आप स्वयं उस क्षेत्र से गये हैं, उस समय आप कृषि मंत्री थे, उस समय आप ने उद्गार प्रकट किया था कि इस क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष योजना बनाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि यह लगातार दस पन्द्रह वर्षों से अकाल पीड़ित रहा है। दस पन्द्रह वर्षों के अन्दर मुश्किल से एक दो वर्ष ही ऐसा आया होगा जब कि वहां अच्छी फसल हुई होगी। तो आज वहां आप हर पंचायत के अन्दर

अनाज के वितरण की व्यवस्था करें। साथ ही साथ उस क्षेत्र को अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित करें जिससे वहां पर अकाल पीड़ित योजना के आधार पर काम हो सके।

दूसरा निवेदन है कि उस क्षेत्र के नदी नालों में पूरे तरीके से भरपूर पानी बहता रहता है। जीवित नदी नाले हैं। यही नहीं मध्य प्रदेश के चारों तरफ जितने प्रान्त हैं मध्य प्रदेश के ही पानी और वहां की ही जलधारा के आधार पर वह प्लावित होते रहते हैं या जो दूसरी विद्युत की योजनाएं हैं वह भी उसी आधार पर बनी हुई हैं मगर स्वयं वह प्यासा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप उस क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष योजना बनाएं। छोटी योजनाएं हों। दस साल पन्द्रह साल पूर्व हमारे उस क्षेत्र के जो अधिकारी हैं, जो उस समय सिंचाई में उच्च स्तर पर थे, उन्होंने काफी योजनाएं उस क्षेत्र में बनाई हैं। उन योजनाओं के आधार पर एक भी इन्च जमीन ऐसी नहीं है जो सिंचित नहीं हो सके। एक तरफ हम देख रहे हैं कि नदी का पानी बह रहा है और हम प्यासे हैं। इस स्थिति को बदलने के लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सूखे के क्षेत्र को जो आदिवासी और हरिजन बाहुल्य का क्षेत्र है, विशेष रूप से योजना बना कर उस को प्लावित कर।

अन्त में कबीर साहब की वाणी आप के सामने सुना देना चाहता हूं जो हम लोग आज महसूस कर रहे हैं—

जल विच मीन प्यासी,
मोहें सुनि सुनि आवे हांसी ॥

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यहां यह स्पष्ट हो चुका कि अपने देश की अधिकांश जनता अकाल के चंगुल में गिरपत है। मैं नहरों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। बिहार भी अकाल के चंगुल में है। बिहार में सोन नहर है और त्रिवेणी नहर है हमारे दक्षिणी बिहार में पटना, गया, भोजपुर और रोहतास जिलों में नहरें हैं लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि नहरों में पानी बिल्कुल नहीं है। अगर अभी भी वहां पर पानी दिलवा दें तो इन जिलों के कुछ इलाकों में कुछ धान की फसल हो सकती है। इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। ठीक इसी तरह से छपरा, सारन और चम्पारन जिलों में नहर है, वहां की नहरें तो मैंने देखी नहीं है लेकिन सोन नहर देखी है, बिक्रम, नौबतपुर पुलवारी क्षेत्रों को देखा है, वहां पर बिल्कुल पानी नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सोन में पानी चल रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर पानी चल रहा है तो बन्द न होने पाए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब आप इस बात पर आ गए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिस समय मैं गया था, तब पानी नहीं था, तो आप उसमें पानी देने की व्यवस्था कीजिए, जहां कहीं भी नहर हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब बिहार के सांसद गल्ला देने की बात कहते हैं, तब आप कहते हैं कि बिहार सरकार ने लेवी के जरिए गेहूं की वसूली नहीं की। लेकिन क्या आपने इसका कारण भी जानने की

कोशिश की है? उन्होंने इसलिये वसूली नहीं की क्योंकि बिहार की सरकार भू-स्वामियों, गल्ला चोरों के चंगुल में फंसी हुई है इसलिए वह लेवी वसूल नहीं कर सकती है। बिहार सरकार ने खुदरा दुकानदारों से लेवी वसूल करने की नीति अपनाई। यह मेरे पास चिट्ठी आई है बिहार खुदरा विक्रेता महासंघ के अध्यक्ष की ओर से। इसके अध्यक्ष हैं श्री गौरी शंकर कश्यप, पटना नगर जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष जोकि पिछले चुनाव में बाढ़ से कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार थे और जिनकी जमानत ज़ब्त हो गई थी।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप सूखे की बात करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कहीं आप यह न समझें कि जनसंघ के लोग हैं इसलिए मैंने आपको यह बता दिया है। आप कहेंगे तो आपके पास मैं यह चिट्ठी भेज दूंगा। यह चिट्ठी मेरे नाम से आई है। तो बिहार सरकार ने खुदरा विक्रेताओं पर गेहूं की लेवी लगाई है। अगर खुदरा दुकानदार गेहूं की लेवी दें तो हर एक दुकानदार को एक-एक हजार रुपया अपनी जेब से देना पड़ेगा। जो बाजार भाव है, उसके हिसाब से उनको अपनी जेब से देना होगा। मैं तो लेवी का पक्षधर हूं लेकिन बड़े लोगों से, भूमिपतियों से, मुनाफाखोरों और गल्ला चोरों से वसूली की जानी चाहिए न कि खुदरा दुकानदारों से। इसीलिए आज वहां की राशन की दुकानों पर गल्ला नहीं है और देहात की दुकानों पर तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं है। शहरों में भी गल्ला नहीं मिल पा रहा है। तो इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने कोई पाप किया है, गेहूं की लेवी बसूली में, तो उसका प्रायश्चित्त उनसे ही करवाइये। आप उनको डिसमिस कर दीजिए लेकिन जनता को प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए आप मजबूर मत कीजिए। बिहार की मांग डेढ़ लाख टन प्रति माह की है जबकि आप केवल 40 हजार टन दे रहे हैं। आप वहां की जनता को भूखों मरने से बचाइये। आप वहां की सरकार को लेवी की नीति को ठीक से अमल में लाने के लिए कहिए तथा साथ ही नहरों में पानी देने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था कीजिए तभी आप कुछ फसल बचा सकते हैं। अकाल की स्थिति तो आ ही गई है, इसमें पूरा सुधार करना तो नामुमकिन है लेकिन अब जो सम्भव है वह आप करने की कृपा कीजिए।

20.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Hon. Member, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, raised a discussion on a very important issue and I am very happy that the whole House has expressed its anxiety about the weather conditions now prevailing and the fear of consequent shortfall in production and the damage to crops.

Sir, it has been said by some of the Members from the Opposition that Government has been complacent about the matter. When I made a statement before this House *suo motu* and volunteered the information, it should be proof enough that our anxiety was no less than the anxiety expressed by the Hon. Members here today. And Hon. Members on the Treasury Benches are as much concerned as the rest of the

House on account of this situation. Eleven Members have taken part in the discussion from the benches opposite, whereas 26 Members from our Party have spoken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE : What an imbalance !

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What an imbalance ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Time taken only.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That shows that we are more interested. The Government and the Members on the Treasury Benches are more concerned and more interested in the welfare of the farmers and the rural people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, they must thank Vajpayee Ji for having brought in a discussion.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will thank him. (*Interruptions*). In fact, I am thankful to the whole House. Parliament is the supreme body in the country and a discussion lasting for 6 or 7 hours on this subject will certainly help the Government to formulate its policies according to the opinion of the House. It will also help us to gauge the situation in various parts of the country. From almost every State the speakers have given the detailed information about the conditions in their areas and even in areas in other States.

Sir, there is no doubt that the misery from drought, floods and other natural calamities is a recurring one in this country unfortunately. We have not yet been able to prevent these calamities to a very appreciable extent. I would not like to go into details, but our conditions are such, that the country's finances are limited, they have been limited, but it cannot be said

[Rao Birendra Singh]

that the Government has not gone all out to try and improve the situation and that has been shown during various periods when we were hit by drought, the resilience of our agriculture, how, after we had suffered a set back, we again came up, how we could minimise damage from droughts and floods during the past years, how fast we have extended our irrigation system, how we have been developing varieties of seed which could be sown in drought prone areas requiring less moisture, less of water.

It is not long, on the 20th of this month when I made a statement before this House and the other House that we were aware of the weather conditions that the country was facing. Long before that we had started planning. We had started warning the States and that is now for the Government of India a regular drill. We have gained much experience during the drought of 1979-80 and the Government can claim that we successfully tackled the situation then. It was a bad period. But we met the needs of the country so far as food was concerned, so far as water was concerned, from our own resources. There was no import of foodgrains. We did not have to beg for assistance from outside world and that experience is before us, before the administrative machinery at the Centre and in the States. The programme that was given by the Prime Minister has been actively pursued and implemented. It is on account of this experience that under the 20 Point Programme the Prime Minister has laid greater stress on more speedy extension and implementation of our irrigation projects. Irrigation in this country has expanded at a rate which has not been achieved by any other country in the world. You would agree that drought or floods are calamities which have to be attacked through multi-

pronged drives. It has to be a concerted, combined effort of the Government through various ministries, through various agencies and it has to be continued ceaselessly. The figures themselves will speak of what has been achieved.

In 1951 when we had achieved independence and started our planning, we had irrigation potential of 22.6 million hectares in the country. We now have attained an irrigation potential of 61.4 million hectares—almost three times. Out of that the utilisation is of the order of 57 million hectares. During the last two years of this plan we have extended irrigation to 5.8 million additional hectares of land. During the remaining three years our target is 3 million hectares per year. Apart from that national perspectives for water resources development have been chalked out. The country was estimated to have a total irrigation potential of 113 million acre feet. But now we plan through a programme of interlinking of various rivers to achieve an additional potential in this country of 170 million acre feet more which will bring under irrigation 35 million hectares of additional land. But the limitation is finance. We are trying to find more money for the agriculture sector and the Hon. Members know that almost 25% of the total development plan of the Central Government consists of sums earmarked for agriculture and irrigation. Out of Rs. 97,500 crores for this Plan period, Agriculture and Irrigation have been allocated about Rs. 25,000 crores. I think, the Hon. Members would appreciate the efforts of this Government for bringing about a situation when drought and calamities like flood do not have much effect on our agricultural production.

Some of the States—at least 10 States, as we have been discussing—have deficient rains in some of the districts. I would not like to go

into details of the districts. But since 20th July, when I made a statement, the situation had developed. When I informed the House, I did not want to keep anything hidden. We have informed the House ourselves as to what the situation is, and that shows that we were preparing for meeting the situation, if the worse comes to us. But, we should always know that it cannot be stated at this period. Even if we are going to face an acute drought, I would request the Hon. Members to realise that panic will not help us to meet the drought situation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It will boost the prices.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It will boost the prices. We have to coolly think over the situation. We have to meet it coolly and imaginatively and all sections of the House must cooperate in this with the Government.

In Puniab and Haryana, the situation has improved. In Rajasthan also, there were 24 districts as on 14th of July, had deficient rains. But on 27th of July, the report was that there was deficiency of rains in only 13 districts. It is 13 districts out of this 24. After that, within the last three of four days, some more districts have received rainfall—good rainfall—and the number of districts affected out of a total of 26 in Rajasthan has come down to 9 or 10.

Uttar Pradesh is also affected. There is no doubt about it. West Bengal is also affected by drought. I agree entirely. But when the Government's efforts are not appreciated on account of political difference of opinion and the whole subject is politicised that certainly becomes a matter for me and it is difficult to reply to criticism. We cannot take it, because it is not justified. It is not charitable either.

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH (Chapra) : What about Bihar ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am sorry. I would not be able to do full justice to this debate because such a large number of Members have spoken. And I know that we are in a hurry to go home. Tomorrow is holiday, being Rakhi. (*Interruptions.*) That shows how serious the discussion is and I am thankful that they have waited and they are still prepared to sit for a longer period.

I was talking about our preparations. Right from the month of May, we started writing to the States. I would not go into all that we have done. Our officers have been visiting the States ; I have been keeping a very close eye on the whole thing, on the operations ; the Agriculture Secretary of my Ministry himself has visited 6 or 7 States ; the meetings are periodically held even at the Cabinet Secretary's level and the Prime Minister is kept informed of the situation. We are all watchful and we are also worried. But it does not mean that we have accepted that it is going to be a bad situation because I still say, as the saying goes :

न हो उससे न उम्मीदी बात उसे फजल करते नहीं लगती बात ।

Even now, if it rains and rains plentifully and it is well-distributed, the experience has been that late rains sometimes give better crops than early rains. The moisture is better conserved if it is towards the fag-end of hot months. It also helps in the sowing of next crop in September for rabi. Sometimes, if it is early rain, the crops are damaged on account of heavy rain when the crop is flowering ; the formation of grain is damaged. On account of these factors, we still hope that the situation is not bad.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Only day before yesterday, we were hoping that the conditions had shown that it might be raining in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. There was a forecast from the meteorological office. But you never know the ways of God. The forecast was belied. The clouds evaporated or took a sudden turn towards north, and West Bengal was again left high and dry. I do not know who is responsible for that, but certainly not this Government.

We have a definite system of providing relief for drought and even for other calamities. Some Hon. Members have raised the question of famine code and scarcity manual not being adequate in providing for various emergencies and relief to the people. All the States have scarcity manuals. It has been updated on the instructions of the Government of India in 1979-80. It is upto the States. Whenever there is the need, they can postpone recovery; they can even remit land revenue under this manual. They can always approach the Central Government for further relief. There is margin money provided by each State annually as decided by the last Finance Commission. The States can immediately take up relief works. Whenever there is need for them. Therefore, it will not be right to say that everything depends upon the Central Government reaching a State before any work can be done. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government has been very liberal in providing relief during various periods whenever there was demand for it.

I would not like to take the time of the House in stating what is the latest position in the various States. It is known to Hon. Members that there is deficiency in some States. If you like, I can read the names of a number of districts. In every

State, as I said, the situation has improved and it might further improve, if God wills.

Our Central Teams have been visiting the States whenever there has been any demand. This is our normal way of working but if there is any serious situation arising, we can also make a "ways and means advance" or give some advance against the relief that may be proposed later on and finally decide.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
The Study Team should submit the report.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :
Whenever there is a Memorandum received from the State, immediately within a few days after that, we try to send a Central Team to visit that State and after the report of the Central Team is received, it is sent to a High-level Committee and that High-level Committee scrutinises that and, then it is submitted to the Ministry of Finance and orders are issued from there but even in the House last time when I was speaking on this subject. I had suggested and I have written to the Planning Minister and also requested the Finance Minister that we should try and evolve some mechanism for taking early decision on the recommendations of the Central Team and I hope we shall in future be able to decide quickly on the reports of Central Teams and I have suggested that a meeting may be called by the Finance Minister wherein the Planning Minister is also Member in-charge of Agriculture in the Planning Commission and I, as Minister of Agriculture in-charge of relief could participate and we could cut short waste. This drill sometimes takes a long time and States have to keep on waiting.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : There should not be discrimination. In the case of Orissa,

immediate steps were taken. Even though from West Bengal a request came here, it is delayed.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sometimes delays occur.

After this Government was formed in January, 1980, we started from 1979-80 drought-period sending Teams of Central Officers comprising the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Rural Electrification Corporations and the Ministry of Irrigation. Wherever they found that the assurances given by the State Governments with regard to supply of electricity to farmers or supply of diesel or supply of other essential commodities were not met, they would visit the districts, talk to farmers, get the facts and come back and report to the respective Ministries. That system is still continuing.

Several Hon. Members mentioned that electric power was not available to farmers. We keep receiving reports from the Centre. My colleague the Minister of Energy has been sending instructions for larger allocation of power to the farm sector.

As you would remember, Government of India issued instructions in 1980 that 70% of diesel would be earmarked for supply to farmers and 60% of power would also be reserved for farmers. This was done to meet shortage of diesel during that period. We tried to implement that decision. If need be, we shall again do the same.

Teams were sent to ten drought-affected States in October and December last year and in February and 27th of July this year. They have reported to the Central Government the situation of power supply to farmers. Wherever we find that we need to interfere, we need to intervene, for improving

the supply of water in canals, we do. Just now my friend, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, was speaking about it. I could tell him that water is flowing in Sone canal. I can tell the Hon. Members that, for Tamil Nadu—some Hon. Members were speaking about it—Karnataka has agreed to release water from Krishnaraja Sagar Dam to the Mettur Dam. So, all that can possibly be done is being done with the cooperation of the States.

As I was saying, the real benefit flows out of irrigation. If you like, I can give you the figures in respect of various States. During 1982-83, ten lakh hectares of additional land are to be irrigated. In Bihar 2,60,00 hectares of land are to be brought under irrigation during the year 1982-83. These are our targets. In West Bengal also, 1,20,000 hectares of land are to be brought under irrigation, if, of course, the West Bengal Government and Mr. Chitta Basu take proper interest. In Orissa, 1,10,000 hectares of additional land are to be irrigated during the next year. Similarly, in Madhya Pradesh, 1,70,000 hectares of land; in Rajasthan one lakh hectares of land are to be irrigated in 1982-83.

There was a talk about the Rajasthan Canal. The first stage of the Rajasthan Canal has been completed. Under the project, potential for irrigation was to be created for 5.94 million hectares, and out of that, potential for 5.33 million hectares has already been created. There is a good progress in Rajasthan so far. Stage-I has been completed and Stage-II is under implementation. The Rajasthan Government, with the assistance of the Central Government is trying to allocate more funds for the completion of this project. We shall certainly mitigate the misery from drought in Rajasthan.

We have various programmes. As the Hon. Members know, we have the Drought Prone Areas Programme

under the Ministry of Rural Development. Drought-prone Blocks have been identified all over the country. There is the Desert Area Development Programme separately. Each Block under this programme gets Rs. 15 lakhs for development, and this money, Block-wise, is spent on creation of water storage for irrigation, minor irrigation, putting up of bunds and various other works. Similarly, National Rural Employment Programme.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It has been curtailed.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It has not been curtailed.

A lot has been said here. I will first take up West Bengal. I will tell you how much West Bengal Government received for National Rural Employment Programme. There was a shortfall in NREP. Out of huge amounts allotted to West Bengal, NREP utilisation was much below the target in West Bengal. I do not know why that occurred....

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What was the quantum ? He said 'huge'.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Food-grains are not available.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you want details, I can give you. In the year 1981-82, Rs. 36.51 crores were allocated for NREP to West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Good.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But the utilisation was only Rs. 12.22 crores.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Food-grains.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am talking about NREP. You wait for foodgrains. You received from us Rs. 36.51 crores and the West Bengal Government did not spend this amount on employment generation and you are talking about employment generation ?
(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can you say that ? Take these figures to the State Government, ascertain, come and tell us.... It is all right. There are figures.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Rs. 36.51 crores was allotted, under NREP.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Even earlier the State Government has disputed this... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can note down the figures.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I know you will come back and try to raise a privilege issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He knows his limitations. Therefore, he will not give you a wrong figure.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Out of that you utilised only Rs. 12.2 crores. ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Note this also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And you did not provide employment to the people to the extent that we wanted. ...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is easy to misguide.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You are misguiding.

You can judge from this—that they could not even utilise 50% of what we gave them for employment generation to West Bengal. Now you can judge how far their complaint about discrimination and all that is justified.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Even now we complain.

AN HON. MEMBER: The figures are bogus.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They have not sent us any memorandum on the drought situation from West Bengal so far, while there is so much noise here.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose.*
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: This is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if any statement made here by the Minister is not correct, you can definitely make it a privilege issue tomorrow.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I repeat—no memorandum from West Bengal has been received about this season's drought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the statement he is making in the House. It is for you to prove that it has been sent.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will further say.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जिन्होंने भेजा है उनके नाम भी बता दीजिये । केवल वैंस्ट बंगाल ने ही नहीं भेजा, या और भी हैं जिन्होंने नहीं भेजा है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : श्रीरों की भी बारी का जायगी ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order, please.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The West Bengal Government sent us a memorandum about the drought period during 1981-82 and towards the end of the year 1981-82 on 27th March 1982.

PROF RUP CHAND PAL : Because....

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Don't disturb the Minister every time like that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That was not this monsoon. That was not this drought. That was about last year. And what happened? Their demand was for Rs. 506 lakhs to be distributed as gratuitous relief. Rs. 506 lakhs was given for gratuitous relief and Rs. 200 lakhs only for employment generation. Tell us how you provided employment. (Interruptions)

Doling out cash and giving gratuitous relief for that, you require more than Rs. 5 crores and for creating employment for the people, you want Rs. 2 crores. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He is replying to you and it is for you to accept it or reject it. You can always contradict it. What is there? Why are you afraid of whatever he says? You come out with facts and figures if he is wrong. This is not a Question Hour. The Minister is replying and you hear him.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, we have been considering this memorandum, in spite of the fact that the West Bengal Government did not

declare any scarcity in the year 1981-82.

Sir, no scarcity was declared by the West Bengal Government.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hear him. These are facts. The Minister is replying to the discussion. This is not a Question Hour. This is not a Calling Attention. The Minister is only replying to the discussion.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the Government of India deals with the West Bengal Government and not with the individual Members from any State. This is our way of working. If it is decided the other way by this august House, then, the Government will take orders.
(*Interruptions*) You are the representatives of West Bengal Government. What I am saying is this. We have been sending reminders repeatedly to the Government of West Bengal to give us the information. No reply is received from them, Mr. Chitta Basu. (*Interruptions*).

My Ministry wanted to discuss and get further information from West Bengal. But, that information has not been forthcoming. In June and July discussions were held with West Bengal Government's representatives. We wanted to have details from them. What do you do with Rs. 5 crores given for the gratuitous relief. Is this how you provide more employment ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He is giving you the facts. Even if the Minister criticises the West Bengal Government, can't you tolerate ? You criticised so much this Government. He was tolerating that. The discussion was demanded by Shri Vajpayee Ji and that took place for about six hours. The Minister is now replying. If you do not agree with him, you can

contradict that. You ask from your West Bengal Government all the facts to rebut the statement made by the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why don't you hear the reply of the Minister ? I want to know whether you want to hear his reply. If you keep quiet then only he can reply. You listen to him. This is not the way. This is not the parliamentary procedure. He is replying to the House and not replying to you. Please keep quiet. When the Minister speaks you must get up and ask the Minister whether he is yielding or not. If he is not yielding then you cannot put the question. If you think he is misleading the House then you can bring a motion of privilege against him.

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am not misleading the House but I am informing the House. If this is the attitude of the Members from West Bengal and if they do not like to know the truth then all I can say is that in future for any criticism in the House from West Bengal Members criticising Government I will not reply. Sir, the House must know the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The facts being put by the Hon. Minister before the House are for the people of India and not only meant for the Members from West Bengal.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, there is some contradiction in what the Hon. Minister has said. In reply to my question the Minister said that study teams were sent after receiving the memorandum from the States. Now, there is no denying the fact that the study team did visit West Bengal.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I informed you about the way we work. After receipt of the memorandum we send teams to the States which send memorandum.

Sir, they also raised a question about foodgrains not being available according to allocations. There was a lot of noise about that. The average allocation of rice for West Bengal has been 1.33 lakh tonnes per month which is the highest in the country. I am talking of the average. Now it is much higher. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is only allocation but it has not reached.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The average allocation of rice to West Bengal comes to 1.33 lakh tonnes per month and out of this 1.33 lakh tonnes of rice allocated per month the West Bengal Government has lifted from FCI godowns 1.26 lakh tonnes per month and even then they say it is not available. They say that the allocation is only on paper. Sir, this is the story of rice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to Mr. Chitta Basu who has raised this issue.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is the story of rice. The story of wheat will be sweeter.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : My point is this : The question of the FCI comes in. You allocate certain amount. If the FCI could not deliver that quantity, what happens ? Who is responsible for that ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is what I told you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : FCI could not deliver it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I told you that allocation was made. But the foodgrains were not lifted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You cannot blame the West Bengal

Government. FCI is not a State Government organisation. It is yours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would suggest, before these points are raised the Hon. Members may consult the State Government of West Bengal also. That would be better.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Regarding wheat, 95,000 tonnes of wheat are allocated to West Bengal every month.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : How much has been delivered physically to West Bengal ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Total quantity has been delivered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is not a fact, Sir.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule ? You raise a point of order; which is the rule which is infringed by the Minister ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Under the rule. You made an observation that "you are politicising the issue." This observation is not expected from the Chair. So, I am on this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't politicise every issue. I continue to say it. I will say it 100 times.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : That observation should be removed from the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will say, don't politicise any issue here. Here I must say that. I am running the House.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Not for the Minister; he has to deal with politics.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't politicise any issue. That is what I said. I am not concerned with what the Minister says.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are not here for hearing Hari Keerthan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I say, don't politicalise the issue. Don't dramatise every issue. We should not politicise all issues. Parliament is not a completely political forum. We are discussing things in Parliament to a great extent avoiding politics, because, that will create confusion. He is replying to Mr. Chitta Basu. He can only say whether it is right or wrong. He is replying to him.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have given you the average figures. Why do you want to waste the time of the House? I think you have had enough. You should be satisfied. I will not offend my Hon. friend.

I will mention something about Rajasthan.

AN HON. MEMBER : About Bihar ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Bihar, after Rajasthan.

Sir, Rajasthan has been receiving all our sympathy. During the years from 1979-80, the drought period, to the present time, 1982-83 pre-monsoon period, for drought, Rajasthan has received a total assistance

from the Government of India of Rs. 183.90 crores. For kharif, 1979-80, per-monsoon 1979-80, and post-monsoon 1980-81, including 1979-80 drought relief, it was Rs. 40.30 crores. Then again in 1981-82 it was Rs. 87.828 crores. Then in pre-monsoon period this year of 1982-83, that is, beginning of this year, more than Rs. 37 crore has been sanctioned for assistance.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is not sufficient.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I agree that it is not sufficient. I have never claimed whatever assistance the Central Government provides is adequate. But we have to see our limitations, we have to act according to certain norms and accordingly we have to help the States. We are still trying to help Rajasthan. The situation there is still bad. Many parts of Rajasthan are affected. Fodder is in short supply, prices are also very high. We are doing all that we can and let us hope that together all of us would be able to face the situation (Interruptions) The problem is that you are determined to be satisfied.

Now, I would not like to mention all the points that the Hon. Members have made. But the Government agrees with most of these suggestions. We shall see what further can be done to provide relief. How can we improve our working? The utilisation should be proper. The deserving people should get assistance and it should not leak? there should not be wastage are that needs monitoring and we are adopting the system of monitoring during the last 2-1/2 years since this Government came into existence and it is much better now and we are still trying to improve it.

SH. ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who can't you meet the Members state-wise?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes, it is most welcome. If the Hon. Members want to meet me State-wise we can even arrange for a meeting with a Group of Ministers, we can discuss all the problems, drought or any other calamities. That will be most welcome. We shall be thankful to you because we want to serve the States better from the Centre and that is what the Central Government has as its objective. But the West Bengal has never been discriminated against. In fact, the Members from West Bengal are so vigilant. We want to do for you more than what we are doing for others.

In regard to Bihar, the main grievance from Bihar Members was that adequate food is not being allotted. We have never said that people should be allowed to suffer, because of some deficiency in their procurement. We want to look after the people but at the same time we want the State to come up with their contribution. After all when we want to improve the situation, of scarcity and drought, every grain has to be saved in the country. Everybody has to make some effort and if one particular State does not do its duty, then others are also affected. Therefore, we have to request them and we request all the States and I do not agree with the arguments that just because Bihar is a deficit State, there should be no procurement. (*Interruptions*). For the satisfactions of the Hon. Members, I would like to mention that rice production in Bihar during the year 1980-81 was 5.5 million tonnes. And the procurement was only 49,000 tonnes. Compared to this, Madhya Pradesh in the same year produced 4 million tonnes of rice and their procurement was 3.65 lakh tonnes. 5.5 million tonnes of production in a State results in 49,000 tonnes of procurement, and another State produces 4 million tonnes and

the procurement is 3.65 lakh tonnes. Similarly, in the year 1981-82, production of wheat in Bihar was 2.8 million tonnes. There is no controversy about these figures because these are compiled by our statistical section in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The production of wheat was 2.8 million tonnes and the procurement was 11,128 tonnes. You will be surprised that the procurement in Jammu and Kashmir is much higher than this. It is not a wheat producing State.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Remove Shri Misra.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We want to improve the working of the States. For us, they are all the same. When I talk of the policy of the Central Government, I do not want to discriminate against West Bengal, nor favour any other State ruled by our party. Policies have to be implemented by all. You have to agree to fall in line to implement our policy so that we can look after the whole country. That is what I said. Because there has been so much production in a State, we presume that all that wheat is available in the market for the consumption of the people, and when we see that so much is available, why should the Central pool allot more and why its stock should get depleted and that is why curtailment in allotment.

I do not think there is much else left. I have tried to cover most of the major points, but I am sorry again that because of shortage of time I have not been able to deal with all the points raised by thirty-seven Members.

20.57 hrs.

beg to present the Thirty-fourth report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I

20.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
August 5, 1982/Sravana 14, 1904
(Saka)*